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Tuesday, April 5, 1983
Chaitra 15, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

———

Tuesday, April 5, 1983 / Chaitra 15, 1905 (Saka)

———

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : नमस्कार, नमस्कार ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नमस्कार ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : बूटा सिंह जी को इधर ले आए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्थानान्तरण तो नहीं हो रहा ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Personal goodwill.

MR. SPEAKER : Co-existence.

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH—absent.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE.

Hire of Rigs From U.S. Company

*494. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has hired rigs from U.S. Company ; and

(b) if so, what is the hiring charge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

At present nine offshore rigs are on charter-hire with the ONGC from U.S. companies and the operating day rates as per the contracts are as under :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the Rig*	*Type of the Rig*	*Operating Day Rate (U.S. $)*
1.	WT Adams	Jack-up	42,500
2.	Shenandoah	—do—	40,000
3.	Griffin Alexander—I	—do—	41,600
4.	Triton—II	—do—	41,600
5.	Chichen Itza	—do—	46,000
6.	Bonito—I	—do—	28,000
7.	Gettysburg	Drillbarge	35,000
8.	Sedco—445	D.P. Drillship	*D.P. rate 87,000
			**A.M. rate 77,000
9.	Dixylynfield—95	Semi-submersible	35,000

*D.P. stands for Dynamically Positioned.

**A.M. stands for Anchor Mode.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Recently, in a statement the Minister stated that we are trying to attain self-reliance in the matter of oil by 1990. Still, we are hiring rigs from abroad at very high rates. The statement gives information about the extent of foreign exchange we are spending on this score. What steps are the Government taking for the manufacture of oil rigs so that we can be self-reliant and we need not depend on foreign countries for this strategic machinery?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I have given a statement, indicating the number of rigs we hold and the money we have spent by way of hiring charges. I do agree with the Hon. Member that quite a good amount of foreign exchange is being drained away. But we could not have helped in the matter. We are encouraging the Mazagaon Dock, as also the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam for the purpose of constructing the rigs and the ships. In fact some orders are also being placed on them for this purpose. Indigenous industry is sought to be developed in the matter of both constructing the rigs and building ships.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Sir, in the report appeared in the ECONOMIC TIMES dated 14th March 1983, it is stated that we are making contract with U.S. South Eastern Drilling Company to the adverse interests of our country. For example, now there is a glut in drilling vessels. But even though we have made a contract with that Company for SEDCO-445 for a fixed period of three years at the rate of $ 87,000 per operating day at D.P. rate.....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Dynamically Positioned.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Yes, D.P. rate, at the same time the same Company has offered another kind of rigs, that is, SEDCO-472 to one U.S. Government Agency for less than half the rate which we are paying for SEDCO-445, that is for about $ 33,000 and that rig can drill upto 10,000 feet. But at the same time the rigs which we are acquiring can drill only upto 4,500 feet. The fact is that the same Company has offered to a U.S. Agency for less than half of the rate which we are paying, and that rig can drill more than 10,000 feet. How has this happened ? And in view of the fact that there is a glut in this industry, how we aimed to make a fixed rate contract for 3 years at such an exhorbitant rate ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, even previously I explained this position with reference to this rig in reply to the Unstarred Question as also the Starred Question some time back. I brought this to the notice of the...(*Interruptions*). Sir, at the time when this rig was contracted—I have myself gone into the figures—we found that the hire that was offered by this Company was reasonable. It was on the basis of the global tenders that we had to go in for this rig. It was the judgment of the experts at that time that we should go in for three years. It is true that because of the recession the rigs of this nature are offered cheap at this stage. I am not denying that. But I had brought this to the notice of the House also that supposing the contract is to be unilaterally cancelled, then we will be liable for the damages of the equal amount. I was a little anxious about it after this question was raised, I wanted to know from the Law Department as to what their view is notwithstanding the fact that I have also a little knowledge of the law, and I found that my own feeling or my own judgment was confirmed. We also feel that we will be liable for the damages. This is the position. I explained that. We know the predicament so far this matter is concerned. I am still trying—though of course I cannot say, but still I have advised my authorities to have a talk, negotiate with this party so that we can be in an advantageous position without taking any course which might create complications. One has got to look this contract on the date when we had invited the tenders and on the date when we had entered into the contract. It is undoubtedly such a situation which perhaps the experts at that time could not foresee. I have also gone through the papers. Perhaps, they felt if we do not hire at this stage for a long term our whole plans of exploration and exploitation of oil in the Eastern Sector would be affected. I have time and again brought

it to the notice of the House that so far as the Eastern Sector is concerned it is highly current prone area and the soil is very alluvial. Unless the dynamically positioned rig operates there, it is difficult for us to carry out the exploration. This is the only explanation which possibly I can offer for the purpose of having employed it for such a long time and it was done on the basis of expert advice.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Whenever the question of rig comes, the Minister rigs the answer. Rigging always goes on.

I was elected in 1980. Some people are saying that there will be mid-term poll. I may have to go back. Rig was out of commission in my Constituency when I was elected. Inspite of the fact that it has been assured in the House while replying to a starred question through you that it is going to be replaced, but till now it has not been replaced. I would like to know from the Minister the terms and conditions when the rigs are being hired ? If it goes out of order how soon will it be replaced ? What are the essential parts which are being kept by the drilling authorities so that those can be replaced instead of looking to the Russians, the friend of Shri Lawrence, as in Cachar where the Russian rig is there. I am a Member from Cachar. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No danger of rigging at least.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sorry that I do not have the complete information with reference to the rig in Cachar. I will write to him separately. If it is needed I will place the entire details on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, how are you interested in this question ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I was trying to catch your eye.

I would like to know from the Minister for how many days, months or years these rigs are required ? Is it profitable to purchase them or have them on hire only ? I think the hire charges are more. What is the cost of each rig ? What programme he has got to manufacture these rigs in India because we have a programme of rigging for several years to come. I want to know all these details.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have given these details in the statement itself. In fact we have as on to-day six rigs. Some time back we were owning seven rigs. The Hon. Members are aware that Sagar Vikas was damaged in August, 1982. Out of the six rigs that we own, five are Jack-ups and one is Drillship. These have been acquired on different occasions from different companies by purchase.

There are nine rigs operating as on to-day on hire. Their operating rates in U.S. $ range from ship to ship and rig to rig. Since the Hon. Member has asked the question, I must bring to the notice of the House that...

MR. SPEAKER : You make available information to him.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : This is taken into consideration when the rigs are taken on hire. The resource constraints are also there. Immediately, the question is whether we should spend so much amount for the purpose of acquiring rigs ? Nonetheless, as I said, we are going ahead with the programme to manufacture the rigs in our country itself.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : For how many months or how many years, they are rated ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : You mean, the ones that we have already hired ? I may then give the details to you. The WT Adams Jack-up...

MR. SPEAKER : You may send him the details. The reading of details will take too much of time.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Well, that is what he has asked.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can ask him to see in your chamber. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He can say roughly that for how much time, the hired rigs are required.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The point is that there is a committee which goes into it and decide the duration of the usage of rig. An empowered committee is there for this purpose and the experts go to the site and then they decide. That is all that I can say in this context.

Setting up of Gas-Based Petro-Chemicals Complex in Gujarat

*495. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government had made application for setting up a gas-based Petro-chemicals complex in July, 1979;

(b) whether a Site Selection Committee set up by Government of India has recommended Kawas near Surat for locating this project;

(c) whether it is a fact that although the Central Government have decided in principle to set up two gas-based petro-chemicals complexes, one each in Gujarat and Maharashtra, clearance has not yet been given to the Gujarat Complex while in the case of Maharashtra a task force has been constituted to start implementation of the project;

(d) whether a Working Group constituted by the Centre to study the viability of the Gujarat Complex has established the financial and economic viability of the project ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not giving clearance to the Gujarat Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Government has decided in principle to set up two gas-based petro-chemicals complexes, one in Maharashtra and another in Gujarat.

A Working Group set up for the proposed project in Gujarat has reviewed the product pattern and is awaiting receipt of the revised feasibility report from the Government of Gujarat which will indicate the financial and economic viability of the project.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Sir, this project is not only important to the State but also important to the nation. Therefore, I would like to know what further progress has been made and what steps are initiated by the Central Government to see that the petro-chemicals project in Gujarat starts early like the Maharashtra project ?..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : There is so much of hesitation in answering the question.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, the Hon. Member has asked the question of expediting the execution of this project as compared to the Maharashtra project. In fact, so far as the petro-chemicals complexes are concerned, the Maharashtra project is in the Central sector and the Gujarat petro-chemicals complex is in the State sector. The product pattern is being reviewed for the purpose of looking into the financial viability of it. In fact, some time back, in 1981, the Gujarat Government had made a suggestion that this petro-chemicals complex could be taken up as a joint venture where the State Government could come out with 40% of the share-holdings, the Central Government with the same 40% of the share-holdings and the rest—20%—could be from the financial institutions. Because of these difficulties and because of the product pattern that has undergone a change, the feasibility report of this project with reference to financial and economic viability has yet to be received.

We have been impressing on the Gujarat Government to take up this project at an early date. Some time back, they even suggested that they would like to go on their own. But unless they give us a clear project report and say what are the products which they are going to manufacture, it will be difficult for us to say whether it will go ahead earlier than the Maharashtra project about which my hon. friend made a reference.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि गुजरात सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह रिपोर्ट कौन-सी तारीख को मांगी गई और इस प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट में क्या खामियां हैं जिसकी वजह से यह अभी तक नहीं मिली है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : एक्चुअली, मई 1982 में स्टेट गवर्मेन्ट ने खुद यह कहा है कि वे इस प्रोजेक्ट को आगे बढ़ायेंगे । अब मेरे पास इस वक्त तो डिटेल्स नहीं हैं कि कौन-सी तारीख को उन्होंने मांगा और हमने जवाब दिया है । इसका मैं अलग तरीके से मेम्बर को लिख कर बता सकता हूं । Within a couple of days, I will write to him about this part of the detail.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Hon. Minister in his reply has stated that two gas-based petro-chemical complexes will come up, one in Maharashtra and another in Gujarat. He has said that it will be a joint venture. As he knows, the Research and Development Organisation and E.I.L. is capable of setting up gas-based petro-chemicals complexes with an indigenous technology. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether these two gas-based petro-chemical complexes will be set up with indigenous technology. I want that a categorical answer should be given that it will not be given to any foreign concern.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : No, Sir. I will bring it to the notice of the House that wherever our technology is available, we have tried to see that our technology alone is used for the purpose of setting up petro-chemical complexes. In fact, so far as the Maharashtra petro-chemicals complex is concerned, the global tenders were invited for the purpose of going ahead because of the resource constraints and so on and so forth. But I assure the Hon. Member that even where we have been going for the foreign parties on the basis of global tenders and on the basis of the lowest tender offer, still we have been trying to associate the indigenous technology with them in the fields where it is possible. It is not as though a very cut and dry policy could be adopted in these matters. The policy that suits the nation or that suits the project and which will be helpful for our national development would certainly be adopted.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कैमिकल्स की जिस प्रकार से देश में मांग बढ़ती जा रही है और हम पैट्रो कैमिकल कमप्लैक्सेज़ की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं उस बारे में योजना बनायी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन कमप्लैक्सेज़ की स्थापना के लिये कोई निश्चित कार्यक्रम बनाया है और उसके मुताबिक प्रोडक्शन देने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम तय किया है, यह जानकारी मंत्री जी देने की कृपा करें ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The perspective plans are being prepared from time to time. So far as the Government of India is concerned, there is a team which has been working to take in advance the decisions with respect to developments when we have got to set up petro-chemical complexes on the basis of gas find or otherwise.

Production and Distribution of Coal

*497. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious crisis in many sectors particularly in indus-

trial sector is only due to mishandling of the coal production and its distribution system; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, I did not expect such a non-honest reply, "No. Sir." Regarding the production side, the Hon. Minister will agree with me that he is not able to achieve the target of 1950, that is, the Planning Commission's estimated target of 139 million tonnes of coal. Regarding the distribution aspect, in West Bengal, the thermal steel plants are suffering a lot due to scarcity of coal and non-availability of coal. As you know, Sir, the Railway Minister had said that due to the shortage of coal and the bad quality coal, the trains were suspended and cancelled. Even then, the reply is, "No, Sir." So, you please help me. The Coal India Ltd. in collaboration with a Mafia gang having strong political patronage is running the coal trade including distribution in the country and exporting it to Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh. In the name of "Free sale—come, pay, load and go".

there are Fake Purchasers,

there are Fake Transport Companies,

there are Fake loading business.

The coal distribution system is completely a paradise for unscrupulous businessmen and musclemen.

So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what positive steps have been taken against these :

(a) Fake Transport Companies,

(b) Fake Private Loading System,

(c) Fake Purchasers, and

(d) For the arrest of Mafia gang.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister very categorically what steps have been taken to check all these.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is a similar Question 513.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The Hon. Member has said that there is shortage of coal. I say categorically that there has been no shortage of coal. So far as production side is concerned, the marginal fall is only 1.9%.

With regard to despatches, excepting in steel where there has been a marginal shortfall, the percentage of achievement over last year in other major sectors is as follows :—

Sector	*Percentage*
Power	10%
Cement	4%
Fertilizer	20%

The position has improved in these sectors.

With regard to loading also, we have improved the position and the position of loaded wagons is as follows :—

Year	*Wagons Loaded Per day*
1979-80	8,720
1980-81	8,915
1981-82	9,805
1982-83	10,500

We have improved the position in all respects. The charge of the Hon. Member is not correct.

With regard to Mafia, the Hon. Member has made charges. Whenever any specific case comes to our notice, we take action on it and in sensitive areas, we have made additional arrangements also in consultation with all the State Governments. There are Coordinations Committees at all levels to deal with such questions and we are dealing with such questions very effectively and all the steps that we have taken have yielded the desired results also. That is not a charge. If any specific case comes to the notice of the Hon. Member, he should pass it on to us so that we can make proper enquiry and make proper arrangements also for that.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I welcome the suggestion of the Hon. Minister. It is replied in the Rajya Sabha debate that Mr. Nirmal Singh, General Manager, Singrauli Region, Coal India Ltd. reported that he did not know Shri J.N. Singh and Shri J.N. Singh did not take coal since March, 1981.

But by letter No. CAL 228/560 dt. 24-6-82, Mr. I.P. Wadhawan has written that Mr. J.N. Singh was a partner of Steel Fabrication Enterprises, Varanasi and 500 tonnes of coal be allotted to his three firms.

Have you enquired about that ? I have to say that there is a fake transport company in the coal area. He has not replied to this. What action has been taken against the Mafia gang ?

Regarding distribution originally there was a proposal for opening 101 stockyards throughout the country. Out of that, only 31 have come up so far. I want to know categorically from the Hon. Minister when the other 70 also will come up for operation and how these stockyard sites were selected ? I also want to know what are the steps taken or proposed to be taken to end private contracts in coal be lts.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have noticed, the main Question is totally different from what the Hon. Member is putting now. He is now on a very different line. All these allegations or all these specific questions do not arise out of this Question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He has quoted a specific instance.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : I will look into the matter. If any specific case comes to our notice, we will look into it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : In Tamil Nadu, Sir.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is no water.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I will come to water shortage later. Now I am on power shortage. In Tamil Nadu due to power shortage, due to failure of production of electricity by thermal plants, almost all the factories and firms in both the sectors, private and public, are closed and as a result of that, seven lakhs of poor employees and workers have been thrown out of job. The Tamil Nadu Government says, "We do not have coal; we are trying to get coal from Central Government; what can we do ? The Central Government is not giving coal." They are shifting the burden on to you. Therefore, I want to know whether the Central Government has supplied coal to the thermal plants at Ennore, Tuticorin and other places to produce electricity at least to run the pumpsets for the poor farmers. I want to know how much you have supplied, if at all you have supplied, because they are shifting the burden on to you.(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it relevant, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Indirectly relevant.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I would not like to go into the causes because that would be unfair. In fact, I discussed this issue with the Minister concerned and also the Chief Minister. I am not blaming any one for that so far as the State Government is concerned. But one fact I may tell you; we had some difficulties to supply coal to Tuticorin from Haldia. That has been sorted out and from Haldia we have been shipping coal and it has been reaching Tuticorin. There is a sufficient stock of

coal available there and there is no difficulty so far as the question of generation of power in the thermal plant is concerned. Neyveli is working to its capacity. Neyveli had also been supplied. It is true that some of the State-run small thermal units had been finding difficulty when coal had to be supplied from Singareni. Unfortunately in Singareni again the strike has begun. These are the repercussions. So far as the Central sector is concerned, Neyveli and Tuticorin had been taken care of. As I said, in Tuticorin there are sufficient supplies of coal from Haldia itself. There should be no difficulty.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : There is no power production at all in Tamil Nadu. No pumpsets are running. (*Interruptions*) No electricity is produced. I am myself having four wells. There is no supply of electricity to run the pumpsets in Tamil Nadu. It is your duty to protect the people of Tamil Nadu by giving directions to those people there...(*Interruptions*) What action have you taken ? You are the guardian. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I will convey the feelings of the Hon. Member to Mr. Ramachandran, the Electricity Minister, who is meeting me this afternoon.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : A basic question has been raised by the Hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : You bring it out.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : It is this :—he has asked :

> "Whether it is a fact that serious crisis in many sectors particularly in industrial sector is only due to mishandling of the coal production and its distribution system."

We are producing much more coal. That is OK. For production of chemicals, coal is the chief basic raw material and we must congratulate the scientists and the technologists because they have installed a low temperature carbonisation plant at Kothagudem. I want to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact or not that due to lack of supply of coal to this plant which is purely indigenous and one of the best in the world, the plant is running below its capacity ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Does not arise.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : I will verify the position....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Shri D.M. Putte Gowda.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : He has not answered my question. I wanted to know how many units in the chemical sector are suffering due to lack of coal ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : See him in his Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 498.

Press Councils for States

+

*498. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has urged upon the Central and State Governments to start Press Councils in each State covering every language ;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have agreed to form Press Councils in their States ; and

(c) to what extent such Press Councils will be helpful in preserving freedom and keep watch on unfair practices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Press Council of India is considered adequate to safeguard the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of Newspapers and News Agencies in India. The establishment of Press Councils at the State level will only result in a multiplicity of authorities without any corresponding benefit.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : I would like to know how far the Press Council of India has been effective in fulfilling the purposes for which it was set up. That is No. 1.

No. 2—I also want to know whether the Press Council is laying down a code of conduct for journalists and whether the Press Council will have penal powers to punish or to take to task the erring journals and how do they propose to make them comply with or implement the order.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : So far as the question of the Press Council of India being an effective set up is concerned, well, under the situation and the circumstances, it has been as much effective as it can be. Then, Sir, the powers and other things are given in the Press Council Act itself and if the Hon. Member wants, I can certainly give a copy to him.

As far as the question of evolving a code of ethics is concerned, the Government is of the opinion that the Press Council should evolve a code of ethics.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : I would like to know whether the Government is of the opinion that the Press had played the correct role in covering the events in Assam and if not, what action has been taken against those newspapers and journals which went out of their way to add fuel to the fire and damage the image of our country when the world leaders were assembled in the capital for the Non-aligned Summit ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : So far as the question of taking action against any Press is concerned, it can be done under the law. However, if any specific case is brought to our notice, whatever the Government can possibly do, it will do.

Now, with regard to the question of Assam covering, I cannot answer this question specifically at this stage. But I do feel that the Press should avoid giving any such impression. That is all I would say. It should avoid doing something which may ultimately do a sort of harm to the basic interests of the country. But I am making no reflection whatsoever on the Press.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : In the reply there seems to be a contradiction. In answer to part (a) of the question he says, 'Yes, Sir.' The question here is :

> "whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has urged upon the Central and State Governments to start Press Councils in each State covering every language."

Later on he contradicts that in his reply to (b) and (c) by saying :

> "...The establishment of Press Councils at the State level will only result in a multiplicity of authorities without any corresponding benefit."

May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the establishment of State Councils will not benefit the language newspapers as their guidance will be there ?

Also may I know from the Hon. Minister whether the answer to (a) is correct or the one to (b) and (c) is correct ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : There is absolutely no contradiction in my statement in (a) and (b) and (c). In fact, if I may say so with respect, there is some confusion. The statement is absolutely correct. There is no contradiction. In fact, the first Press Commission itself recommended that the Press Councils should be at an all-India level. If there are too many such bodies

set up in the States, this might overlap and there would be multiplicity of authority. As far as the representation of language papers and other papers is concerned, I may point out that there is enough representation at present in the Press Council and the Government do not think it necessary to set up Press Councils in the States.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I think the entire House will agree with me to accept my proposition that Government has given the largest margin of freedom to the Press in this country. The greatest peril to press freedom in this country comes from the ownership of the Press by the Monopoly Houses. May I know whether Government is contemplating any step to free the Press from the stranglehold of monopoly houses, a fact which is leading to many distortions in the perceptions by journalists of such major events as mentioned by my hon. friend.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You want extortion to be substituted by distortion.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : As far as the Government is concerned I believe that the Press is free in this country. We have fortunately a free Press in this country. Government wants that the Press should be free in this country. As far as the other points raised by my hon. friend is concerned there is no proposal at present before the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : About mon opoly houses is there no action ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : There is a recommendation by the Press Commission and that is under consideration.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What are the recommendations ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : There is the question of removing them from the clutches of monopoly houses and so on. That is under consideration.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सरकार इस पक्ष मे है कि प्रेस के लिए कोई आचार-संहिता बनाई जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने अपने लिए भी कोई आचार-संहिता बनाई है ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि मान्यता प्राप्त पत्रों की मान्यता मनमाने ढंग से रद्द कर दी जाती है ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि समाचार पत्रों के मालिकों पर इस बात के लिए दबाव डाला जाता है कि एक व्यक्ति को सम्पादक के पद से हटाकर दूसरे व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करें ? क्या सरकार अपने लिए भी कोई कोड-आफ-कन्डक्ट बनाएगी ?

श्री एच०के०एल० भगत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वाजपेयी जी को बड़े आदर से कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार सर्टेन नार्म्स के मुताबिक चलती है और चल रही है। जहां तक उनकी आबजर्वेशन्स कि सरकार मान्यता को रद्द कर देती है या दबाव डालती है··· These are very general and vague allegations. Mr. Vajpayee, you have made a general observation. With all my respects to you, may I point out that your observations are not correct ? Sir, if the Hon. Member brings to my notice any specific cases I shall certainly look into them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री खुशवन्त सिंह का क्या हुआ ? श्री खुशवन्त सिंह ने स्वयं लिखा है कि मालिकों के ऊपर दबाव डालकर उन्हें हटाया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो मसला है कि मालिकों के नीचे अखबार होने ही नहीं चाहिएं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर मालिक के नीचे हों तो मालिक सरकार के नीचे नहीं होने चाहिएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई किसी के नीचे नहीं होना चाहिए । यह मोनोपाली ही गलत है ।

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : The allegation of Mr. Vajpayee is totally unfounded.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, you have given your opinion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : प्रश्न संख्या 499

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । गुजरात समाचार पत्र में रिजर्वेशन के संबंध में गलत प्रचार किया था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेस काउन्सिल को दीजिए ।

Impact of TV Programmes on Children

*499. SHRI MATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the impact of different TV programmes on the mind of the viewers especially on the mind of children and young boys and girls ;

(b) if so, whether there is any co-relationship between the programmes and the increase in the crimes especially sex crimes in the society ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to improve the quality of the programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) : Doordarshan's programmes are designed to inform, educate and provide healthy entertainment. The Audiance Research Units attached to Doordarshan Kendras conduct qualitative as well as quantitative studies of specific programmes from time to time and assess the reaction of the viewers. There is no reason to believe that the impact of the TV programmes on viewers, especially children, is adverse and that there is any co-relation between TV programmes and crime in society. However improvement of programmes is a continuous process. In order to improve the quality of programmes, Government has appointed a Working Group of distinguished persons/ communicators to make suitable recommendations within a period of four months.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सम्माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपने अपने डिपार्टमेंट के जरिये से दूरदर्शन के प्रोग्राम्स के क्वालिटेटिव और क्वान्टेटिव निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं उनसे मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वे ठीक नहीं हैं । क्योंकि आज पूरे देश की माताएं इस बात से चिन्तित हैं कि टेलीविजन के प्रोग्राम्स की वजह से उनके बच्चों पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है । जो बच्चे टेलीविजन पर आपके प्रोग्राम्स देखते हैं वे आगे चल कर कैसे बनेंगे । वे बच्चे टेलीविजन पर आपकी फिल्में देखकर वैसा ही करते हैं । आपके टेलीविजन पर फिल्मों के गाने चलते हैं, हीरो-हीरोइन का तमाशा चलता है । वही तमाशा आपके टेलीविजन पर बच्चे देखते हैं । उससे बच्चों पर कितना खराब असर पड़ रहा है । अभी आपने क्वालिटेटिवली प्रोग्राम इम्प्रूव करने की कोशिश की है, मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि एजूकेशन और समाज सेवा के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली माहेला संस्थाओं की कोई समिति आप बनाएं जिससे कि टेलीविजन के प्रोग्राम इम्प्रूव हो सकें । Impact of TV

Programme on the minds of the children. क्या इसके बारे में कोई सर्वे करके या इन्वेस्टीगेशन करके इस सदन को सूचित करेंगे ? इसके साथ ही क्या आप यह भी सूचित करेंगे कि आपने जो समिति बनायी है उसमें कौन-कौन लोग हैं ताकि उन लोगों के साथ बात करके उन्हें अपने सुझाव दिये जा सकें। क्या आप महिला संस्थाओं की भी कोई समिति बनायेंगे जिससे कि ये प्रोग्राम इम्प्रूव हो सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो ऐसे बोल रही थीं जैसे कि घर में ही बोल रही हों।

श्री एच०के०एल० भगत : आनरेबल मेम्बर श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते जी ने जो भावना व्यक्त की, उसकी मैं कद्र करता हूं। लेकिन उनकी जो राय है कि टेलीविजन के प्रोग्राम बहुत खराब हैं, उनका बहुत खराब असर पड़ता है, इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। प्रोग्राम्स में इम्प्रूवमेंट्स की जरूरत है, यह मैं भी महसूस करता हूं। अभी आपने कमेटी बनाने के लिए भी कहा है। एक कमेटी बनी हुई है। मैं अपनी ओर से प्रमिला जी को भी निमंत्रण दूंगा कि वे जिसको भी साथ चाहें ले आयें, हम उनसे इस मामले में डिस्कशन कर लेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I would not like Mrs. Dandavate to be influenced like that. I am here to guard the interests of each individual Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not want to be invited on the strength of my wife.

श्री एच०के०एल० भगत : जैसा मैंने कहा, अगर वे प्रोफेसर दडवते जी को भी साथ ले आएं तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : आपने कमेटी के मेम्बरों के नाम नहीं बताये हैं।

श्री एच०के०एल० भगत : कमेटी के मेम्बरों के नाम मैं बता सकता हूं। It is under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.C. Joshi, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. ये दिल्ली के हैं और इनके अलावा बहुत से डिस्टिंग्युस्ड परसंस हैं जिनको कि यह काम सौंपा गया है। इनसे मिलकर या हमसे मिलकर जो भी सुझाव आप देना चाहें वे दे सकती हैं। वे सुझाव जानने में हमें बड़ी खुशी होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि टी वी के प्रोग्राम को इम्प्रूव किया जाए। इस बारे में इन दिनों हमने कई बैठकें की हैं। इन्फरमेशन एजूकेशन और इंटरटेनमेंट इन सबका ज्यूडिशस कंबीनेशन अच्छी प्रकार से हो सके इसकी पूरी कोशिश की जाती है। इसमें आपके सुझावों और सहयोग से हमें सहायता मिलेगी।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : मैं अपना दूसरा प्रश्न बाद में पूछूंगी पहले 'ए' फिल्म्स के बारे में जवाब दीजिए कि 'ए' फिल्म्स टी वी पर कैसे दिखाई जाती हैं ?

श्री एच०के०एल० भगत : मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जो फिल्में "फार एडल्ट्स आनली" हैं उनका टी वी पर स्क्रीनिंग नहीं हो सकता। इसके लिए हमारे स्ट्रिक्ट इंस्ट्रक्शंस हैं। टी वी पर आने वाले गानों के बारे में लोगों के अपने-अपने व्यूज़ हैं। फिल्मों के बारे में भी लोगों के अलग-अलग विचार होते हैं। आमतौर पर दर्शक टी वी पर अधिक फिल्में देखना पसंद करते हैं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी देना चाहती हूं कि इस बारे में महिलाओं के प्रदर्शन टी वी के सामने होने वाले हैं। वे मेरे पास आती हैं और बताती हैं। मैं कोई वार्निंग नहीं

दे रही हूं। मैं बता रही हूं। आपने बताया कि आप उनसे मिलने के लिए तैयार हैं, इससे मुझे खुशी है।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि आपके ही राज में पहले दो प्रोग्राम 'इशूज़ बिफोर दी पार्लियामेंट' और 'टेलीविजन व्यूअर्स' को बुलाकर एक प्रोग्राम होता था। इसमें दर्शकों को बुलाया जाता था। इसमें कई अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव आते थे। इन दोनों कार्यक्रमों को आप क्या फिर से शुरू करवाएंगे। इसके साथ ही "क्राइम इन टी वी प्रोग्राम' के बारे में क्या आप महिलाओं को बुलाकर उनकी राय लेंगे ?

श्री एच०के०एल० भगत : माननीय सदस्या ने बताया है कि महिलाएं प्रदर्शन करने वाली हैं। मैं प्रदर्शन के पहले ही उनसे मिलने के लिए तैयार हूं और प्रदर्शन के बाद भी मिलने के लिए तैयार हूं। वे मेरे पास आएं मैं उनकी बात सुनूंगा। इसके साथ ही जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर भी विचार किया जाएगा। सारी बातों पर विचार करके ही निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ लोगों को जो टेलीविजन के लिए अच्छे प्रोग्राम बना सकते हैं, उनको मौका नहीं दिया जाता। क्या प्रोग्राम बनाने वाले कुछ खास लोग या खास कंपनियां हैं। जो नए लोग अच्छे प्रोग्राम भेजते हैं उनको मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। कुछ खास लोगों और खास कंपनियों को ही टी वी पर कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए अनुमति दी जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दूरदर्शन के लिए जो कार्यक्रम बनाए जाते हैं उनको तय करने के लिए क्या कोई कमेटी है। क्या इस पर किसी व्यक्ति का एकाधिकार है ? कार्यक्रमों के चुनाव का क्या क्राइटेरिया है ?

श्री एच०के०एल० भगत : यदि माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी है कि कुछ अच्छे प्रोग्राम बनाए जा सकते हैं या बना लिए गए हैं तो वे मुझे बताएं। कुछ प्रोग्राम सरकारी विभाग बनाते हैं और कुछ प्राइवेट लोग बनाते हैं। हम तो चाहते हैं कि अच्छे-से-अच्छे प्रोग्राम बनाए जाएं। जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा, हम लोग बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार कर रहे हैं। हमारे भारत की जो रिच कल्चरल हैरिटेज और डेवलपमेण्ट एफ्र्ट्स हैं तथा जो चीज़ें हमारे देश को जोड़ती हैं उन पर नए-नए और अच्छे प्रोग्राम बनाए जाएं। सरकार के डिपार्टमेण्ट्स भी और जो प्राइवेट बनाने वाले हैं, वे भी प्रोग्राम बनाएं। इसमें हमारा सहयोग मिलेगा। फिर भी, आप कुछ बतायेंगे तो मैं आपकी मदद लूंगा। यह बात सही नहीं है कि वहां जबर्दस्ती होती है, कुछ लोगों के प्रोग्राम होते हैं और कुछ के नहीं होते।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : टी बी एक बीमारी होती है। इसलिए, इस टी बी में और आपके टी वी में क्या फर्क है ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आपकी अक्ल की दाद देनी पड़ेगी।

Employment of Children in Hazardous Jobs

*502. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the large scale employment of children in hazardous jobs like that in match-factories as revealed in the article captioned "Facts about Sivakasi-child labour" in the "Indian Express" dated February 14, 1983;

(b) if so, what is the latest assessment of industry-wise number of child-

workers available with Government; and

(c) what steps have been and are being taken to ensure that these children are not driven from schools to factories and to ensure effective protection to them against hazards of the respective industries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Government is aware of the press report.

(b) Figures regarding the age-wise composition of workers, classified by the nature of their activity, in the 1981 Census are awaited.

(c) Regulation of employment under the Employment of Children Act, 1938, except in regard to major ports and railways is the responsibility of the State Governments. Recommendations of the Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour, relating to education and health hazards, as accepted, have already been brought to the notice of State Governments for implementation. Information regarding their compliance is awaited.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, this is a shocking state of affairs. I quote a report which appeared in the Indian Express :

> "There are over 45,000 children working in the match and fireworks industry in and around Sivakasi."

The Report goes on to say that every single match and fireworks factory in Sivakasi—both registered and non-registered—employs children, some as young as four to five years old. This employment robotises the individuals some as young as in the age group of three and a half years. This is a shocking state of affairs. We must do something about it. We cannot just leave it to the States. We must bring forward some central legislation on this. Three and a half, four to five years' old children are woken up to be transported to the factories at pre-dawn hours i.e. at 4, 5 and 6 a.m. in the morning. Sir, the Government must do something about it. We cannot be complacent and just say that we have left it to the States.

In March 1981, the Government had rejected a recommendation by the Committee on Child Labour to raise the minimum age of employment of children to fifteen years on the ground that the time was not ripe for acceptance of that recommendation.

I would like to knwow :

(a) Whether after the passage of two years, the Government even now hold the same view with regard to the Committee's aforesaid recommendation ?

(b) If so, the reasons for not considering the time ripe for raising the minimum age to 15 years.

(c) And if not, whether the Government proposes to bring forth a Bill for raising it in the next Session of Parliament ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the report that has appeared in the Press about which a reference has been made just now by the Hon. Member has been brought to my notice and I have also read that report. It not only appeared in the Dailies, but also in the Magazines. So, after going through the Report, I immediately took action. I sent a team of two senior Officers of my Ministry to visit Sivakasi and round-about areas and then make a report. They visited the area and made a Report to the Government of India in the Labour Ministry. They have made several suggestions and we are taking action. We have already written in this matter to the Tamil Nadu Government.

Sir, so far as this matter about the employment in the match factory is concerned, the appropriate authority or the authority which is responsible for the implementation of the Act, is the State Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : When the State is not discharging its responsibility, what are you going to do? When the State Government is dead, what are you going to do ?

MR. SPEAKER : Don't say 'dead', say 'inactive'.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, इस पर आधे घंटे का डिस्कशन दे दीजिये । This is very important.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : This question has been talked about many times in the House. This is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Are we getting a Half-an-Hour discussion on this ? (*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दूरदर्शन पर राष्ट्रीय प्रसारणों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*493 **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान सम्मेलन की कार्यवाही के सीधे प्रसारण में हिन्दी का कोई प्रयोग नहीं हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे अंग्रेजी न जानने वाले भारत के करोड़ों लोग इस विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम से वंचित रह गये;

(ग) क्या सरकार सर्वसाधारण के इस भाव से अवगत है कि हिन्दी को राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों में उचित महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और दूरदर्शन पर हिन्दी की पूर्ण उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) सातवें गुट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन की कार्यवाहियां और विचार विमर्श शिखर सम्मेलन की चार निर्धारित अधिकृत भाषाओं अर्थात् अंग्रेजी, फ्रांसीसी, स्पेनिश और अरबी में हुए थे । तदनुसार, गुट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन से संबंधित मुख्य घटनाओं के सीधे टेलीकास्ट को अंग्रेजी में कवर किया गया था, क्योंकि कवरेज केवल दूरदर्शन के राष्ट्रीय हुक-अप पर टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए ही नहीं अपितु उपग्रह तथा रिकार्डिंगों के माध्यम से बड़ी संख्या में विदेशी टेलीविजन संगठनों के लिए भी था ।

(ख) गुट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन की कार्यवाहियों को हिन्दी के राष्ट्रीय समाचार बुलेटिनों में तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रादेशिक समाचार बुलेटिनों में उपयुक्त रूप से कवर किया गया था । दूरदर्शन ने शिखर सम्मेलन से संबंधित सामयिक मामलों के कुछ कार्यक्रमों को हिन्दी में भी टेलीकास्ट किया था ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । हिन्दी को दूरदर्शन के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में यथोचित महत्व दिया जाता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Revision of Wages on Points of Price Index

*500. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state : (a) at

what point of Cost of Price Index (CPI) number, the last wage revision under Minimum Wages Act was made ;

(b) whether the Cost of Price Index numbers have registered an increase by 50 points over the figure under (a) above ;

(c) what steps Government have taken or are contemplating to revise the Minimum Wages in view of increase in price index ; and

(d) since when the price index has risen and from which date minimum wages are proposed to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Under the Minimum Wages Act, the appropriate Governments are to fix/revise the minimum wages in relation to various scheduled employments covered under the Minimum Wages Act. The various Governments have been fixing/revising minimum rates of wages at different points of time in respect of different employments with reference to different Consumers Price Index Number. In so far as Central Government is concerned minimum wages were last revised in respect of the scheduled employments for which it is the appropriate Government in August-September 1982, based on the 12 monthly Average Consumer Price Index Number of 432.

(b) According to available information the average index has not yet risen by 50-points over the 12 monthly average index of 432.

(c) and (d) Action will be initiated well in time to revise minimum wages in the relevant scheduled employments when such revision becomes due.

Theft of Petrol and Diesel

*501. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA :

SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of wide-spread incidents of thefts of petrol and diesel ;

(b) whether any concrete and effective steps have been taken to check such thefts ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Cases of pilferage of petrol and diesel from oil company installations and from tank trucks in transit have occasionally come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c) A number of concrete steps have been taken to check such malpractices.

These include :

(i) Issue of Market Discipline Guidelines which inter-alia provide for checking and inspection of installations, tank lorries, and stern action is taken against erring contractors.

(ii) Careful checking of calibration of tankers and surprise inspection of tankers before they leave the installations.

Any tanker found with false bottoms or incorrect dip rods is seized and reported to the police.

(iii) Stern action such as termination of transport contract and blacklisting of transport contractors is taken against those found involved in malpractices.

(iv) Laying down norms eto xeercise vigorous control over stock loss.s

(v) Strengthening of internal vigilance in oil companies and strengthening of external vigilance through the petroleum Intelligence and Vigilance Cell.

(vi) Close coordination with the State Governments in having raids conducted against unauthorised dumps, etc.

As a result of these measures, there has been improvement in the situation.

Upgradation of Muzaffarnagar Head Post Office

*503. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Muzaffarnagar Head Post Office has been ordered upgradation from non-Gazetted to Gazetted on the basis of 1980 figures;

(b) whether the Ministry has recently decided to drop the proposals of upgradations which fall below 4400 points;

(c) whether Muzaffarnagar Head Post Office has been bifurcated during 1981 by creating Shamli Head Post Office;

(d) whether the points of present Muzaffarnagar Head Post Office fall below 4250 after March, 1981; and

(e) whether Government propose to review all cases of upgradations on the basis of figures of 31 December 1982 to effect economy and avoid wasteful expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Muzaffarnagar Head Post Office was bifurcated and new Shamli Head Post Office was created on 1st March, 1981.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There is no such proposal.

Amendment to the Mines Act

*504. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to bring an amendment in the Mines Act, 1952 to provide for alternative employment to persons who suffer disability during employment in mines;

(b) if so, when this Bill is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the other facilities likely to be given to the labourers working in mines, under the amended Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Government have a proposal to amend the Mines Act, 1952. An amending Bill is likely to be introduced soon, which will *inter alia* deal with provision for alternative employment in certain circumstances. It is not possible to give further details of the Bill at this stage.

राज्यों की राजधानियों और जिला मुख्यालय के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

*505. **श्री अरविन्द नेताम** : क्या संचार मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन जिला मुख्यालयों की

संख्या कितनी है जिनका अपने राज्यों की राजधानियों से सीधे टेलीफोन सम्पर्क है और इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार की है जिसके अन्तर्गत जिला मुख्यालयों के अपने राज्यों की राजधानियों से सीधे टेलीफोन सम्पर्क होंगे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें इस योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. एन. गाडगिल) : (क) देश में 22 राज्यों के कुल 393 जिलोंमें से 375 जिले अपने राज्य की राजधानियों के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं (इसमें राज्यों की वे राजधानियां भी शामिल हैं जो जिला मुख्यालय भी हैं) । 18 जिला मुख्यालयों की सूची जो अपने संबंधित राज्य की राजधानियों से नहीं जुड़े हैं, सभा पटल पर विवरण के रूप में रखी गई है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) सभी राज्य ।

(घ) उपरोक्त (ग) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए लागू नहीं होता ।

विवरण

ऐसे जिला मुख्यालयों के नाम जो अपने संबंधित राज्य की राजधानियों के साथ नहीं जुड़े हैं

क्रम सं०	जिला मुख्यालय का नाम		राज्य
1.	तामेंगलांग	...	मणिपुर
2.	विलियम नगर	...	मेघालय
3.	फेक	...	नागालैंड
4.	जुनहोलोटो	...	,,
5.	मोन	...	,,
6.	त्यूसांग	...	,,
7.	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	...	उत्तर प्रदेश
8.	उत्तरकाशी	...	,,
9.	ललितपुर	...	,,
10.	पिथौरागढ़	...	,,
11.	जालौन (मुख्य)	...	,,
12.	टिहरी गढ़वाल	...	,,

13.	राजौरी	...	जम्मू कश्मीर
14.	पुंछ	...	,,
15.	कठुआ	...	,,
16.	केलांग	...	हिमाचल प्रदेश
17.	काल्पा	...	,,
18.	गाडचिरौली	...	महाराष्ट्र

Jamming of TV Relay Station Jammu

*507. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the new TV relay Station, Jammu with channel 10 allotted to it is being jammed by Pakistan through its newly commissioned Sialkot TV station using the same channel;

(b) whether such tactics of Pakistan are in violation of International agreements; and

(c) if so, steps taken by the Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Interference to the low-power TV receive-cum-relay system, Jammu from a transmeter operating on Channel 10 across the border has been noticed since February, 1983 ;

(b) and (c) Radio/TV frequencies are registered with the International Frequency Registration Board, an agency of the International Telecommunications Union, Geneva by the Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of the Ministry of Communications. Taking into account the already registered assignments across the border, Doordarshan, inconsultation with the Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of the Ministry of Communications, have coordinated an alternate channel 12 for the Relay transmitter at Jammu. Steps are underway for necessary conversion which is expected to be completed shortly.

Power Construction in North Bihar and the Rest of Bihar

*508. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the replies given on 7 April, 1981 and 9 March, 1982 to Unstarred Question Nos. 6628 and 2752 regarding "Per capita availability of power in different States and Union Territories" and "Generation of power from various sources and per capita availability" respectively and state as to what specific steps are being taken to remedy the exceptional imbalance in the per capita annual availability of power for North Bihar as compared with the rest of Bihar and the country as a whole ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Power availability in North Bihar is being stepped up by (a) setting up of Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station (2x110 MW), (b) addition of capacity (2x110 MW) at Barauni Power Station and (c) strengthening of transmission system in North Bihar.

The following additional steps are being taken to increase power availability in Bihar :

(a) Additional capacity (2x110 MW) is being created at Pathratu Thermal Power Station.

(b) Tenughat Thermal Power Project (2×210 MW) has been taken up under the State Plan.

(c) Koel Karo Hydroelectric Power Project (710 MW) is to be taken up in the Central Sector.

(d) Power will be allocated to Bihar from Central Sector Farakka Thermal Power Station and Chukha Power Project in Bhutan.

(e) Efforts are being made to improve the performance of the existing power stations at Pathratu and Barauni.

Plans for Utilisation of Oil Found in Krishna-Godavari Basin

*509. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have done any advance planning to set up appropriate agencies which will ensure that oil found in Krishna-Godavari Basin can be utilised fully by the States when oil is put to commercial use;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to create infra-structure in these States so that the oil and its by-products are utilised near the point of production; and

(c) if so, the details of the plans drawn up in this connection for Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) As a result of drilling in the Krishna-Godavari basin, the presence of hydrocarbons was established in two wells in the offshore areas besides indication of the existence of hydrocarbons in two wells in the onshore areas. Encouraged by these indications of hydrocarbons, the exploratory effort in the basin has been accelerated. Many more wells have to be drilled before the potential of the basin can be fully assessed and its commercial viability established.

Only when this potential of the basin, the composition of the hydrocarbons and commercial viability have been established will it be possible to draw up precise plans of the infrastructure required for proper utilisation.

Energy Conservation

*510. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is considerable room for energy conservation and savings in coal, mining industries as also in the Railways;

(b) if so, details of such possibilities as worked out and success achieved and future targets; and

(c) whether our operations in the above three sectors are comparable in efficiency and inputs as compared to other advanced countries; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) There is room for energy conservation in coal, mining industries and in the railways.

(b) In the case of coal and mining industries, the measures for energy conservation would include replacement of inefficient steam engines for haulage by more efficient electrically operated machinery and taking up measures for improvement in the electrical transmission and distribution network in the mines. As regards railways, conservation of energy is sought to be achieved by phasing out steam locomotives and replacing them by diesel/electric locomotives. It is not possible to assess precisely the quantum of energy that has been saved on account of the various measures undertaken. No specific target for such energy saving for the future has been laid down.

(c) The extent of energy use in the coal and mining industries is dependent on many factors including the characteristics of the

mines like depth of seams and thickness of seams, the proportion of open cast to underground mining and the extent of mechanisation. As regards Railways the fuel efficiency is dependent on factors like operating conditions and fuel-mix employed. These factors differ from country to country and the data available do not lend themselves to straight comparision in regard to the efficiency of energy use.

Increase in Price of Petrol in Calcutta

*511. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation has increased the retail price of petrol in Calcutta from 16 February, 1983;

(b) if so, the extent of the increase and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the increase is unauthorised and illegal since it has not been announced by Government;

(d) whether petrol dealers in Calcutta have threatened to close down all pumps in the State in protests; and

(e) whether, at the same time, petrol prices in Delhi have been reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Retail price of petrol in Calcutta has risen by 3 paise with effect from 15.2.1983 due to adjustment in transportation charges.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There had been reports that the petroleum dealers in Calcutta threatened to go on strike from 9th March 1983 but the said strike did not materialise as the reasons for price increase were suitably explained to their representatives.

(e) Yes, Sir.

The price of petrol in Delhi has come down with effect from 15.2.1983 as a result of the declaration of Mathura refinery as a pricing point consequent to its commissioning thereby linking the price of petrol to supplies from Mathura instead of from the refinery in Koyali, Gujarat as was the position prior to 15.2.1983.

Price Formula for Coal

*512. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under Government's consideration to rationalise the pricing formula for coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been requested to study the cost of production of coal industry with a view to recommending appropriate prices for coal. Their report is awaited.

Complaints Re. Inferior Quality of Coal

*513. SHRI BHIM SINGH :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from many coal consuming undertakings/ organisations about the inferior quality of coal;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the details of the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether success has been achieved as a result of the action taken by Government and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) Complaints have been received from time to time from coal consumers, particularly thermal stations and steel plants, regarding inferior quality of coal supplied to them. These complaints relate, *inter alia,* to supply of coal of higher ash content, presence of over-sized lumps and extraneous materials in the coal supplied.

There has been a gradual decline in the inherent quality of coal on account of depletion of better quality reserves and the opening of new mines for extraction of lower grades of coal. The presence of over-sized coal and extraneous materials is attributable to mechanisation in mining and loading of coal for opencast mines. In order to effect qualitative improvement of coal, the short term measures being taken are to intensify breaking of lumps and segregation of extraneous materials by manual means. In the long term a programme for installing coal handling plants, with provision for sizing and screening of coal, wherever required has been undertaken. Currently, about 40% of the coal produced in CIL is being handled by CHPs which have been installed and this percentage would progressively increase in the coming years. As a result of the measures taken there has been improvement in terms of reduction in complaints relating to supply of over-sized coal and presence of extraneous materials in the coal supplies.

Hindustan Lever Ltd.

5605. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by the MRTP Commission in the matter of discriminatory supplies exercised against such distributors of Hindustan Lever Limited as have either resisted the full line forcing, tie-up dumping or approached the Commission for protection; and

(b) if, so what steps have been taken by Government to help survival of these patriotic elments in the trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the complaints received by the MRTP Commission against M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited and the result of investigations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT*-6290/83]

Setting up of a Working Group for Utilisation of Wind and Solar Energy

5606. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two working groups to prepare a programme of action for large scale utilisation of wind and solar energy have been set up recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether some voluntary organisation or agencies had also been contacted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The working Groups consist of representatives of Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, besides representatives of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Agricultural Finance Corporation and Ministry of Irrigation. The Working Groups on Solar Thermal Energy have in addition representatives from National Research

Development Corporation, National Industrial Development Corporation, North Eastern Council and Syndicate Bank.

(c) Voluntary organisations will be considered in consultation with the State Governments while implementing the programmes in each State.

Harmful Effects of Asbestos

5607. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that no safety regulations are laid down for the handling of asbestos, despite known harmful effects thereof causing lung disease and cancer;

(b) if yes, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that an official agency has found that between seven to fifty per cent of asbestos workers in asbestos factories are affected by the dust and fume of asbestos; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government to save workers from the killing effects of asbestos ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Schedule XIV to the Model Rules, under Section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 provides in detail the safety and preventive measures for handling and processing of asbestos and any other process in which asbestos is used in any form in a factory. The State Governments where most factories handling or processing asbestos are located have already formulated Rules similar to the said Model Rules for protection, safety and health of asbestos workers.

(c) and (d) According to a study conducted by the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad in an Asbestos factory at Ahmedabad, 46% of the workers are suffering from a number of respiratory symptoms. However, according to international norms there can be 5 to 6 possible symptoms and only those asbestos workers who have minimum 2 symptoms out of five can be considered a definite case of asbestosis. The report of the National Institute of Occupational Health does not contain such specific cases of asbestosis. State Governments have been advised to incorporate provisions in the Rules relating to permissible level of exposure to pollutants. Asbestosis has been included in the schedule of notified diseases under Sections 89 and 90 of the Factories Act.

Finance for Expansion of Postal Services

5608. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has approved some finance for expansion of postal services in the country during 1982-83; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 29 crores has been approved for postal services under Annual Plan 1982-83. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2.10 crores is to be utilised for extension of postal services in rural areas. The remaining amount will be spent on other schemes/projects in the Postal Sector such as Construction of Postal building and staff quarters, Mechanisation/modernisation of postal services, training, Mail Motor Vehicles and RMS Vans. The following targets

have been approved in respect of extension of postal services in rural areas :

	Name of Scheme	*Physical target*
(i)	No. of rural post offices to be opened.	1000
(ii)	No. of additional extra departmental agents to be appointed for improving the rural delivery services.	1000
(iii)	No. of rural letter boxes to be installed.	1000
(iv)	No. of villages to be provided with postal facilities through rural mobile post offices.	2000
(v)	No. of Plan Monitoring Inspectors to be appointed.	10

Schemes to Ensure Availability of Medicines to People at Reasonable Rates in Remote Areas

5609. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have framed schemes to ensure that medicines are available to the people of rural areas, particularly remote areas, tribals, adivasis and other backward areas, in time and at reasonable rates;

(b) if so, whether emphasis has been laid in this regard under the 20-point programme; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) In the rural areas including remote areas, tribal areas, adivasis areas and backward areas, basic drugs and medicines are being provided free of cost through the net-work of Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Village Health Guides, Upgraded Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres each established under the Minimum Needs Programme. Upto the 5th Five year Plan, the provision for medicine per year in each Primary Health Centre was Rs.28,000/- (Rs. 12000/- per year for Primary Health Centre and Rs. 2000/- per year per Sub-Centre which were about 8 within one Primary Health Centre Area).

During the Sixth Plan period, additional provision for medicines has been allowed as follows :

		Rs.
1.	For Primary Health Centres (PHCs) under Health Guide Scheme.	6,000.00
2.	For additional about 12 sub-centres to be opened per PHC during VI Plan (74% PHC would be covered).	24,000.00
3.	For Health Guides at the rate of Rs. 600.00 per year per Health Guide for, on an average 80 Health Guides per PHC (All PHCs would be covered).	48,000.00
4.	Under I. C. D. S. Scheme of Ministry of Social Welfare in PHC where scheme is implemented	22,500.00
	Total	100,500.00

The expenditure on medicines within the area of Primary Health Centre has been increased from Rs. 28,000/- to Rs. 1,28,500/- per year. Besides medicines are also provided under the National programmes like Malaria, Leprosy, Tuber-culosis, Immunisation, Blindness, Prophylaxis against Vitamin 'A', Vitamin 'C' and Anaemia. Medicines required for sterilisation and IUD cases are supplied free within the Primary Health area.

A chain of trade outlets like distributors, wholesalers, retail chemists operate in the rural areas for sale of drugs and pharmaceuticals. The prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals are statutorily controlled by the Government under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979. While fixing the prices, it is ensured by the Government that they are fair and reasonable.

Thefts of Drilling Bits

5610. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that the ONGC top brass have been unaware of the thefts of Drilling bits taking place since a number of years for which no reports were lodged with the police;

(b) whether the losses were being kept secret due to their own involvement or neglect; and

(c) what redressal action Government have in mind in view of earlier oil thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) have lodged reports with the police whenever any thefts of drilling bits, etc., have taken place.

(b) Does not arise.

(c). The ONGC have taken a number of remedial measures to check the thefts by increasing the patrolling parties and having intensive patrolling by ONGC, BSF (Border Security Force) and Gujarat Police, utilising the services of Village Defence parties like Gram Rakshak Dal, deployment of SRP to check the vehicles at junction points and approach roads to the oil fields (Naka-bandi) surprise checking by Senior Officers of the ONGC, Western Region, killing of the non-producing closed wells by using well completion fluid which does not harm the formation. As a result of these measures, the number of theft cases are on the decline. Action is also being taken to induct the Central Industrial Security Force in the Commission for further strengthening the security measures.

Leasing of Helicopter by Oil India Limited

5611. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the leasing of Helicopter by the Oil India Limited from a Gulf-based firm and, if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether Government consider these actions consistent with their overall policies and directions to the public sector for safeguarding public interest and funds;

(c) whether Government propose to take appropriate action under the Prime Minister's new anti-corruption stance; and

(d) whether Government also propose to eliminate waste of public funds and resources under the new 20 Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The offer of M/s. Gulf Helicopters alongwith other tenderers was considered but since the rates were consi-

dered to be high Oil India Limited has decided to re-invite the tenders.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Setting up Caustic Soda Plant in Andhra Pradesh

5612. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a caustic soda plant in Andhra Pradesh with the collaboration of a leading Japanese firm; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its terms and conditions and the time by when it is likely to come in operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) and (b) M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited have been granted a letter of intent for the setting up of a new undertaking for manufacture of 33,000 tonnes per annum of caustic soda. The corporation proposes to manufacture Caustic Soda through Membrane Cell process and the technology for this process is proposed to be obtained from M/s. Asahi Chemical Industries Company, Japan. The proposal for obtaining the know-how on payment of a lumpsum fee of 309.375 million Japanese Yen subject to taxes has been approved by the Government. The Indian company has already entered into an agreement with the Japanese company. M/s. APIDC expect to commission this plant by the end of 1984.

Export of Coal and its Production

5613. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of coal production in the country during the years 1980-81 1981-82, 1982-83;

(b) what steps are being taken to increase the coal production during the year 1983-84 to meet the increasing demand of the country;

(c) Whether it is a fact that coal is being exported, if so, the quality and quantity of coal exported during the year 1982-83; and

(d) whether any agreement has been made for the year 1983-84 to export coal, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The actual production of coal in the country during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 is given below :

(Figures in million tonnes)

Year	Production
1980-81	114.00
1981-82	124.90
1982-83	115.17 (upto Feb. '83)

(b) Several steps are being taken to increase the coal production during the year 1983-84. These steps include improving the infrastructural facilities, sanctioning of new mines, installation of captive power generation capacity in Bengal Bihar coal fields, improving the productivity of men and machinery, expediting land acquisition for coal mining purposes and controlling absenteeisms.

(c) and (d) In view of the increase in demand for coal in the country, export of coal to countries other than the traditional buyers viz. Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan, are not being entered into. The total export of non-coking coal during 1982-83 (April-Jan. '83) is 1.10 lakh tonnes. In view of the adequate availability of special low volatile (SLV) coal in the country and inadequate demand for this variety of coal, it has been decided to offer upto 5 lakh tonnes per year of this coal for export.

Small quantities have been exported to South Korea and to Sri Lanka and the MMTC have been asked to explore the possibility of increasing export of this type of coal.

Gas Reservoir in Arabian Sea

5614. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has found some natural gas reservoir in Arabian Sea recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of hydro-carbon bearing structures known to be present in this region of the sea-bed, which attains greater significance for exploration in view of this gas find ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) A well drilled on the D-12 structure west of Bombay High has given production of gas and condensate.

(b) The prospects of finding hydro-carbons in the two structures in the neighbourhood of D-12 have therefore increased. There are a number of other structural features in this trend, which, however, are yet to be precisely mapped by seismic surveys.

World Bank Loan for Bombay High

5615. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has approved loan for Bombay High for India's first major gas development project in the South Bassein field;

(b) if so, the amount of loan involved;

(c) what are the terms and conditions;

(d) the quantity of gas likely to be produced in this field; and

(e) what is Government proposal to use it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) US $ 222.3 million.

(c) The amount is repayable in 20 years, including the grace period of 5 years, at the standard variable interest rates.

(d) The production of free gas is expected to reach a level of 5 million cubic meters per day (during Phase-I of the development programme of South Bassein gas field) part of which is to be financed by the World Bank loan.

(e) The gas is proposed to be utilised as feedstock for the manufacture of fertilizers and petrochemicals.

Opening of Telephone Exchange at Bahadurgarh

5616. SHRI SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot of land for the construction of a Telephone Exchange at Bahadurgarh was acquired about 7/8 years back;

(b) whether all the applicants on the waiting list will be covered when the new Exchange is installed; and

(c) when it is likely to be installed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Majority of applicants will be covered by the proposed exchange.

(c) The exchange is likely to be commissioned during 1986.

Stock Shortage in Baikhunthpur and Vishrampur Coal Mines

5617. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the shortage found in the stock in Baikhunthpur and Vishrampur Coal Mines as on 17.8.1981;

(b) the extent of shortage in the stock of these coal mines in July, 1982.

(c) whether this shortage in stock was even more than one lakh tonnes in July, 1982.

(d) if so, the causes thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the officers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (e) A case of over-reporting and stock shortage/certification of coal has come to notice in regard to the Vishrampur area of Western Coalfields Limited. On the basis of a preliminary enquiry, seven officers have been placed under suspension. The coal company has initiated the disciplinary proceedings against them.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों आदि सहित गरीब लोगों को उपलब्ध कराई गई कानूनी सहायता

*5618. **श्री लक्ष्मण वर्मा** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों द्वारा कानूनी सहायता तथा कानूनी परामर्श उपलब्धता कराने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1980-82 के दौरान कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को अब तक कितनी राशि प्रदान की गई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखे बिना मुफ्त कानूनी सहायता और कानूनी परामर्श उपलब्ध कराने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने का है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में इस कार्यक्रम को गहन करने तथा युद्ध स्तर पर कार्यान्वित करने पर जोर देने का है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार आदिवासियों को प्रत्येक मामले में कुछ मुफ्त कानूनी सहायता उपलब्ध कराने का भी है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) 1980-82 के दौरान, विनिर्दिष्ट परियोजनाओं के कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने वाली उच्चतम न्यायालय कानूनी सहायता समिति और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र विधिक सहायता और सलाह बोर्डों को सहायता अनुदान देने में 8,80,983 रुपए की रकम खर्च की गई है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अभी तक कोई रकम मंजूर नहीं की गई है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह विनिर्दिष्ट परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय समिति से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करे।

(ख) से (घ) कानूनी सहायता स्कीमों को क्रियान्वित करने वाली केन्द्रीय समिति द्वारा तैयार की गई आदर्श स्कीम में अनुसूचित

जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, विमुक्त जातियों और खानाबदोश जनजातियों को, उनकी आय और साधनों के संबंध में अधिकतम सीमा नियत किए बिना ही कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने की योजना है। केन्द्रीय समिति पराविधिकों के विशेषत: ग्रामीण निर्धनों और आदिवासियों को प्रशिक्षण देने पर अधिक जोर दे रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में निर्धनों की कानूनी सहायता के लिए विद्यमान स्कीम के अधीन भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को और ग्रामीण शिल्पियों को कानूनी सहायता दी जाती है किन्तु अन्य लोगों को साधन संबंधी ऐसी जांच का समाधान करना होता है जिसके अनुसार कानूनी सहायता का पात्र व्यक्ति ऐसे परिवार का सदस्य हो जिसकी मासिक आय 200 रु० से अधिक नहीं है या ऐसे परिवार के पास, आय के किसी अन्य स्रोत के न होने की दशा में सिंचाई वाली भूमि एक हैक्टेयर या असिंचित भूमि दो हैक्टेयर से अधिक नहीं हो।

Bhatsa Hydel Project in Maharashtra

5619. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to mitigating the present difficulties and augmenting water supply to the city of Bombay providing irrigation water to the Thane District and also to generate electricity a multipurpose irrigation scheme called Bhatsa Hydro Electric Project was formulated by the State of Maharashtra and referred to Centre for sanction;

(b) if so, what are the details of the three different components mentioned in above;

(c) what would be the outlay for the project; and

(d) by what time the Centre is expected to accord sanction to the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Bhatsa Project is under construction for augmenting water supply to Bombay Metropolitan Region. It would supply 300 Million Gallons per day to Bombay Metropolitan area and provide irrigation facilities to Konkan area of Maharashtra. The Bhatsa Hydro Electric Project proposes to utilise the waters released from the Bhatsa Project for power generation. The Power station with an installed capacity of 1 unit of 15 MW would afford an annual energy generation of 62.5 Million Kwh. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 1224.8 lakhs. The Central Electricity Authority have accorded techno-economic approval to the scheme.

Upgrading of Patna Office of Registrar of Companies

5620. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the basis for classification of the Registrar of Companies offices in different categories;

(b) whether any proposal is pending before Government for upgrading the Patna Office; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons of delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Offices of the Registrars of Companies have not been classified in different categories as such. However, these Offices are manned by Officers of the Central Company Law Service which is composed of four grades viz—Grades I, II, III and IV. Depending upon the number of companies, the work-load and nature of duties and responsibilities involved, Officers of the appropriate Grade of the Central Company Law Service are allocated to hold charge of these Offices.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Gove rnment.

Promotion of Grade 'D' Stenographers to Grade 'C' Stenographers

5621. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in February 1982, Ministry of Home Affairs issued instructions to all Ministries to promote Stenographers Grade 'D' belonging to 1974 batch to the post of Grade 'C' Stenographers under C.S.S.S. cadre on long term/regular basis;

(b) if so, whether the instructions have been fully implemented, and how many persons have been promoted; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in implementing the above orders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Only 2 Grade 'D' Stenographers working in this Ministry came in the zone for *regular* promotion. One official has already been promoted on regular basis and the case of the other official is under process.

For long-term promotion to Grade 'C' of CSSS, 27 officials of this Ministry were covered in the zone. Since long-term vacancies were not available in February, 1982, options were called for from them for nomination to other Ministries/Departments for appointment against long-term vacancies. Only one official opted for nomination to other Cadres and his particulars have been intimated to Departmental of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Out of the 27 officials, 22 have so far been promoted as Grade 'C' Stenographers *on ad-hoc basis*, on the basis of available vacancies.

Opening of Branch Post Office in Himachal Pradesh

5622. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Panchayats, in whose jurisdiction, not even a single post office exists as on 1st January, 1983 in the State of Himachal Pradesh (district-wise);

(b) whether any programme has been drawn up by the Postal authorities for providing at least one Branch office in each one of them; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which all Panchayats will be provided with Post Offices, in such a way that no Panchayat is left without at least one post office ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) As on 1.1.1983 there were 398 Gram Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh in whose jurisdiction there was no post office. The district-wise information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT*-6291/83]

(b) Villages with a minimum population of 2,000 in normal rural areas and 1,000 in backward/tribal areas which have no post office within 3 Kms. are considered for opening of post offices provided the expected income is at least 25% of the cost in normal rural areas and 10% in backward/tribal areas. Villages which are headquarters of gram panchayats are exempted from the population condition. On the basis of these norms and subject to the limitations of funds, rural post offices are being opened under each Annual Plan in a phased manner. It is not specifically provided that there should be a post office in every gram panchayat area. This would depend upon fulfilment of the prescribed norms in each case.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

Workers Working in Graphite Mines

5623. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) total number of workers working in the graphite mines in the country as on 1st January, 1983, facts in details;

(b) whether there is any Wage Board for them, if so, facts in details giving the minimum wage fixed for them;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the mines are in the Palamau district of Bihar and the workers are tribals;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are no standing order, permanent registers of names, wage sheets maintained by the managements of the mines; and

(e) whether Government have ever surveyed the conditions of graphite mine workers in the country, with particular reference to those in Palamau if so, details of the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (e) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Installation of More Telephone Equipment Manufacturing Industries

5624. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the telephone manufacturing factories functioning in India and number of telephones manufactured in each unit annuallly;

(b) what is the requirement of telephone instrument in the country annually;

(c) whether it is a fact that telephone equipment is being imported to meet the demand of telephones in the country; and

(d) if so, the number of telephones imported during the last three years, yearwise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Telephone instruments are being manufactured at present by three units of M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITI), Bangalore. These units are at Bangalore (Karnataka), Naini (Uttar Pradesh) and Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir). The production of telephone instruments in the above three units of M/s. ITI during 1981-82, is as under :

(i) Bangalore Unit	2.85 lakhs
(ii) Naini Unit	1.72 lakhs
(iii) Srinagar Unit	0.245 lakhs
Total	4.815 lakhs

In addition, M/s. Gujarat Communications & Electronics Ltd., Baroda, has been issued an industrial licence for manufacture of 2 lakh numbers of telephone instruments per annum. The trial production has started. M/s. Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation, Trivandrum, M/s. Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu, Madras and M/s. Karnataka State Electronic Development Corporation, Bangalore, have been issued Letters of Intent for manufacture of 2 lakh Nos. of telephone instruments each per annum.

(b) The projected annual requirement of telephone instruments during the last 3 years of Sixth Plan period is as follows :

(*In lakhs*)

	Posts & Telegraphs	*Non-Posts & Telegraphs*	*Total*
1982-83	5.81	0.87	6.68
1983-84	7.12	1.07	8.19
1984-85	8.38	1.25	9.63

(c) and (d) During the last three years, a limited number of telephone instruments were imported in one year only that is 1980-81 and the number imported was 60,000 (Sixty thousand).

वाराणसी में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना के बारे में हुई प्रगति

5625. **श्री जैनुल बशर :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाराणसी में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस केन्द्र से कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण कब से आरम्भ होगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच. के. एल. भगत) :

(क) स्थान का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है और भवन के नक्शों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है। टावर लगाने के लिए आवश्यक अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है। उपकरणों के लिए आर्डर दे दिया गया है। माइक्रोवेव लिंक के लिए मांग डाक-तार विभाग को भेज दी गई है।

(ख) वाराणसी में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र के 1984-85 तक चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

बंद पड़ी कुछ कोयला खानों का पुनः खोला जाना

5626. **श्री शिबु सोरेन :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एच०सी०एल० के अन्तर्गत कोयले के पर्याप्त भंडार वाली कोयला खानें अर्थात् (1) तराबाद (2) पलाश-स्थली ग्रुप की 10 कोयला खानें (3) बारेगों (4) चिलागो (5) आर्मो (6) चतकाम (7) चूड़ी जिलवारी (8) जयन्ती ग्रुप की 4 कोयला खानें राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी बंद पड़ी हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यदि इन कोयला खानों को चालू किया जाए तो लाखों स्थानीय बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का उन्हें कब तक पुनः चालू करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि सरकार इन कोयला खानों को पुनः चालू नहीं कर रही है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Expansion of Telecommunication (Telephone) Services in M.P.

5627. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has not been possible to make required improvement in the work of expansion of Telecommunications (Telephone) services in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the full details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has not been possible to expand the services adequately due to shortage of equipment, cables and other telephone materials in the country. This is a long list of waiting applicants in every State including M.P. It is proposed to set up two factories for manufacture of electronics switching equipment, one factory for manufacture of underground cables and augmentation of other telephone materials manufacture, with the objective of providing telephone on demand by the end of this decade.

Telecast of NAM by Foreign Countries/ Television Networks

5628. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign countries/television networks expressed desire to use or telecast the NAM Summit programmes;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the nature of service and fees received for feeding these agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 37 countries obtained programme feed for telecast via Satellite. 31 countries took copies of the programme on video tapes.

(c) The Satellite transmission was for the duration of 73 hours 28 minutes and the charges for this service was US $ 46,100. Charges for taped copies was US $ 30,150.

Compensation to Muster Roll Employees under Workmen's Compensation Act

5629. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Muster Roll Employees and their families are entitled to payment of compensation for injuries sustained or death in course of performance of their duty under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923;

(b) if so, types of compensation paid to Muster Roll Employees for injuries sustained or death in course of performing duty;

(c) punishment for violation of these provisions provided in the Act;

(d) whether Government propose to give exemplary punishment to officials in all Ministries/Departments responsible for violation of these provisions of the Act, after receiving any complaint in this regard; if so, the name of authorities and number of complaints received in the matter in his

Ministry alongwith the action taken on each of them during the last one year; and

(e) if no action taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The muster roll employees employed in connection with employer's trade or business in an employment specified in schedule II of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 are entitled to compensation in case of disablement or death caused by employment injury.

(b) The Act provides for half monthly payment ranging from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 175/- for temporary disablement and lump-sum payment of Rs. 10,080 to Rs. 42,000 for permanent disablement and Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 30,000 for death, depending on the average monthly wages of the workman.

(c) Section 4A of the Act provides that where any employer is in default in paying the compensation due under the Act, he may be required to pay simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the amount due together with, if in the opinion of the Commissioner there is no justification for the delay in payment, a further sum not exceeding 50 percent of the such amount by way of penalty. The Act also provides for imposition of fine upto Rs. 500/- for failure to maintain/furnish prescribed register/returns.

(d) and (e) The enforcement of the provisions of the Act is the iresponsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. All complaints regarding violation of provisions of the Act are, therefore, orwarded to the concerned States/Union Territories, for appropriate action.

राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों का कार्यान्वयन

5630. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों का पालन होता है, यदि हां, तो पिछले एक साल में कितने सामान्य आदेश निर्गत किए गए और उनमें से कितने (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी) दोनों में किए गए ।

(ख) पिछले एक साल में कुल कितने हिन्दी पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से कितने पत्रों का जवाब हिन्दी में दिया गया ।

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन/पत्रिकाएं निकाली गई और उनमें से कितने दोनों भाषाओं में हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किए गए ।

(घ) वर्ष 1968 के बाद कितने कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किए गए हैं और इनमें से कितनों को शुरू से ही भारतीय नाम दिए गए थे, और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हां । गत एक वर्ष के दौरान 497 सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी किए गए थे ।

(ख) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान हिन्दी में प्राप्त 188 पत्रों में से 109 पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया गया है और शेष पत्र या तो सूचनार्थ थे अथवा उत्तर देना अपेक्षित नहीं था ।

(ग) यह मंत्रालय कोई प्रकाशन नहीं निकालता ।

(घ) 1968 के पश्चात मंत्रालय ने 10 कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किए हैं, उनमें से 9 कार्यालयों/उपक्रमों के नाम हिन्दी/भारतीय हैं। स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० नामक एक उपक्रम एक पुरानी कंपनी थी जो (आई डी एण्ड आर) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा 1978 में अधिग्रहित की गई थी। उसके उत्पादों की साख को बनाये रखने के लिए मामूली से परिवर्तन के साथ पुराने नाम को ही बनाये रखा गया।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय कोयला खान बचाव समिति धनबाद के अधिकारियों द्वारा सरकारी धन का दुर्विनियोग

5631. **श्री डी०पी० यादव:** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 28 जुलाई 1981 के दैनिक "चुनौति" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय कोयला खान बचाव समिति धनबाद के अधिकारियों ने भवनों के निर्माण में सरकारी धन का दुर्विनियोग किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जांच की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस प्रकार दोषी पाये गए अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है और कब तक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Commissioning of New Ulhasnagar Telephone Exchange Project

5632. SHRI J.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present status of the new Ulhasnagar Telephone Exchange Project; and

(b) when the same is likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The building for the new Ulhasnagar exchange is now under construction. 7000 lines cross-bar equipment imported from Japan are expected by middle of the current year.

(b) The exchange is expected to be commissioned in early 1985.

Employees Working on Ad-hoc Basis

5633. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER : SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees in the Ministry are working on ad-hoc basis, category-wise, and the dates from which they are employed;

(b) steps taken to regularise such employees or to fill in such vacancies against whom they are working,

(c) the vacancy position in each division two years ago and how many still remain to be filled; and

(d) steps being taken to expedite the filling of such vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) This Ministry have made ad-hoc appointments against the posts of Stenographer Grade 'D' and Lower Division Clerks only as detailed below :—

Category	No.	Date
Stenographer	1	1.3.74
Grade 'D'	1	5.8.78
Lower Division Clerks	3	1.10.80
	1	1.1.81
	2	7.12.82
	4	8.12.82
	1	28.12.82
	1	24.3.83

(b) So far as the Ministry is concerned, the number of regular vacancies are reported to the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms for nominating qualified candidates and pending that, ad-hoc arrangements are made.

(c) and (d) A statement containing the requisite information is annexed.

Statement

S. No.	Name & Number of vacant posts for more than 2 years	Vacant in Ministry/ attached office	Steps taken to fill up the post
1.	Deputy Development Commissioner (Drugs) (1 No.)	Office of Development Commissioner (Drugs), an attached Office of this Ministry.	These posts were circulated. No suitable candidates were available. Efforts have already been made again to fill up these posts as early as possible.
2.	Field Officer (2 Nos.)	,,	
3.	Research Officer (2 Nos.)	,,	
4.	Director (1 No.)	Office of Fertilizers Industry Coordination Committee, an attached office of this Ministry.	The selection has already been made in consultation with the UPSC and the post is likely to be filled shortly.
5.	Deputy Director (CE) (1 No.)	,,	Recruitment Rules to fill up the post are being finalised.

Employees in Research and Development Centre of I.O.C., Faridabad

5634. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) total number of employees post-wise and category-wise in the Research and Development Centre, Faridabad of Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

(b) the number of those belonging to SC/ST communities among them separately ;

(c) whether quota reserved for SCs/STs is complete in all categories of posts ;

(d) if not, the reasons for the backlog and special steps taken or being taken to fill up the backlog ;

(e) whether provisions for reservation in promotions for SCs/STs employees are being followed and whether 40 Point roster is being maintained there ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The details of 'A' and 'B' grades of employees in the R & D Centre, Faridabad of IOC as at 31.12.1982 pay-scale-wise indicating the details of SC/ST employees is attached in the statement.

(c) and (d) The percentage of employees belonging to SC/ST communities against the prescribed 22½% for different groups is as follows :

Group A	—	8.17%
Group B	—	22.92%
Group C	—	24.06%
Group D	—	37.93%

As per the Presidential Directive of 1971 the Scientific and Technical posts were exempted from the purview of reservation orders. As a result the overall %age of reservation achieved against Group 'A' is lower than that of the prescribed one

(e) Yes, Sir. 40 points roster is being maintained for Group A & B posts in direct recruitment and promotion. In case of other Groups 100 points roster is being maintained, as prescribed under the Presidential Directives.

(f) In promotions from Group 'C' to Group 'B' and from Group 'B' to the lowest category of posts in Group 'A', the prescribed reservation is being made and against such reserved point promotions are considered from amongst the eligible SC/ST communities only.

Statement

Pay Scale	Total	SC	ST
Rs.			
3500-4000/-	—	—	—
3000-3500/-	—	—	—
2500-3000/-	1	—	—
2250-2750/-	1	—	—
2000-2500/-	2	—	—
1850-2350/-	6	—	—
1600-2120/-	7	—	—
1450-1950/-	12	—	—
1050-1750/-	23	1	—
750-1550/-	49	4	—
TOTAL (A)	101	5	—

1	2	3	4
555-1237/-	13	2	1
495-1033/-	20	6	—
450-877/-	32	5	2
395-756/-	39	3	4
360-624/-	49	11	2
330-561/-	13	5	—
285-485/-	10	1	1
275-453/-	34	13	3
TOTAL (B)	210	46	13
Grand Total 'A' & 'B' grades	311	51	13

Creation of Civil Engineering Encadered Posts in C.W.E.S.

5635. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether many officers of Central Water Engineering Service (CWES) have been working for Civil Designs work in Central Electricity Authority without getting any deputation pay ; if so, the details of posts and number of officers and period of their working ;

(b) whether there are now proposals to create the posts of Chief Engineers in Central Electricity Authority for handling Civil Designs of Thermal Plants and Tidal Power Project ; if so, the summary of the proposals and the stage of the proposals ;

(c) is the Ministry aware of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms policy of encadering all the functional posts into an appropriate organised service ; and

(d) if the answers to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, whether the Ministry propose to ensure the creation of all Civil Engineering posts as encadered into CWE Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) (a) to (d) All Group A posts for Civil Designs work in the Central Electricity Authority are encadred in the Central Water Engineering (Group A) Service. In view of this, the question of payment of deputation pay to members of the Service, while holding these cadre posts does not arise. The details of these posts and the number of officers working is given in the statement annexed to this reply. There are proposals for creation of posts of the rank of Chief Engineer, etc. in the Central Electricity Authority for Civil Designs of Thermal Plants and Tidal Power Project. No final decision has been taken in regard to sanction of these additional posts. The question of encadrement of the new posts would be taken up as and when they are sanctioned.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts		Period of their working in C.E.A.
		Sanctioned	Filled	
1.	Director (Civil)	2	2	The officers are posted in CEA from time to time on transfer basis from CWC. The tenure of their posting in the CEA is not fixed as the postings to and transfers from these posts is controlled by the CWC.
2.	Dy. Director (Civil) (including one post sanctioned for Anpara Site)	14	12	
3.	Asstt. Director (Civil)	22	16	
4.	Extra Asstt. Director	8	7	

Employment of Local Persons for Dehra Dun Office of ONGC

5636. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) percentage of persons belonging to Dehra Dun and adjoining areas in class III and class IV employees in the Dehra Dun Office of O.N.G.C. ; and

(b) steps to encourage recruitment of local persons provided they possess merits for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ban on Import of 6 APA

5637. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have banned and canalised the import of 6 APA ;

(b) whether Government are aware that this is an essential intermediate for the life saving drug Ampicillin and Amoxycillin and is manufactured by 15 Indian small scale manufacturers ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the landed cost of the intermediate is only Rs. 700 per kg and sold to the Indian manufacturers at Rs. 1600 per kg ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to reduce the price of this intermediate ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The import of 6-Aminopenicillinic Acid (6-APA) was canalised through State Trading Corporation with effect from 3rd January 1983.

(b) 6-APA is used for the production of semi synthetic Penicillins including Ampicillin and Amoxycillin. Earlier M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and recently M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited had commenced the production of 6-APA. 6-APA is not being manufactured by small scale sector units, but, Ampicillin and Amoxycillin are being produced by a number of units in the orgnaised sector and small scale sector from imported 6-APA.

(c) The c.i.f. import price of 6-APA is around $ 65 per kg. to $ 70 per kg. 6-APA

carriers duty of custom of 25%. The sale price of 6-APA after its canalisation has not so far been fixed by the Government.

(d) The major requirements of 6-APA are initially likely to be met from imports. Since there is no control of the Government over the international prices, the price of imported 6-APA would depend upon the international price prevailing from time to time. In so far as indigenous production is concerned, since the production has only recently been commenced, unless the production stabilises and significant quantities are produced, it would be too early to take any major steps for cost reduction.

राजस्थान की माउण्ट आबू जल परियोजना

5638. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान की माउण्ट आबू जल परियोजना 1982-83 की योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार के विचाराधीन पड़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित हेतु मंजूरी मिलेगी और कितने समय के अन्दर यह परियोजना पूरी हो जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 1979 में तैयार की गई माउण्ट आबू जल विद्युत स्कीम की परियोजना रिपोर्ट को राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड/राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा संशोधित किया जा रहा है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट के संशोधित हो जाने के बाद तथा इसकी तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित हो जाने के बाद स्कीम को योजना में शामिल करने तथा इसको कार्यान्वित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकेगा।

S.T.D. Facility from Delhi to Sattur (T.N.)

5639. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is S.T.D. facility available from Sattur (T.N.) to Delhi but there is no such facility available from Delhi to Sattur;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof and do Government propose to give this facility to Delhi, and if so, by when; and

(c) is there any proposal to link by direct dialling Sivakasi (T.N.) with Delhi; if yes, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir STD facility from Sattur (T.N.) to Delhi is available in the Night only.

(b) The service could not be provided due to limited availability of switching and transmission equipment in the country. This is planned to be provided as a part of National Subscriber Dialling to be introduced progressively towards the end of current plan and early next Plan period.

(c) At present, there is no proposal for linking Delhi with Sivakasi by direct dialling.

Recruitment in Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, Kerala

5640. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recruitment made in Kerala Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office from 30 June, 1980 till date; if so, the details;

(b) is it not a fact that Trivandrum District of Kerala has been excluded in this recruitment ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received any complaint in this respect; and

(e) if so, the details of the complaint and the action taken on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have stated as follows :

(a) Yes, Sir. The details of recruitments are given below :—

Year	Posts	Distt.	Districtwise Position No. of candidates
September 1980	LDC	Ernakulam	12
		Calicut	10
		Cannanore	11
		Trichur	1
		Palghat	5
		Malapuram	7
November 1980	Class IV	Palghat	2
		Malapuram	1
		Calicut	5
		Cannanore	1
February 1981	Class IV	Kottayam	6
		Iddukki	6
		Ernakulam	7
		Alleppey	6
March 1981	LDC	Quilon	10
		Alleppey	13
		Trichur	5
		Kottayam	5
		Iddukki	7
		Ernakulam	3
		Palghat	7
November 1981	LDCs	Kottayam	45
		Ernakulam	15
		Idukki	23
		Trichur	22
		Alleppey	12
December 1982	LDCs	Alleppey	3
		Kottayam	3
		Iddukki	2
		Quilon	2

(b) and (c) It is a fact that Trivandrum District was not included in any of these recruitments. 90% of the staff in the Trivandrum Regional Office till 1977, were from Trivandrum District or settled in Trivandrum though hailing from other District. When the Calicut Sub-Regional Office was opened with the accounts of 5 Northern Districts of Kerala in 1977 there were not enough volunteers to man that office. However, the problem was solved by posting new recruits hailing mostly from Southern Districts of Kerala to the Sub-Regional Office Calicut. But these new recruits were insisting on their transfer back to the Regional Office at Trivandrum and they were accommodated against vacancies in the Regional Office. The vacancies thus resulted in the Sub-Regional Office Calicut were filled with the fresh recruits. This kind of frequent transfers affected the functioning of the Sub-Regional Offices in various other regions also. Hence a policy decision was taken in the matter for making the recruitment of staff for Sub-Regional Offices in the lower cadres of Class IV and LDCs at the Sub-Regional Office level itself. Accordingly nominations were obtained from the Employment Exchanges lying in the jurisdiction of the respective Sub-Regional Offices of Kerala Region.

(d) and (e) The Government had received a complaint in this regard from an Hon'ble Member of Parliament. The complaint has been examined and the position emerged after the examination is the same as explained above. A reply will be sent to the Member of Parliament separately.

Rejection of Film "Gaon Banaye Gokul Dham"

5641. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the documentary Film "Gaon Banaye Gokul Dham" produced by Prasun Banerjee passed by the Censor Board has been rejected by the Film Advisory Board, Bombay as "Controversial".

(b) whether the said documentary covers the appeal made by P.M. in Nairobi in 1981 to protect and build up "Bullock power" as an important means of Renewable Energy, bio-gas gobar potential and bovine wealth;

(c) the reasons for the rejection by the Film Advisory Board for banning this documentary; and

(d) the policy of the I & B Ministry on the subject of bullock power encouraging bovine wealth, protection to milch animals, gobar gas and connected issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (c) The Film advisory Board had found that the documentary film 'Gaon Banaye Gokul Dham" produced by Shri Prasun Banerjee was a poorly made sub-standard film. The Board, therefore, did not recommend its compulsory exhibition.

(b) The film purports to deal with usefulness of cow in village economy. In the course of its narration it makes a casual mention of a statement reported to have been made by the Prime Minister.

(d) Integrated rural development, development of animal husbandary and of bio-gas etc. are avowed policies of the Government.

Loss Suffered by F. A. C. T.

5642. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any official of "FACT", Kerala has abused his official position by causing a wrongful loss of Rs. 35 lakhs to the FACT; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Saccharin

5643. SHRI SUNIL MAITTRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the production of Saccharin in the country;

(b) is the production enough to satisfy the demand of the home market; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Saccharin is being imported or was imported in 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Production figures of Saccharin in the Organised Sector for the last three years are as follows :

Year	Production (in tonnes)
1979	82.25
1980	92.31
1981	78.17

(b) and (c) There has been no report of any shortage of Saccharin during 1982. Saccharin had been included in Appendix 4 (absolute banned items) in the Import Policy for 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Workers in Birla Cotton Mill, Delhi not provided with Work

5644. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what was the strength of workers working in the Birla Cotton and Spinning Mill, Delhi in 1980, 1982 and in February, 1983 ;

(b) is it a fact that the Birla Mill authorities are not providing work for the labourers, many of them have become paupers; and

(c) the details of representation received by Government from the Labour unions about conditions of the textile workers in Delhi and the action taken by Government on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, number of workers employed in the Birla Cotton and Spinning Mills, Delhi was 5969 in January, 1980, 5919 in January 1982 and 1800 in February, 1983.

(b) According to the Delhi Administration, the management of the Mill have started a gradual closure of looms and not been providing work to the temporary and badli workers.

(c) Government have received copies of representations from the labour unions addressed to the managements demanding, among other things, revision of wages, 100% neutralisation of the cost of living, house rent allowance, 100% permanency of posts with provision for relievers, guaranteed employment to badlis, abolition of contract and casual labour, casual leave, reinstatement of victimised trade union workers etc. While demands relating to casual and badli workers, casual leave and house rent allowance have been referred to adjudication, the remaining demands are being sorted out in conciliation. In the case of the Birla Mills, the issues relating to closing down of a large number of looms and refusal of work to temporary and badli workers have also been referred to adjudication.

कहलगांव सुपर ताप बिजली घर, बिहार का निर्माण

5645. **श्री समीनुद्दीन** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में कहलगांव सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है किन्तु उसका निर्माण कार्य अभी आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और वहां अब तक निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य को तेज करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) कहलगांव सुपर ताप विद्युतपरियोजना के 4×210 मेगावाट यूनिटों के चरण—एक को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने तकनीकी – आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है। इस सम्बन्ध में निवेश सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेने से पूर्व वित्त सहित अनेक निवेश सम्बद्ध किए जाने हैं।

Unauthorised Production of Drugs

5646. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no unauthorised production (i.e. production not authorised by industrial licence COB, permission letters or DGTD registration) shall be regularised, does it mean that COB licences and permission letters are not authorised for production if they are unauthorised under what provision and authority they were issued; and

(b) details of production by various drug companies under Registration Certificates during the last three years and how do they compare with the items applied by them in Forms A and B ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No unauthorised production i.e. production not authorised by an Industrial Licence, COB licence, Permission Letter or DGTD registration is proposed to be regularised. However, changes of dosage form, strength and pack sizes etc. from the original approval will not be treated as unauthorised for regularising past production as per para 7 of Press Note dt. 17.10.81 issued by Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.

COB licences and Permission lett ers are valid approvals for production of items in respect of which these had been issued. COB licences are issued under Section 13(1) (c) of IDR Act. Permission Letters were issued consequent to a decision taken by the Licensing Committee on 23.11.1953.

(b) Applications in forms A & B submitted by drug companies, in the early fiftees for obtaining Registration Certificates are not available in all cases. The Registration Certificates do not specify the individual items. Individual items are also not specified in all the available copies of Forms A & B of applications.

Claims of companies in respect of items covered by Registration Certificates are in various stages of processing as part of exercise relating to regularisation of excess production/fixation of capacity on Registration Certificates. In view of the position explained above, no comparison is practicable between the items claimed to be covered under Registration Certificates and those which were in Forms A and B of their applications.

कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि

5647. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
श्रीफूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला उद्योग चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संस्थाओं की विभिन्न मदों के लिए ऋणी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में तथ्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस आर्थिक स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कोयले की कीमतों में पुन: वृद्धि करने की योजना बनाई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिह) : (क) और (ख) कोल इंडिया लि० पर वित्तीय संस्थानों का कोई ऋण नहीं है फिर भी, दिसम्बर 1982 के अन्त में कोल इंडिया लि० की सहायक कंपनियों की सांविधिक देयताएं निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(रुपये करोड़ में)

	ई० को० लि०	भा० को० को० लि०
को० खा० भ० नि० रेत भराई उत्पादन	—	9.00
शुल्क	0.09	6.29
स्वामिस्व	1.16	1.89
अन्य उपकर और कर	26.79	4.25
जोड़ :	28.04	23.43

इनमें से कुछ देयताओं का अब तक कोयला कंपनियों ने अंशत: भुगतान कर दिया है ।

(ग) औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो कोयला उद्योग की उत्पादन लागत का अध्ययन कर रहा है ताकि कोयले की समुचित कीमतों की सिफारिश कर सके । औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो ने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है । इसलिए इस समय कोयला कीमतों के संशोधन का कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Uniform voting age for all Elected Bodies including Assemblies and Parliament

5648. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has decided to lower the voting age for election to local bodies from 21 to 18;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to have a uniform voting age for all local bodies, Assemblies and Parliament and the time by which it is proposed to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Government of India has received no information in this behalf.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal for bringing uniformity in this behalf is under consideration of the Government.

Increase in Price of Coal

5649. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise the prices of Coal in the country ;

(b) if so, to what extent the prices of coal will be increased ; and

(c) the reasons for increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been requested to study

the cost of production of coal industry with a view to recommending appropriate prices for coal. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has not yet submitted its report to the Government. As such, at present there is no definite proposal under the consideration of the Government for upward revision of coal prices.

Strictures against Auditors in Chelmsford Club Case

5650. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a Judgement dated 19-5-1981, Delhi High Court passed strictures against M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co., Chartered Accountants, New Delhi, who are Auditors of the Chelmsford Club Ltd. in a civil suit filed against the Club and the Auditors by certain members, and if so, full details thereof ;

(b) whether a complaint was lodged with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India against the said Auditors about the serious strictures and if so, when and the details of the complaint ;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the said Institute against the said firm of auditors and if so, details thereof ;

(d) if not, the reasons and justification for the unusual delay ; and

(e) approximate time required to finalise the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Certain adverse observations against M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co., Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditors of M/s. Chelmsford Club Limited were made in the judgement dated 19th May, 1981 delivered by a single judge of the Delhi High Court in suit No. 477 of 1980. These observations related to certain alleged failure on the part of the aforesaid auditors in discharge of their statutory duties as auditors of the company. The auditors have filed appeal against the said judgement before a Division of the High Court challenging the validity/correctness of these observations and praying that they may be quashed/expunged. The appeal is reported to be pending.

(b) No complaint has been lodged with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India against the said Auditors by the Department of Company Affairs.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Thermal Power Station at Pandhrow

5651. DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) when and who laid the Foundation Stone of Thermal Power Station at Pandhrow (Kutch District) ;

(b) if so, what is the progress of this project ; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The foundation stone of Thermal Power Station at Pandhrow in Kutch district of Gujarat was laid on 23-11-79 by Sh. Morarji Desai, Ex-Prime Minister of India.

(b) Work on infrastructural facilities like water, power supply and staff quarters is in progress. The orders for supply of generator and T.G have been placed. Tender for various auxiliary equipments and civil works have been invited.

(c) As per the present assessment of the Central Electricity Authority, the two units of 70 MW each of the project are likely to be commissioned in December 86 & June 87, respectively.

Open cast coal mining work

5652. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken the open cast coal mining work in some of the coal mines in the country ;

(b) if so, when such open cast coal mining work started in those mines ;

(c) the names of those mines and their administrative control zones ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gas Utilisation Programme of Maharashtra

5653. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Gas Utilisation Programme from Government of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what action do Government propose to take thereon for allocating the gas received from Bombay High and other associated projects in the region to industries specified in Group-B in the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is considering the question of supplying piped natural gas to domestic consumers and industrial units in Bombay. Supply of gas to Bharat Electronic Limited, Hindustan Organic Chemicals and gas cracker and Petrochemical Complex at Nagothana has already been agreed to.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की सहायता के लिये नयी परियोजनायें कार्यान्वित करना

5654. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को राहत देने के लिये 1983-84 में कौन-कौन सी नई परियोजनायें कार्यान्वित की जायेंगी; और

(ख) उन परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के बाद शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या में किस अनुपात में कमी होगी ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) वर्ष 1983-84, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का अंग है । बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए छठी योजना के दौरान अपनाई गई नीति को इस वर्ष भी जारी रखना पड़ेगा । रोजगार सृजन के लिए अपनाए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम निम्न प्रकार से हैं जिनसे शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को लाभ होना चाहिए ।

(1) कृषि विस्तार पद्धति का प्रसार, कृषि अनुसंधान, कृषि जनगणना और फार्म प्रबंध अध्ययन, आपरेशन फ्लड II डेरी विकास परियोजना के लिए आधारिक संरचना समर्थन और तकनीकी इन्पुट्स, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण आधारिक संरचना और सामाजिक सेवाओं का विस्तार जैसे कार्यक्रम और लघु उद्योगों के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रम ।

(2) कुछ राज्य सरकारें शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लाभ के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने या स्वरोजगार के लिए सहायता देने के लिए विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों को लागू कर रही हैं।

(3) छठी योजना में स्वनियोजित व्यक्तियों के लिए नई पद्धति की परिकल्पना की गई है जिससे शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

(4) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कार्मिकों में स्वनियोजन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने एक राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमकारिता बोर्ड की स्थापना की है।

(ख) यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि उपर्युक्त विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वियन के पश्चात शिक्षित व्यक्तियों में बेरोजगारी किस अनुपात से कम होगी।

Taking over of South Delhi Mines by Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation

5655. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a working group alarmed by the spate of fatalities submitted a report calling for the effective take-over of the South Delhi Mines by the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation so as to implement the safety measures and save these mines becoming death traps;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that the mines have not yet been taken over completely by the DSIDC; and

(c) how many accidents have taken place in those mines during the last five years together with details of the casualities and the details of action taken against the erring contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The Mines of Delhi were taken over by the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation in 1975-76. A Working Group set up by Delhi Administration after a number of fatal accidents in 1981 inter-alia recommended that the DSIDC should expand its role in actual mining operations.

(c) The following table gives the number of accidents and details of the casualities during the last five years :—

Year	*No. of Accidents*	*No. of Persons Killed*
1978	6	6
1979	3	3
1980	6	9
1981	9	12
1982	7	7
1983 (up to 17.2.83)	5	10

9 cases have been instituted against the management of DSIDC out of which 4 are against the contractors.

Racketeering in LTC Scheme at Sindri

5656. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale racketeering in the Leave Travel Concession Schemes at the Sindri based Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop it ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) has reported that about 23 employees of the Sindri Unit have misused their position in claiming Leave Travel Concession.

(b) The C.B.I. has filed cases against these employees in the Court of Law. The FCI reviews periodically its procedure with a view to plug the loopholes which come to its notice in the working of the Scheme.

Slow Progress of Execution of Power Projects in Various States

5657. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in many States the execution of Power Projects has lagged far behind the time schedule resulting in cost escalation ; and

(b) if so, statement showing the names of the projects, time schedules, estimated cost and escalated cost (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement indicating names of the on-going Thermal and Hydro Power Projects, their capacity, time schedules and estimates of original and revised costs is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT – 6292/83*].

P & T Officers Being Sent Abroad for Training in E-10B Electronic Telephone Exchange System

5658. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of 48 Indian P & T Officers (27-ITs Grp A & 21 ITs Grp B) is being sent to France for training in E-10B Electronic Telephone Exchange System;

(b) if so, how many Indian P & T Officers (in each group) belonging to SCs/STs have been drafted for this training in compliance with the directive issued vide Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 36012/7/77-ESBTT (SCT) dated 21-1-1978 regarding their fair representation;

(c) in case fair representation has not been given the reasons thereof (Although the SC/ST officers fulfilling the basic conditions i.e. trained in Digital and Electronic Exchange from ALTTC are available); and

(d) whether action is proposed to be taken to include SC/ST candidates in each Group as per Government policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. For installation training with M/s. C.I.T. Alcatel, France.

(b) The DOP & AR O.M. No. 36012/7/77-Estt (SCT) dated 21-1-78 deals with the "Representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in services—appointment to posts filled by deputation or transfer", and as such is not relevant to the sending of Government employees abroad for training in specific discipline/work. However, 4 Officers, belonging to SC/ST are being deputed for the Installation training with M/s. C.I.T. Alcatel, France.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Coverage of Employees Drawing more than Rs. 1600/- for Bonus Purpose

5659. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to bring/cover the employees drawing pay Plus D.A. more than Rs. 1600 for bonus purposes under the Bonus Act by amending the same; if so, the exact proposal of Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government are considering to increase the ceiling of bonus of ex-gratia from Rs. 750 at present and if so, the exact proposal of Government and if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present there are no such proposals before the Government.

Gap Between Demand and Supply of Soda Ash

5660. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that since 1978-79 the gap between demand and supply of soda ash has been wide enough creating acute shortage in the market;

(b) is it also a fact that against the estimated demand of 7.30 lakh tonnes in 1982-83, expected production in the country would be around 6.56 lakh tonnes as emerged from the meeting of the Standing Committee on Soda Ash held on 18th June, 1982; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The data of indigenous production of soda ash, estimated demand, imports during the years 1978-79 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are furnished in attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Import of soda ash continued to be in Open General Licence in 1982-83. Any actual user could import if he desired to do so.

Statement

Statement Indicating Production, Imports, Estimated Demand, Total Availability of Soda Ash During 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 *and* 1981-82

Years	Estimated Demand	Production	Imports	Total Availability
			(Figures in Lakh Tonnes)	
1978-79	6.00	5.81	0.234	6.044
1979-80	6.20	5.56	1.35	6.91
1980-81	6.30	5.63	1.16	6.79
1981-82	6.80	6.32	0.45	6.77
			(upto July, 1981)	(upto July, 1981)

Note :—Import Statistics are compiled and published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. There is usually a time lag in compilation and publication of the data. Import statistics for the period subsequent to July, 1981 are not yet ready. Once the data are compiled, they would be published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (Vol. II) copies of which would be available in the Parliament Library.

राज्यों को मिट्टी के तेल का आबंटन

5661. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों को मिट्टी के तेल की कितनी मात्रा का आबंटन किया गया और आबंटन के लिये किन मानदंडों को अपनाया गया;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि उन राज्यों में उपभोक्ताओं को मिट्टी के तेल की नियमित सप्लाई नहीं की जाती जिनको मिट्टी के तेल की कम सप्लाई की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को मिट्टी के तेल का आबंटन उनकी पिछली बिक्री/आबंटन और पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर के आधार पर किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त विशिष्ट स्थितियों जैसे बाढ़, बवन्डर, सूखा आदि से निबटने के लिए नियमित आबंटन, तदर्थ आबंटन भी किये जाते हैं।

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल के राज्यवार किये गये आबंटनों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) 1981-82 में किये गये आबंटनों की तुलना में 1982-83 में किये गये आबंटन लगभग 12 प्रतिशत अधिक थे और इसलिए किसी भी राज्य को अल्पमात्रा में आबंटन किये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को किया गया मिट्टी के तेल का आबंटन :

(आंकड़े मी. टनों में)

राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	मिट्टी के तेल का आबंटन 1982-83
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	381,500
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5,900
3. अण्डमान और निकोबार	2,300
4. असम	149,750
5. बिहार	273,300
6. चण्डीगढ़	12,800
7. दादरा और नागर हवेली	2,300
8. दिल्ली	154,400

1		2
9.	गुजरात	493,700
10.	गोवा, दमन और दिव	18,200
11.	हरियाणा	93,834
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	20,800
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	40,200
14.	कर्नाटक	288,200
15.	केरल	152,000
16.	मध्य प्रदेश	220,200
17.	महाराष्ट्र	945,200
18.	मणिपुर	13,000
19.	मेघालय	10,000
20.	मिजोरम	4,400
21.	नागालैंड	6,000
22.	उड़ीसा	97,646
23.	पंजाब	189,300
24.	पांडिचेरी	9,000
25.	राजस्थान	153,400
26.	सिक्किम	5,600
27.	तमिलनाडु	425,300
28.	त्रिपुरा	13,300
29.	उत्तर प्रदेश	579,300
30.	पश्चिम बंगाल	448,200
31.	लक्ष्यद्वीप	312
	योग	5,209,442

Power Consumption in Farm Sector

5662. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake measures to save power in the agriculture sector;

(b) how much is the total consumption of power by the farm sector; and

(c) the measures proposed to save power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1981-82 the total consumption of electricity by the agriculture sector was estimated to be 15.06 Twh.

(c) The following measures have been initiated for conserving energy use in the agriculture sector :—

(i) Field experiments have been carried out in many States to identify specific areas where improvements can be done.

(ii) State Electricity Boards have been advised to set up special Cells to educate farmers in the proper choice of pump-sets.

(iii) The question of suitable revisions of standards for ensuring manufacture of efficient pump-sets is under examination by ISI.

(iv) Various sets of guide lines prepared by ARDC, ISI and CEA in regard to selection of pump-sets installation, operation and maintenance to ensure better efficiencies have been circulated to the State Governments.

(v) State level technical committees have been asked to identify makes of pump-sets which are more efficient so that financing institutions can restrict their financing to such pump sets.

(vi) A scheme has been drawn up by NABARD for financing schemes for rectification of existing pump-set installations.

(vii) The Rural Electrification Corporation is also considering financing of schemes for such improvements in pumping systems.

(viii) A national level Standing Committee has been constituted to suggest measures for improving the efficiency of agriculture pump-sets.

Setting up of Polyester Staple Fibre Plants

5663. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some polyester staple fibre plants in the country;

(b) whether it has been decided to set up such a plant at Dhenkanal in Orissa ;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the proposed polyester fibre plant; and

(d) the progress made so far in setting up such a plant at place in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Letters of Intent have been issued to the following State Government Undertakings for the manufacture of 15,000 tonnes/annum of Polyester Staple Fibre each :

(1) The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd.

(2) Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd.

(3) Madhya Pradesh Industries Corporation.

(4) Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation Ltd.

Also, the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. has been allowed to increase the capacity of its proposed project for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre from 6000 tonnes/annum to 15,000 tonnes/annum.

(b) The Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited

has decided to set up a project in District Dhenkanal, Orissa.

(c) Rs. 58 crores approximately.

(d) The Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited has reported following progress :—

Land for the project has been selected; technology has been identified; infrastructural facilities like water and power have been arranged.

Setting up a Nylon-6 Project

5664. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal sent by the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for setting up a Nylon 6 project has been pending for clearance with the Central Government for the last 10 years;

(b) whether the State Government has represented to the Centre from time to time that the GICC has invested considerable amount of money for the implementation of this project and taken all advance preparatory steps including tying up of technical collaboration and requested that the project may be cleared without delay; and

(c) the reasons for such inordinate delay and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A decision is expected to be taken in due course.

ताप बिजली निगम को 1983-84 के दौरान दिए जाने वाले ऋण

5665. **श्री भीम सिंह :**

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ताप बिजली निगम को दिये जाने हेतु 711 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की सिफारिश की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उपयुक्त राशि दी थी;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो दी गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) बिजली परियोजनाओं को, जो कि देश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन का आधारभूत ढांचा है, सफल बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उच्च प्राथमिकता न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) योजना आयोग के परामर्श से राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम का वार्षिक योजना परिव्यय 711.24 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किया गया है ।

यू०के० से सीधे 104.29 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 1983-84 के बजट अनुमान में 606.95 करोड़ रुपए की शेष राशि की बजट सहायता को शामिल किया गया है ।

उपलब्ध संसाधनों से ही विद्युत परियोजना की इष्टतम गति बनाये रखने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

Setting up of Family Size Biogas Plants in U.P.

5666. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of his Ministry that community biogas plants are being set up and the entire cost of these plants is being met by the Department of Science and Technology in U.P.

(b) if so, the salient feature of this programme and the beneficiaries of this programme;

(c) whether the Central Government have made any allocation to State Government for implementation of the schemes;

(d) if so, what is the allocation for 1982-83;

(e) what are constraints responsible for slow progress of this programme in India; and

(f) State-wise measures proposed to be taken to overcome the restraints ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Under the demonstration programme of Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Experimental cum Demonstration Community Biogas Plants are being set up in different parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh. The capital cost of these projects is met by the Govt. of India while land is provided by the local community. The biogas generated is used by the local communities mostly for cooking and in part for lighting and motive power.

(c) to (f) No separate allocation is made to different States. The Community Biogas Plants are set up at sites which have good demonstration potential. Inadequacy of experienced agencies for construction and maintenance of the plant is a limiting constraint for rapid growth of the Programme. Intensive training and multi-agency approach is being adopted in consultation with the State Governments to speed up the programme.

Liberal Imports of Synthetic Fibre, Chemicals and Fertilizers

5667. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether liberal imports, credit squeezs and fall in the consumers purchasing power have thrown several key industries like synthetic fibre and chemicals and fertilizers into recession; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to save these industries from further recession ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pilferage in Petrol and Diesel in the Capital

5668. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken steps to check pilfering in petrol and diesel in the capital ;

(b) if so, whether any racketeer in diesel and petrol pilfering have been arrested in Delhi/New Delhi in last six months; and

(c) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) A number of concrete steps have been taken to check such malpractices. These include :—

(i) Issue of Market Discipline Guidelines which inter-alia provide for checking and inspection of installations, tank lorries, and action to be taken against erring contractors.

(ii) Careful checking of calibration of tankers and surprise inspection of tankers before they leave the installations.

Any tanker found with false bottoms or incorrect dip rods is seized and reported to the police.

(iii) Stern action such as termination of transport contract and blacklisting of transport contractors against those found involved in malpractices.

(iv) Laying down norms to control stock lossess.

(v) Strengthening of internal vigilance in oil companies and strengthening of external vigilance through the Petroleum Intelligence and Vigilance Cell.

(vi) Close coordination with the Delhi Administration etc. in having raids conducted against unauthorised dumps, etc.

(b) and (c) A joint raids by Crime Branch with CBI officials was conducted on an unauthorised dump in Lawrance Road area on 3.11.1982 and four tankers were seized. 16 persons involved in the racket were arrested and a total quantity of 40011 litres of LDO and furnace oil was also seized.

The case is under investigation.

खेलों के समाचार देने के लिए पत्रकारों को विदेशों में भेजना

5669. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय वेस्ट इंडीज का दौरा कर रही भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम के साथ समाचारपत्रों के संवाददाता न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों में समाचार पत्रों के संवाददाता भेजने पर प्रतिबंध लगाया है यदि नहीं, तो विदेशों में पत्रकारों को भेजने की शर्तें क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार से भ्रमण कर रही टीमों के साथ जाने वाले पत्रकारों को आर्थिक सहायता देती है और यदि हां, तो विगत वर्ष 1982-83 के लिये तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार ने आगामी खेल दौरों के दौरान सरकारी और गैर सरकारी दोनों तरह के पत्रकारों को बाहर भेजने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) से (घ) समाचार एजेंसियां/समाचारपत्र प्रतिष्ठान विदेशों में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को कवर करने के लिए अपने प्रेस संवाददाताओं को भेजने के प्रबन्ध स्वयं करते हैं। समाचारपत्रों इत्यादि की ओर से इस प्रकार का प्रेस कवरेज करने की सरकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों और दूरदर्शन कर्मचारियों के लिये गठित समिति

5670. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर

रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों अथवा दूरदर्शन कर्मचारियों के लिये सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में गठित समितियों के नाम क्या हैं और इन समितियों के निर्देश पद क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या ये समितियां अपने विचार विमर्श में दूरदर्शन के विभिन्न संघों अथवा एसोसिऐशनों के प्रतिनिधित्व को संबद्ध करेंगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ख) परिशिष्ट में उल्लिखित कार्य दल माध्यम विशेषज्ञों तथा संबंधित मत के अन्य वर्गों से परामर्श कर सकता है ।

विवरण

1. **दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में शामिल किए जाने वाली संगीत और नृत्य की मदों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के उपायसुझाने के लिए सलाहकार समिति :**

(क) सदस्यों की सूची :

1.	सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री	अध्यक्ष
2.	सूचना और प्रसारण उपमंत्री	उपाध्यक्ष
3.	सचिव, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	सदस्य
4.	महानिदेशक, आकाशवाणी	सदस्य-संयोजक
5.	संयुक्त सचिव (प्रसारण), सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	सदस्य
6.	महानिदेशक, दूरदर्शन	सदस्य
7.	कुमारी लता मगेश्कर प्रभु कुंज, पैडर रोड बम्बई	सदस्य
8.	पंडित जसराज राजकमल बिल्डिंग शिवाजी पार्क बम्बई	सदस्य
9.	श्री लालगुडी जी० जयरामन 13/14, रामानुजम स्ट्रीट मद्रास	सदस्य
10.	डा० एम० बालमुरली कृष्ण पर्मानेन्ट आस्थान विद्वान 12, भारतीदासन रोड मद्रास	सदस्य
11.	डा० यामिनि कृष्ण मूर्ति सत्य मार्ग, चाणक्यपुरी नई दिल्ली	सदस्य
12.	श्री श्याम बेनेगल जी० देशमुख मार्ग बम्बई	सदस्य
13.	डा० नारायण मेनन अध्यक्ष, संगीत नाटक अकादमी रवीन्द्र भवन नई दिल्ली	सदस्य
14.	पं० रवि शंकर "अरुणी मालाय" डी, 44/85-सी, रामपुरा वाराणसी	सदस्य

(ख) विचारणीय विषय :

(1) दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी के "राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम" में शामिल किए जाने वाली संगीत और नृत्य की मदों के लिए प्रख्यात कलाकारों का, समय-समय पर, पैनल बनाना;

(2) कलाकारों का दर्जा "ए" ग्रेड से बढ़ाकर "टाप" ग्रेड करने के बारे में महानिदेशक, आकाशवाणी की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर निर्णय करना; और

(3) "राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम" में शामिल किए जाने वाली संगीत और नृत्य की मदों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के उपाय सुझाना ।

2. **दूरदर्शन के लिए कार्यक्रम संबंधी योजना तैयार करने के लिए कार्य दल**

(क) सदस्यों की सूची

1. डा० पी० सी० जोशी
आर्थिक विकास संस्थान
यूनिवर्सिटी एनक्लेव
दिल्ली-110007

2. श्रीमती सई परांजपे
फ्लैट नं० 204
अम्बर एपार्टमेंट्स (द्वितीय तल)
गांधी ग्राम रोड, जूहू
बम्बई-400049

3. श्री अलीकु पद्मसी
मैसर्स लिंटास इंडिया लि०
एक्सप्रैस टावर, नरीमन प्वाइंट
बम्बई-400021

4. श्री जी० एन० एस० राघवन
विकास संचार के प्रोफेसर
भारतीय जन संचार संस्थान
डी-13, साउथ एक्सटेंशन पार्ट-2
नई दिल्ली-110049

5. श्रीमती रामी छाबड़ा
बी-5/19, सफदरजंग एनक्लेव
नई दिल्ली-110016

6. डा० विनोद सी० अग्रवाल
स्पेस एप्लीकेशन सेंटर
अहमदाबाद-380053

7. कुमारी बीना गिल
बी-42, फ्रेंड्स कालोनी (पश्चिम)
नई दिल्ली-110055

8. प्रो० योगिन्द्र सिंह, (अध्यक्ष)
सेंटर फार दि स्टडी आफ सोशल सिस्टम्स
जवाहरलाल नेहरु विश्वविद्यालय
नई दिल्ली

9. श्री मोहन उप्रेती
नेशनल स्कूल आफ ड्रामा
नई दिल्ली

10. श्री भूपेन हजारिका
77-बी, गल्फ क्लब रोड
कलकत्ता-33

11. डा० के० एस० गिल, डीन
पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय
लुधियाना

12. श्री आर० बी० एल० श्रीवास्तव
सेवा निवृत मुख्य इंजीनियर दूरदर्शन
डी-2/106, वैस्ट किदवई नगर
नई दिल्ली

13. अपर महानिदेशक
दूरदर्शन

(ख) विचारणीय विषय

कार्य दल के विचारणीय विषय इस प्रकार होंगे :

(1) देश के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया में सहायता करने के दूरदर्शन

के मुख्य उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा सूचना, शिक्षा और मनोरंजन उपलब्ध करने के प्रभावी माध्यम के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए दूरदर्शन के लिए कार्यक्रम संबंधी योजना तैयार करना;

(2) शहरी और ग्रामीण दर्शकों की संरचना पर विचार करते हुए बहु चैनल सेवा शुरू करने की आवश्यकता की जांच करना तथा कार्यक्रम निर्माण सुविधाओं, वर्तमान तथा नियोजित दोनों, को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसके लिए कार्यक्रम पद्धति की अनुशंसा करना;

(3) मानवशक्ति आवश्यकता तथा प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का आकलन करना तथा कार्यक्रम संबंधी दृष्टिकोण से सुधार के लिए उपाय सुझाना; और

(4) कार्यक्रम और कलात्मक कार्यनिष्पादन के मूल्यांकन की पद्धति तथा कार्यक्रम की मानिटरिंग के लिए भी पद्धति बनाना।

Setting up of a T.B. Hospital in Dhuliyan-Aurangabad West Bengal for Bidi Workers

5671. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Labour Welfare Department of his Ministry has adopted certain measures to set up a T.B. Hospital at Dhuliyan-Aurangabad (Tarapore) area in the district of Murshidabad in West Bengal for the better treatment of the bidi workers suffering from Tuberculosis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that West Bengal Government has submitted a plan and required estimates for the purpose to his Ministry;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) the progress so far achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The drawings as approved by the Welfare Commissioner, Bhubneshwar and countersigned by the Director of Health Services, West Bengal have been forwarded to Central Design Bureau for Medical and Health Buildings, Directorate General of Health Services for allocating the job to the concerned C.P.W.D. circle for carrying out the work.

Disposal of Telegrams in C.T.Os at Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi and Madras

5672. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telegrams disposed of on (a) telegraph circuit, (b) by post, (c) by hand to local offices during the period from 1st July, 1982 to 31st December, 1982 in C.T.Os at Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi and Madras, separately; and

(b) what is the percentage of the telegrams, which reach the destination in time as per the rules of the Department when sent by post or by hand, as compared to the total number disposed of under the same systems in each case at the above stations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The desired information is furnished in the attached statement.

(b) As compared to the telegrams disposed of on telegraph circuits, telegrams disposed of by post or by airlift which

approximate to just 1% may not reach the destination in time as per norms. Since disposal of telegrams by hand to local offices is with a view to avoid transmission delays, the question of their reaching the destination late does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing number of telegrams disposed of during the period from 1st July, 1982 to 31st December 1982 on :

	(a) telegraph circuit	(b) by post including by Air	(c) by hand to local offices
1. C.T.O. Calcutta	11376497	85052	410534
2. C.T.O. Bombay	11081592	150957	1297258
3. C.T.O. New Delhi	9987480	124137	495321
4. C.T.O Madras	7256791	36417	278792

Custom Duty on Intermediates of Ethambutol HCL

5673. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that there is a difference of approx. 70 per cent in the Custom Duty factor on the import of certain intermediates of Ethambutol HCL;

(b) whether it is also true that the manufacturers of Ethambutol DL-2 Aminobutanol are getting indirect benefit by selling Ethambutol at prices fixed for Ethambutol D2 Aminobutanol; and

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Ethambutol Hydrochloride is produced in the country from D-2 Aminobutanol as well as from DL-2 Aminobutanol, DL-2 Aminobutanol carries a concessional duty of custom @ 25% whereas D2-Aminobutanol carries the full custom duty.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. A price of Rs. 804/- per kg. have been fixed for Ethambutol Hydrochloride produced ex-D2-Aminobutanol as well as Ex-DL-2 Aminobutanol w.e.f. 21st March, 1983. The question of indirect benefit to the producers of Ethambutol Hydrochloride in respect of Production from DL-2 Aminobutanol, therefore, does not arise.

Complaints/Allegations in Connection with Telephone System

5674. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that there are some telephones whose calls local long distance or international are not metered;

(b) if so, how many such telephones exist and who are the users;

(c) is it correct that there are complaints/allegations of blocking of meters, diversion of telephone lines giving free trunk calls and unauthorised connections;

(d) details of complaints, if any; and

(e) has any enquiry been made by the Department in respect of such complaints and if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While there are some complaints of excess metering due to wrong connections, the complaints/allegations of blocking of metering, diversion of lines, free trunk calls and alleged un-authorised connections are very rare.

(d) The subscribers sometimes complain that they have been charged for wrong calls and for calls they have not made.

(e) The Department investigates each case of metering complaint in detail. Sometimes metering of calls made from the complaining line is observed for a week or two. Rebates are allowed if there is any cause to believe that the meter could have registered excess calls.

Allegations of any malpractice such as diversion of lines, giving free calls etc. are being investigated by the Vigilance Cell and punitive action is taken in cases where allegations are proved.

Better Telecommunication Service in Koraput

5675. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1522 on 1st March, 1983 and state :

(a) whether the implementation of the first phase of the Integrated digital net work plan proposed for Koraput district is expected to be approved during 1983-84;

(b) if so, the places and areas covered in the Integrated digital network scheme of the districts, with names thereof;

(c) whether all the Blocks in the district will be connected with this digital programme;

(d) the estimated cost of the project and funds to be provided during 1983-84 for execution of first phase and when the approval of competent authority of his Ministry is expected; and

(e) the steps taken by his Ministry to get the funds for this scheme and the equipment from indigenous sources for Koraput district and other schemes of the country so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) 18 Secondary Areas (districts) throughout the country were selected for introduction of Integrated digital network plan during the current plan period. Koraput is one of the 18 selected Areas.

The whole scheme which has been approved by the P & T Board is proposed to be implemented in 3 phases :

Phase—I : Agra, Mathura, Alleppey and Kolaba.

Phase—II : Barmer, Bhopal—Sehore, Jalpaiguri, Kohima—Mokochung—Tuensang, Nadiad and Belgaum.

Phase—III : Krishna, North Lakhimpur, Murshidabad, Koraput, South Arcot, Pondy, Sangrur, Mehsana and Katihar-Purnea.

All the LDPTs and Telephone Exchanges existing as well as proposed will be connected by Integrated Digital Network.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The estimated cost of the Project will be around Rs. 3.0 crores which will be budgetted in the ensuing financial year as per the phased programme. The project has been approved by the P & T Board.

(e) Efforts are being made to procure equipment and funds from indigenous/foreign sources.

Production of Rock Phosphates and Sulphur

5676. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that our domestic phosphatic fertilizer production is heavily dependent on import for its raw materials;

(b) if so, what attempts are being made to expedite the production of rock phosphates and sulphur; and

(c) what results have been produced in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Steps are being taken to increase the production of rock phosphate from the existing mines Suitable technologies are also being identified for beneficiation of low grade ore besides investigations for new deposits of rock phosphate in the country. It is expected that production of rock phosphate will increase to one million tonnes per annum by 1985.

In the absence of elemental sulphur deposits in the country, sulphuric acid is produced from pyrite ore and from the smelter gases of sulphide ores. Steps are also being taken to develop the indigenous pyrite deposit at Saladipura in Rajasthan.

Use of Soviet Telecommunications Satellite

5677. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to use Soviet Telecommunications Satellite for television stations in the country;

(b) if so, whether the services of the US-built INTELSAT Corporation satellite used for domestic telecommunications and television broadcasting are expected to be terminated from April, 1983;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(d) whether the Soviet Union has offered India the services of one of its geostationary satellites over the Indian Ocean for ten months for broadcasting domestic television programmes; and

(e) by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Domestic television networking through INTELSAT has been discontinued from 25th March, 1983. INTELSAT is still being used for telecommunications purposes.

(c) INTELSAT authorities were unable to continue to provide on lease a transponder of the required power for T.V. services beyond March, 1983.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Decision has already been taken and all the concerned T.V. transmitters have switched over to the Russian Satellite with effect from 25th March, 1983.

Losses by State Electricity Boards

5678. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :

DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the profits/losses in each of the last three years and in the current year suffered by State Electricity Boards in each State and Union Territory;

(b) how do they compare with profits/losses of the top five private sector power plants in the same period;

(c) reasons of losses which have been beyond the direct control of SEBs;

(d) which power plants have complained about BHEL's equipments frequent failures as the major reason of their losses and which ones have attributed the quality of coal or its shortage as the major reason; and

(e) measures taken to ensure that they do not undergo such huge losses again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली में पोलिथीन वितरक

5679. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई की तुलना में भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम, बड़ौदा के पोलिथीन उत्पादकों के वितरों की संख्या दिल्ली में कम है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बम्बई की तुलना में दिल्ली में पोलिथीन का अधिक उपयोग होता है;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली के पोलिथीन उद्यमियों ने अधिक वितरक नियुक्त करने की मांग की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लि० के अधिकारी दिल्ली के वितरकों को अधिक लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए अनेक पोलिथीन उद्यमियों के हितों की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं;

(च) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) दिल्ली में दो वितरकों की तुलना मे इंडियन पेट्रो-केमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (आई० पी०सी०एल०) के बम्बई में पालीथिलीन उत्पादों के पांच वितरक हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) उद्यमियों तथा व्यापारियों से और अधिक वितरकों की नियुक्ति के लिए प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं । इन प्रतिवेदनों पर विचार करके तथा दिल्ली में कम घनत्व वाली पालीथिलीन की खपत में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आई० पी० सी० एल० ने

देहली स्टेट इंडस्ट्रीज डिवेलप्मेंट कारपोरेशन को एक वितरक के रूप में नियुक्त करने हेतु एक आशय-पत्र जारी कर दिया है।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

(च) और (छ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रसारण की अवधि को बढ़ाना

5680. **श्री डूंगर सिंह :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों को अधिक रोचक बनाने तथा प्रसारण की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) देश भर में प्रसारण व्यवस्था करने के लिए दूरदर्शन योजना को कितने चरणों में कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों में सुधार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। जनशक्ति और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर रहते हुए अपने कार्यक्रमों को अधिक रोचक बनाने और टेलीकास्ट समय में वृद्धि करने का दूरदर्शन का प्रयास रहा है। हाल ही में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के उपाय सुझाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक कार्य-दल का भी गठन किया गया है।

(ख) इस समय, दूरदर्शन सेवा देश के 6.74 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में फैली 19.1 प्रतिशत जन-संख्या को 41 दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध है। छठी योजना में सम्मिलित सभी स्कीमों के चालू हो जाने के बाद, दूरदर्शन सेवा के देश के 16 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में फैली 33.5 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को उपलब्ध हो जाने की उम्मीद है। दूरदर्शन एक महंगा माध्यम होने के कारण, दूरदर्शन सेवा समूचे देश में एक बार में ही उपलब्ध नहीं की जा सकती। इसलिए इस प्रयोजन के लिए योजनाएं, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करते हुए, चरणबद्ध ढंग से तैयार की जाती हैं। इस अवस्था पर यह बताना कठिन है कि समूचे देश में दूरदर्शन सेवा किस निश्चित समय तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगी।

World Bank Suggestion Model Regarding Agreement on Emigrant Workers

5681. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank, in view of increasing global share of migrant workers and their continued demand in Europe and Gulf countries had proposed a model agreement to recompensate between the Governments of the countries, both sending and employing workers;

(b) if so, the details contained therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Scheme for Non-conventional Energy Sources

5682. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up

any schemes to tap non-conventional sources of energy to solve the problem of power shortage in the country ; and

(b) if so, progress made so far in the matter and how much power was obtained from those sources during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Large scale programmes in energy forestry & biogas have been taken up in the Sixth Plan. Development of other new energy sources, such as, solar and wind is also being intensified. A Commission for Additional Sources of Energy and a Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have been established by the Government. Under field trial/demonstration programmes solar water heating systems, solar timber kilns, solar cookers, solar distillation units, solar crop drying systems, photovoltaics pumps, other applications of photovoltaics (lighting, communication etc.), community biogas plants, wind pumps, etc. are being installed in different parts of the country. Research and development programmes are also being intensified. Fiscal incentives have been announced for renewable energy equipment for manufacturers and users, and subsidies are also being provided for family size biogas plants, water pumping devices and solar cookers.

Technologies in regard to Non-Conventional Sources of Energy have not yet been developed economically for bulk power generation. They are, however, been developed initially for meeting energy required in the form of heat or small mechanical/electrical applications.

Import of Sophisticated Coal Mining Equipment from Britain

5683. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will import sophisticated coal mining equipment from Britain to implement its mining modernisation programme ;

(b) if so, whether the Government Deptt. has already prepared a list of equipment that can be procured from there ;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been signed ; and

(d) the main features of the agreement and what are the equipments that are being imported from the U.K. under the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. After Nationalisation, Coal India is importing sophisticated coal mining equipment viz. Longwall face equipment, Road Headers, 10 Cu.M. Shovels and 24 Cu.M. Draglines from UK for the modernisation of Coal Industry.

(c) and (d) Some Public Sector Undertakings i.e. MAMC, HEC and M/s. Jessops have entered into foreign collaboration with UK firms for indigenisation of equipments like longwall face equipment, shovels and draglines. These agreements have been concluded as per the instructions issued by the Government from time to time.

More time for Telecast of Bengali Cultural Programme from Calcutta Doordarshan

5684. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1558 dated 1.3.1983 he has stated that the national programme in Hindi from the Calcutta Doordarshan Kendra is being shown for 1 hr. 31 minutes which is the highest in the country resulting in curtailment of Bengali cultural programme ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take to minimise the National Programme which is not very popular and to give more time to show Bengali cultural programme from Calcutta Doordarshan Kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. The duration of 1 hr. 31 minutes mentioned in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1558 dated 1.3.83 represented the time of cultural programmes like music and dance items pertaining to Bengal telecast in the National Programme during the months of November, December, 1982 and January, 1983.

(b) Doordarshan Kendras have been instructed to ensure that the duration of programmes in the main regional languages of regional Doordarshan Kendras should not be less than what it was before the introduction of the National Programme.

Replacing use of Furnace Oil by Heavy Petroleum Stock in Power Sector

5685. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that furnace oil used as primary and secondary fuel oil will soon be replaced in the power sector by heavy petroleum stock produced in the petroleum refineries ;

(b) whether the results achieved from such a change-over in many power sector plants in the Western Sector have been encouraging ;

(c) if so, by what time this process is going to be completely changed throughout the country ; and

(d) to what extent it will be helpful to the power sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of accelerated production and refining of Bombay High crude and setting up of secondary processing facilities in all the refineries in the country, heavy petroleum stocks such as L.S.H.S. (Low Sulphur Heavy Stock), H.H.S. (Hot Heavy Stock) and H.P.S. (Heavy Petroleum Stock) would be increasingly available. It is, therefore, essential that use of such stocks is encouraged in major consumer sector including power plants, fertilizer plants etc. The oil industry is therefore encouraging replacement of Furnace Oil by Heavy Petroleum Stocks in a phased manner in the power sector.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Conversion of power houses to use heavy petroleum stocks is a continuous process and would be completed in a phased manner.

(d) Use of heavy petroleum stocks like L.S.H.S. is preferred to Furnace Oil in the power sector because :

(i) it has lower sulphur content than Furnace Oil, resulting in reducing pollution in industrial areas, longer boiler life and lesser maintenance ;

(ii) it has higher calorific value than Furnace Oil ; and

(iii) it is priced cheaper than Furnace Oil.

बाहरी दिल्ली में पब्लिक काल आफिस खोलना

5686. **श्री सज्जन कुमार :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाहरी दिल्ली संसदीय क्षेत्र से कितने लोगों ने पब्लिक काल आफिस खोलने के बारे में आवेदन किया है और यह अनुरोध कब से लम्बित है;

(ख) इतने लम्बे समय से इन आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन सभी लोगों को कब तक पब्लिक काल आफिस प्रदान कर दिए जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) बाहरी दिल्ली संसदीय क्षेत्र से जिन व्यक्तियों ने पी०सी०ओ० खोलने के लिए आवेदन किए हैं उनकी संख्या 19-9-1981 के बाद से 243 है।

(ख) पी०सी०ओ० के लिए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज उपस्कर में क्षमता न होने के कारण ये आवेदन अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं।

(ग) व्यवहार्यता, उपयुक्तता, एक्सचेंज की क्षमता और भंडार की उपलब्धता के आधार पर पी०सी०ओ० उत्तरोत्तर प्रदान किए जाएंगे।

Increase in Number of Bonded Child Labour

5687. SHRI GHUFRAM AZAM :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the bonded child workers are persistently increasing in different States of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has directed the State Governments to keep away the children from the bonded labour ; and

(c) if so, details of progress achieved by each State in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 28th February, 1983 was 1,52,401. The number of child bonded labourers among the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed is not available.

(b) and (c) The Bonded Labour System stands legally abolished throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The practice of extracting bonded labour from any person including children is illegal. However, such of the children who fulfil the ingredients of the Bonded Labour System in terms of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, will be deemed to be bonded labourers under the Act. The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps, including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas, to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, wherever found existing.

Collieries in Danger because of Irregular Supply of Power by DVC

5688. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 100 collieries are in danger because of irregular supply of power from DVC in February, 1983 ;

(b) whether water logging in those collieries has reached a dangerous level ;

(c) if so, what is the actual state of affairs ; and

(d) whether instead of 260 megawatts only 150 to 160 megawatts have supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Requirement and Production of Anti-leprosy Drugs

5689. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the requirement and production of anti-leprosy drugs in the country ;

(b) the quantity of anti-leprosy drugs being imported ;

(c) the steps proposed for indigenous production of anti-leprosy drugs ; and

(d) whether agreement with foreign manufacturers is under consideration for production of anti-leprosy drugs and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The three major drugs used in our country in the treatment of leprosy are Dapsone, Clofazimine and Rifampicin. The annual requirements as estimated by the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and the indigenous production of these drugs are as follows :—

(Figures in Kgs.)

Name of the Drug	*Requirements*		*Indigenous prodn.*	
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83 (*up to Dec.*, 1982)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Dapsone	37000	45000	25610	22790
2. Clofazimine	430	520	440	450
3. Rifampicin	9800	13300	*	*

*No indigenous production.

(b) The quantities of Dapsone, Clofazimine and Rifampicin imported during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as follows :—

S. No.	*Drug*	*Import (Kgs.)* 1981-82	1982-83 (*upto Sep.* '82)
1.	Dapsone	18,500	19,500
2.	Clofazimine	160	—
3.	Rifampicin	16,063.5	7,755

(c) In order to increase the supply of Anti-Leprosy drugs, the industrial approvals as before, have been issued :—

1.	Rifampicin	24 tonnes
2.	Dapsone	247 tonnes
3.	Clofazimine	7.0 tonnes

Part of the above capacity in respect of Dapsone and Clofazimine has already been implemented.

(d) No agreement with any foreign manufacturer is at present under consideration. However, for Rifampicin, a FERA company has been issued a Letter of Intent for which they may get the technology from their principals.

Visit of Soviet Delegation for Exploration of Oil/Gas

5690. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet delegation recently visited India for exploration of oil and natural gas in India ;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of Soviet delegation who visited India ; outcome of the discussions held with Indian counterparts and names of places visited by them ; and

(c) details of other assistance/help promised by the visiting delegation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No Soviet Delegation has visited India recently for discussions in the fields of oil & natural gas exploration. However, Soviet experts do keep coming to India from time to time under different protocols signed between the two countries.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Representations from Dandakaranya Project Employees Association

5691. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received any representations from the Dandakaranya Employees' Association ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, particularly the latest one ;

(c) how many employees of the Dandakaranya Project have been absorbed elsewhere in the wake of the so-called normalization of the Dandakaranya Project ; and

(d) how many of them are yet to be absorbed and how Government propose to absorb them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Many representations or copies thereof are being received from time to time from the Dandakaranya Employees' Association (which is not a recognised Association) addressed to different authorities. In the absence of specific reference to any particular representation(s), it is not possible to indicate the reactions of Government.

(c) 128 employees.

(d) Employees who would become surplus in the wake of normalization in the Project would be given option either to join services of the Government of Orissa/ Madhya Pradesh on the terms being offered by the State Governments or seek redeployment through the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms/Directorate General of Employment and Training, under the Rules. Employees would be declared surplus in phases depending on the requirements of the Project.

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकघरों और उप डाकघरों का खोला जाना

5692. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982-83 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में जिला-वार खोले गये नये डाकघरों और उप डाकघरों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) एक हजार से अधिक आबादी वाले गांवों में डाकघर की सुविधा प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'चलते फिरते डाकघर' सुविधा अथवा कोई अन्य डाकघर सुविधा प्रदान करने की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान 28-2-1983 तक मध्य प्रदेश में 105 शाखा उप डाकघर खोले गए। जिलेवार ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) एक हजार या उससे अधिक आबादी वाले पिछड़े और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में स्थित ग्रामों में डाकघर खोलने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाता है बशर्ते कि वहां 3 कि०मी० के भीतर कोई डाकघर पहले से काम न कर रहा हो। सामान्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जनसंख्या कम-से-कम 2000 होनी चाहिए। इन दोनों मामलों में ग्राम पंचायत वाले ग्रामों पर जनसंख्या वाली शर्त लागू नहीं होती है। इसमें एक वित्तीय शर्त यह भी है कि सामान्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण डाकघरों को वार्षिक लागत के 25 प्रतिशत और पिछड़े जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के मामले में उसके 10 प्रतिशत की आमदनी होनी चाहिए। पात्र ग्रामों में डाकघर चरणबद्ध रूप से खोले जाते हैं बशर्ते कि इस कार्य के लिए वार्षिक योजनाओं में निधि उपलब्ध हो।

(ग) जी, हां। 1983-84 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चल डाकघरों के माध्यम से समूचे देश के 1750 अतिरिक्त ग्रामों में, जिसमें 255 ग्राम मध्य प्रदेश के भी शामिल हैं, में डाक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा, मध्य प्रदेश के 278 ग्रामों सहित लगभग 2500 ग्रामों में नियमित डाकघर खोले जाने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

विवरण

1982-83 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में जिलेवार खोले गए नए डाकघरों और उप डाकघरों का ब्यौरा

जिले का नाम	खोले गए डाकघरों की संख्या	
	अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर	उप डाकघर
1. बिलासपुर	8	1
2. देवास	—	—
3. इन्दौर	1	1
4. रतलाम	1	—
5. मन्दसौर	4	—
6. सिहौर	—	—
7. शाजापुर	—	—
8. शिवपुरी	1	—
9. उज्जैन	2	1
10. सतना	—	—
11. रीवा	4	—
12. झबुआ	2	—
13. दमोह	—	—
14. सागर	1	—
15. रायगढ़	8	—
16. दुर्ग	3	—
17. नरसिंहपुर	—	—
18. होशंगाबाद	—	—
19. छतरपुर	3	1
20. पन्ना	—	1

21.	टीकमगढ़	—	—
22.	छिंदवाड़ा	5	—
23.	बेतुल	1	—
24.	बालाघाट	2	—
25.	राजनांदगांव	1	—
26.	सिओनी	—	—
27.	बस्तर	3	—
28.	मुरैना	6	—
29.	सरगुजा	4	—
30.	रायपुर	7	—
31.	सिधी	—	—
32.	भिण्ड	1	—
33.	विदीशा	1	—
34.	शहडोल	2	—
35.	जबलपुर	3	—
36.	खंडवा	6	—
37.	खरगोन	6	—
38.	ग्वालियर	1	—
39.	रायसेन	1	—
40.	दतिया	1	—
41.	धार	5	—
42.	मांडला	2	—
43.	कोरबा	1	—
44.	गुना	3	—
45.	भोपाल	—	—
	योग	100	5

Unemployment among Adivasis, Harijans and Women due to Introduction of Tobacco Thrashing Machine in Chirala (Andhra Pradesh)

5693. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the fact that more than 5,000 workers most of Adivasis and Harijans and women have been thrown out of employment due to the introduction of giant thrashing machine at Tobacco Leaf Thrashing factory in Chirala (Andhra Pradesh) ; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The information which has been called from Government of Andhra Pradesh will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Employment provided in 1982

5694. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of new employments given in the public and private sector, together, month-wise in the year 1982 ;

(b) what is the number of increase in the job-seekers list, month-wise, for the same period ; and

(c) if (b) is more than (a) above, what Government are thinking to strive a balance between the two ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Available information relating to placements effected by the Employment Exchanges, each month, during the year 1982, is furnished in the statement I enclosed.

(b) Relevant information is contained in the statement II enclosed.

(c) The Sixth Plan document 1980-85 provides in the Chapter "Manpower and Employment", details of different programme being taken up for creation of employment opportunities. The plan envisages that the programmes which are being taken up under different sectors will provide considerable potential for employment and would generate employment opportunities equivalent to 34 million standard person years. Emphasis is also being given to promotion of self-employment by providing training programmes, credit facilities, marketing facilities and guidance.

Statement-I

Placements effected by the Employment Exchanges during 1982—all India.

Month	*Number (in thousands)*
January	40.8
February	35.4
March	41.7
April	41.6
May	41.8
June	38.0
July	34.5
August	39.8
September	35.2
October	32.8
November	39.2
December	52.6

Statement II

Increase in the number of Job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges each month during the year 1982 all India.

Month	*Number (in thousands)*
January	91.6
February	33.3
March	66.0
April	30.5
May	4.8
June	271.5
July	326.6
August	379.4
September	168.9
October	58.3
November	168.8
December	315.3

Rules for Promotion of Employees in H.P.C.L.

5695. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the rules in details for promotion of employees in HPCL ;

(b) is it a fact that HPCL is disregarding educational qualifications of the employees in their promotion policy ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) is it also a fact that HPCL has promoted a large number of employees having educational qualifications as High School/Matric only to the posts of Engineers and Technicians, if so, the reasons therefor and details regarding all such promotions including grades, positions and educational qualifications of the emplyees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The promotion policy currently followed for officers in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) is as follows :

(The salary groups referred below have been revised this month, and are effective from August 1, 1982)

(1) From Salary Group A :
Rs. 1050-50-1750-60-2110
To Salary Group B :
Rs. 1360-60-1840-70-2400

Minimum three years experience in salary Group A where the candidates have past experience of more than one year either in public sector or in private sector before joining HPCL, a weightage of one year is given for their job experience of a similar nature.

Minimum two years experience in salary Group A for post graduates in engineering from I.I.T. or well known universities abroad.

Minimum one year for Chartered Accountants and MBAs from well established management/professional institutions.

(2) From Salary Group B :
Rs. 1360-60-1840-70-2400
To Salary Group C :
Rs. 1700-70-1980-75-2655

Minimum three years service in salary group B or total of six years combined service in salary group A and B with minimum two years in salary group 'B.'

For Chartered Accountants and MBAs from well established management/professional institutions, minimum four years' service in salary group A and B combined with two years in salary group B.

(3) From Salary Group C :
Rs. 1700-70-1980-75-2655
To Salary Group D :
Rs. 2000-80-2880 and higher groups thereafter.

Minimum two years in concerned salary group.

(4) Promotion Criteria : For promotion from salary Group A to B the principle of 'Seniority-cum-Merit' and from salary Group B to C and above the principle of 'Merit-cum-Seniority' is followed.

While deciding the promotion of officers, the claims of all eligible officers are considered by reviewing performance ratings of last three years, educational qualifications, seniority in the grade and experience on the job in the Corporation. Also in order to avoid dissatisfaction among those who have put in long years of service and have 'satisfactory' performance rating in salary group B and C, some percentage of vacancies are filled by promotion of such officers falling under this performance category.

(5) Constitution of departmental promotion committees :

For promotions from Salary Group A to B and B to C	Minimum two Directors with concerned General Managers.
For promotions from Salary Group C to D, D to E and E to F	Committee of full-time Directors with C & MD as Chairman.
For promotions from Salary Group F to G and G to H	Committee of Directors with at least one outside Director and C & MD as Chairman.

Recommendations of the DPC are submitted to the Board for final approval.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. While considering the cases for promotion of Departmental candidates, formal Engineering qualification is one of the criteria for consideration alongwith other criteria such as experience and good performance on the job, but where candidates with such formal engineering qualification are not available, other suitable candidates with long and satisfactory job experience in the corporation (15 years or more for matriculates and 5 years or more for Graduates and diploma holders) and good performance have also been considered for promotions and have been promoted. This policy was being followed by the erstwhile Foreign Oil Companies and has been continued in order to fill the void created by a large number of resignations and retirements after the Government take over of the oil companies.

Details of all officers promoted under this category are not readily available.

Programme for Safety of Workers in B.C.C.L.

5696. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Coking Coal Limited has launched a programme for safety of their workers to achieve zero accident potential in its mining and minesport areas in the country ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ; and

(c) funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Plan for Generating Hydel Power from Damodar Valley Corporation

5697. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a master plan has been drawn up by the Damodar Valley Corporation for generating 3760 MW of hydel power and submitted to the Central Government for their approval ;

(b) the number of hydel power plants in the country and the extent of power generation by such plant ; and

(c) whether Government have completed the scrutiny of the said master plan and their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (c) The Damodar Valley Corporation has submitted a document on "Hydel Potential in Damodar Valley" which contained brief particulars of 4 pumped storage schemes and one conventional hydel scheme involving a total installed generating capacity of 3760 MW. As this document contained only brief particulars of the schemes, the DVC has been advised by the Central Electricity Authority to take up detailed field investigations and to submit detailed project report for further examination. Investigation work has been taken up by D.V.C.

(b) There are about 111 hydro Power Stations (excluding micro hydel schemes) in operation in the country. These also include partially commissioned power stations. During the year 1982-83 the generation is expected to be about 48200 Gwh.

Ratio Between Hindi/Telugu Programmes Telecast from Hyderabad

5698. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh most of the film songs and feature films telecast are in Hindi;

(b) what is the ratio between such programmes telecast in Hindi and those in Telugu ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the proportion of such programmes in Telugu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad telecasts one Telugu feature film as well as one Hindi feature film every week. This Kendra also relays a weekly programme of film-based song and dance sequences in Hindi.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Filling of Vacancies of Superintendents in District and Session Courts Delhi

5699. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts of Superintendents are lying vacant in the office of the district and Sessions Judge, Delhi; and

(b) the details thereof and when these posts are likely to be filled up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) A post of Superintendent in the office of District and Sessions Judge, Delhi fell vacant on retirement of the incumbent in 1982. Steps are being taken by the High Court to fill this post shortly.

Development of Coalfields in Orissa

5700. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and the names of the coalfields situated in different parts of Orissa ;

(b) the names of the coal companies who manage those coal mines ; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government for the development of those coalfields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There are two coalfields in Orissa namely the Talcher coalfields and the Ib Valley coalfield.

(b) The Talcher coalfield falls within the jurisdiction of the Central Coalfields Ltd. and Ib Valley coalfield falls within the jurisdiction of the Western Coalfields Ltd.

(c) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

वैधता की दृष्टि से किसी विशेष मतदान केन्द्र पर डाले गये मतों की न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता निर्धारित करना

5701. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनाव कानूनों में इस आशय का कोई प्रावधान है कि किसी मतदान केन्द्र पर डाले गये मत तभी वैध समझे जायेंगे जबकि उस केन्द्र पर मतों की एक विशेष न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता के मत डाले जायें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितनी प्रतिशतता निर्धारित की गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो लोकतंत्र की परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत ऐसे मतदान को वैध मानने का क्या औचित्य है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी प्रतिशतता निर्धारित करने के लिये संगत कानूनों में संशोधन करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) से (ङ) यदि किसी स्थान पर निर्वाचन लड़ने वाला विरोधी कोई न हो और मतदाता को यह स्वतन्त्रता दी गई हो कि वह बिल्कुल ही मतदान न करे या निर्वाचनों का संचालन नियम, 1961 के नियम 41(2) के अधीन उसे जारी किए गए मतपत्र को वह अपना मत अभिलिखित किए बिना, वापस कर दे तो निर्वाचन विधि में निर्वाचन परिणामों की घोषणा से संबंधित उपबन्ध को लोकतन्त्र के विरुद्ध नहीं कहा जा सकता । इसीलिए सरकार का, सुसंगत विधियों में इस आशय का संशोधन करने का विचार नहीं है कि मतदान केन्द्र पर किया गया मतदान तभी विधिमान्य होगा जब वहां किसी विशिष्ट न्यूनतम प्रतिशत तक मतदान किया गया हो । इस आशय के किसी उपबंध का प्रभाव उन निर्वाचकों के, जिन्होंने मतदान का प्रयोग करने का वचन किया है, मताधिकार को नकारना होगा और लोकतन्त्र के विरुद्ध होगा ।

रसायनों और उर्वरकों के लक्ष्यों पर पुनर्विचार

5702. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने उर्वरकों और दवाओं के लिये निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्यों पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता महसूस की है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में हाल में सम्बन्धित वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की बैठक आयोजित की गई थी, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बैठक में लिये गये निर्णयों का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) से (ग) उत्पादन लक्ष्यों का आवधिक रूप से पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है । 1982-83 के दौरान उर्वरकों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

एन	36 लाख टन
पी-2 ओ-5	10 लाख टन

कई औषधों की मांग पहले के अनुमानों से कम होगी जबकि कुछ मामलों में यह अधिक होगी । परिमाण के अनुसार 1984-85 तक प्रपुंज औषधों की आवश्यकता अनुमान से कम हो सकती है । इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए एक मध्यावधिक पुनरीक्षण परिकल्पित है ।

Improvement in Working Conditions of Coal Mine Workers

5703. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) what are the details of improving the working conditions of the workers in the coal mines and what measures have been ensured for their safety, besides augmenting the already available facilities for promoting their welfare;

(b) have some achievements been made therein so far and how much progress has been made in strengthening the infrastructure of the industry as a whole; and

(c) does the mafia still rule the coal mines and what is the viability of our coal mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) To improve the working conditions of the workers in coal mines, Coal India Limited and Coal Mines Welfare Organisation are spending large amounts on welfare of coal miners. Coal India Limited's capital allocation has substantially increased from Rs. 25.59 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 42.23 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 65.33 crores in 1982-83. In addition, the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation spends about Rs. 10 crores annually on welfare. The main welfare activities can be categorised into housing, water supply, medical, education, recreation, etc. In Coal India Limited, the housing satisfaction which was 20% at the time of nationalisation is now about 35%. As against the total population of 2.27 lakhs covered by the protected water supply at the time of nationalisation, population of 15.57 lakhs has been covered by Coal India Limited upto December, 1982. Considerable improvement has taken place on each front.

Special attention has also been paid to safety in mines. Steps taken to improve safety standards are reviewed from time to time at various levels like Govt., Coal India Limited and subsidiary companies. Apart from enforcing the legal provisions relating to safety measures, the companies are also implementing the recommendations of the Committee on Safety in Mines on a time-bound basis.

(c) The question of the mafia ruling the coal companies does not arise. However, steps have been taken in cooperation with the State Government to curb the activities of anti-social elements.

Set back to Plan for Rural Electrification

5704. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report in the Times of India dated 16-3-83 under the caption 'Set back to plan for Rural Electrification' highlighting set back to rural electrification plans and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed in order to ensure that this does not seriously jeopadise agricultural and industrial production and make rural areas poorer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : The News Report has been seen. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages electrification of 1 lakh villages and energisation of 25 lakh irrigation pumpsets/tubewells on an All India basis. During the first two years of the Plan (1980-81 and 1981-82), approximately 45,100 villages were electrified and about 6.87 lakh irrigation pumpsets/tubewells energised. During the year 1982-83 17,287 villages were electrified and 2,59,455 pumpsets energised by the end of February, 1983.

Considering the progress made in the electrification of villages till now, the All India target for the Sixth Plan is likely to be achieved. However, the overall progress regarding energisation of pumpsets has not been able to keep pace with the targets.

The main reasons for shortfall in the achievement of targets include one or more of the following :—

Short supply of construction material, lack of coordination between State Electricity Boards and Development Agencies of the State Government, lack of proper organisation, inadequate power supply, insufficient sub-transmission system, cost escalation difficult terrain in hilly and tribal areas, etc.

While gearing up the rural electrification programme within the resources available for the purpose, efforts are also continuously being made to increase availability of power and distribution facilities to make the programme more effective. Review meetings are being held with the State Electricity Boards to increase the tempo of work under this programme.

Rural Electrification Corporation has also taken various steps in this regard which include :—

(i) To ensure proper and close liaison with the field organisation of the Boards and to monitor the execution of on-going schemes, the Corporation has opened Project Offices in all States and also Sub-Offices in a few States.

(ii) The Monitoring Division at the Corporate Office maintains a close watch over the implementation of sanctioned schemes and identifies major slippages in the execution of rural electrification projects with the help of Project Offices for taking corrective measures.

(iii) The design of the rural electrification project and loaning policy has been revised to facilitate timely implementation of schemes.

(iv) REC has pursued SEBs to formulate scheme-wise works programme indicating inter-alia, the works proposed to be done during the year, overall requirement of material for executing the works, material ordered/ procured and organisational set up in existence or proposed to be set up.

(v) REC has set up a new Division headed by a senior officer of the Corporation to make a detailed study in respect of the States in Gangetic Valley with the objective to accelerate energisation of irrigation pumpsets for optimising ground water utilisation and also to ascertain and assess the total resources availability of the States. This Division will analyse data and prepare the economic profiles which would throw up—(a) conceptual model incorporating problems and prospects and (b) operative model to implement the action programme and also will draw up recommendations and strategy commensurate with the result of analysis and consistent with the main objective of accelerating the rural electrification programme in the country.

Gas Development Projects

5705. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of gas development projects in the country;

(b) the estimated target of gas production from these projects;

(c) the financial investment therein; and

(d) the amount likely to be available from the World Bank and the Kuwait Fund and other agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The details of free gas development project are as under :

Offshore : South Bassein Gas Development Project.

Onshore : Ramol, North Kadi and South Kadi fields in Gujarat, Baramura in Tripura.

(b) The ultimate production from these free gas projects will be of the order of about 21.2 MCMD per day.

(c) An amount of the order of Rs. 632/- crores out of which the foreign exchange component will be of the order of about 575 crores is likely to be invested.

(d) World Bank financing will be of the order of 222.3 million dollar and the loan from Kuwait Fund will be for about 50 million dollars for the South Bassein Gas development project.

नए तेल कुओं और रुकी हुई पाइप लाइनों का पता लगाना

5706. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खनन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान द्वारा कितने नए कुओं और रुकी हुई पाइप लाइनों का पता लगाकर उन्हें चालू किया गया है और उपयुक्त अवधि के दौरान वर्षवार अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ख) इस संस्थान में कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) नये तेल कूपों को संचालनाधीन लाने और बद पाइप लाइनों को साफ करने के काम की देख-रेख इंस्टीट्यूट आफ ड्रिलिंग टैक्नालाजी (आई०डी०टी०) द्वारा नहीं की जा रही है। अत: इस सम्बन्ध में आई०डी०टी० द्वारा किये गये व्यय का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। तथापि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आई०डी०टी० पर किये गये वास्तविक व्यय के ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

विवरण	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
पूंजीगत व्यय	7.39	45.78	89.87
आवर्ती व्यय	42.43	54.50	74.33
योग	49.82	100.28	164.20

(ख) 28-2-1983 को आई०डी०टी० कर्मचारियों की कुल सख्या 310 थी।

Waiting List for New Telephone Connections in Chandigarh

5707. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on the waiting lists for telephone connections in OYT, Special and General categories separately in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, Exchange-wise;

(b) the programme for future expansion of telephone facility in Chandigarh; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to wipe out the present waiting lists in each category at Chandigarh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Waiting applicants in Chandigarh (Union Territory) at present are as below :—

OYT	—	230
Special category	—	150
General category	—	4010
Total	—	4390

(b) A new exchange is proposed to be set-up in Sector-34 in the Seventh Plan.

(c) Applications under OYT and Special categories will be cleared during the current year, except a few non-feasible cases. Applications in General Category will be progressively cleared by early 7th Plan.

मुख्य डाकघर, सीकर शहर (राजस्थान) की भूमि पर कुछ लोगों द्वारा अनधिकृत कब्जा

5708. **श्री कुंभा राम आर्य :**

श्री दौलत राम सारण :

क्या **संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में लोगों ने मुख्य डाकघर, सीकर शहर की भूमि का अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गैर-कानूनी ढंग से कब्जा की गई भूमि को खाली करवाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) यह सच है कि मुख्य डाकघर, सीकर के सामने की भूमि के छोटे से हिस्से को फल तथा सब्जी विक्रेता, बिना इजाजत के इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, राजस्थान सर्किल, स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के माध्यम से अवैध कब्जे को समाप्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दोषपूर्ण ट्रांसफार्मरों का बिजली सप्लाई में गतिरोध पैदा करना

5709. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में ट्रांसफार्मरों के दोष युक्त होने, जल जाने अथवा चोरी हो जाने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली की समुचित सप्लाई में गत्यवरोध पैदा हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने बिजली की सप्लाई को बनाये रखने के लिये ट्रांसफार्मरों की सुरक्षा और उनकी किस्म में सुधार लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों के फेल हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप विद्युत सप्लाई में बाधा होने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है । इनके फेल होने के विभिन्न कारण हैं, जिनमें पर्याप्त सुरक्षा की कमी प्रचालन की स्थितियों में कुछ प्रणालियों में वोल्टता का अत्यधिक बढ़ना आदि शामिल हैं ।

वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों का बेहतर समुपयोजन करने तथा दोषपूर्ण ट्रांसफार्मरों की मरम्मत करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने का मुख्य दायित्व राज्य बिजली बोर्डों का है । तथापि, फेल होने की रफ्तार को कम करने की दृष्टि से, बोर्डों/बिजली उपक्रमों को निम्नलिखित कदम उठाने का सुझाव दिया गया है :—

(1) सील किए हुए वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों को शुरू करना, जिनके फेल होने की रफ्तार कम होती है;

(2) सख्त परीक्षणों की शुरूआत करके वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना;

(3) ट्रांसफार्मरों की सुरक्षा के लिए निम्न वोल्टता सर्किट ब्रेकरों का उपयोग करना; और

(4) स्वतः सुरक्षित ट्रांसफार्मरों का विकास ।

क्षतिग्रस्त ट्रांसफार्मरों की मरम्मत करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों की भिन्न-भिन्न प्रक्रियाएं हैं । जहां कुछ राज्य बिजली बोर्डों ने ट्रांसफार्मरों की मरम्मत करने के लिए अपनी कार्यशालाएं स्थापित की हैं, वहां कई राज्य बिजली बोर्ड इन ट्रांसफार्मरों को ठेकेदारों के जरिए मरम्मत

कराते हैं। मरम्मत की प्रक्रिया में, जिसमें क्षति-ग्रस्त ट्रांसफार्मरों की ढुलाई शामिल है, आम-तौर पर कुछ अधिक समय लगता है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम उन राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है जो मरम्मत कार्य-शालाएं स्थापित करने के इच्छुक हैं।

Separate Employment Exchange for Job Seekers Abroad

5710. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that innocent foreign going job seekers are cheated by the agents;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish a separate Employment Exchange through which foreign going job seekers may get their names registered to stop their exploitation by the so-called agents; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Mere registration will not help unless the foreign employers notify their demands to an Indian employment exchange. Since this cannot be insisted upon, an employment exchange for this purpose will not be of any help. However, some help in this direction is being given by the Overseas Manpower Corporations set up by some State Governments.

Keralites Working in U.A.E. Offer Finance for Power Projects

5712. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Keralities working in the U.A.E. have offered to finance certain power projects in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to Make Maximum use of Generating Capacity

5713. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any steps to make the maximum use of generating capacity in the most economical manner;

(b) whether Government have undertaken the help of some other countries; and

(c) if so, full details thereof and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Help of some foreign firms from USA and USSR has been sought for maximising the generating capacity of some of the stations. The studies have been carried out by the experienced foreign firms on the following stations ;—

S. No.	*Station*	*Firm/Counrry*
1.	I.P. Station (62.5 MW Units)	M/s United Engineers and Constructors International Inc. USA.
2.	Talcher TPS (69.5 MW Units)	M/s Babcock and Wilcox USA and M/s General Electric Co. USA.
3.	Badarpur TPS (100 MW Units)	M/s Gilbert International Inc. USA.
4.	Obra Ext. I & II (100 & 200 MW Units)	M/s United Engineers & Constructors International Inc. USA.
5.	Obra TPS (50 MW Units)	Soviet Specialists under Indo-USSR working groups on energy.
6.	Tatratu TPS (50 MW Units)	-do-
7.	H'Ganj TPS (50 MW Units)	-do-
8.	Neyveli TPS (50 MW & 100 MW Units)	-do-

Number of SC/ST Employees in Posts PSs., S.P. As and PAs.

5714. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of all grades of P.Ss., S.P.As. and PAs. of the C.S.S.S. Cadre as on 1st January, 1983 in his Ministry, along with the poster;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees in (a) above and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to give adequate respresentation under the directives issued by the Prime Minister in this behalf and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The total number of sanctioned posts and number of SC/ST employees in position indicated in the rosters, is as under :—

Designatton of post	*Total No. of posts*	*No. of SC employees*	*No. of ST employees*
1. Private Secretaries (Grade 'A')	2	Nil	Nil
2. Sr. Personal Assistants (Grade 'B')	15	1	Nil
3. Personal Assistants (Grade 'C')	132	5	Nil

(c) Recruitment to various grades of the Service is made by Government centrally through the Department of Personnel and

Administrative Reforms by direct recruitment, departmental competitive examinations and promotion. Reservation orders, including prescribing separate zones for promotion of SC & ST employees, are made applicable to all the modes of recruitment indicated above. The unfilled vacancies are carried forward to the subsequent years. In the latest zone, for promotion to Grade 'A' Grade 'B' and Grade 'C', indicated by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms all eligible SC/ST candidates, who have completed the minimum eligible service conditions, have been covered.

Construction of Post Office Buildings in Orissa

5715. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many post office buildings are proposed to be constructed in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan and how many of them have been completed and how many are under construction;

(b) how many new post offices in Orissa have been opened and how many upgraded during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 till February end; and

(c) the basis of opening of new post offices and upgradation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 45 Post office buildings were proposed to be constructed in Orissa Circle during the 6th Five Year Plan. 8 of these have already been completed and another 18 are under consruction

(b) The required information is given as uuder :—

Year	*No. of Post Offices opened*		
	Under the Plan Head	*Under the non-Plan head.*	*No. of Post offices upgraded*
1980-81	141	14	49
1981-82	65	20	26
1982-83	45	28	40

(c) Norms for opening of new post offices and for upgradation of Extra-departmental post offices into departmental sub offices are given in the attached statement.

Statement

I. Norms for Opening Sub Post Offices in Urban Areas

(a) The post office should be self-supporting.

(b) The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1 kilometre in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 kilometres.

(c) PMG can relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases every year.

II. Norms for Upgrading E.D. Post Offices into Departmental Sub Post Offices.

Upgradation of E.D. Post Offices into D.S.Os. is permitted in the following circumstances :—

1. If the parent Account office has more than 20 BOs in account and if the proposed sub office will have minimum work of five hours per day on upgradation. The loss on upgradation should not exceed Rs. 1000/- p.a. in rural areas and Rs. 500/- p.a. in urban areas.

2. If the proposed office has workload of more than five hours per day on its own provided the loss on upgradation does not exceed the limits mentioned above.

III. Norm for Opening Branch Post Offices in Normal Rural Areas.

(i) Post offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :

(a) There is no other post office within a radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office;

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

IV. Norm for Opening Branch Post Offices in Backward Tribal Areas.

(i) Post offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) and the proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

)ii) Post Offices in non-gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions ;—

(a) The villages (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more;

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

Heads of Circles are authorized to open post-offices in rural areas in relaxation of any of the above norms in 10% of cases every year.

Employees of Public Undertakings Working in Ministry

5716. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a number of public sector undertaking employees are working in his Ministry on full time basis and dealing/hadling the cases in the Ministry;

(b) if so, what is the number of such employees, undertaking-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that they are drawing their salaries from their respective undertakings;

(d) if yes, under what authority they are allowed to deal with the Ministry files related even to the Undertaking; and

(e) what safeguards have been taken to avoid leakage/passing of secret information by such employees to private parties—related undertakings specially regarding drug/—fertilizer polici es ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Eight employees of various Pubilc Sector Undertakings under the Administrative Control of this Ministry

are working in this Ministry, break-up of which is as under :—

(i) Fertilizer Corporation of India	:	3
(ii) National Fertilizers Limited	:	1
(iii) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	:	1
(iv) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limted.	:	1
(v) Hindustan Organic Chemicals	:	1
		8

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The services of these employees have been obtained purely on informal basis for clerical assistance such as typing, stenography etc. They are not entrusted with any kind of confidential or secret work.

Opening of Post Offices in Tribal Areas

5717. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) the norms laid down by Government for opening a post office in tribal area;

(b) the number of post offices to be opened during the current year on that basis in the tribal areas of the country with the names of the places State-wise figures; and

(c) in case no post offices are proposed to be opened in the tribal areas in the near future, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The norms laid down for opening of post offices in tribal areas are given in Annexure I—laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See LT*-6293/83]

(b) During the current year (1983-84), 580 post offices are proposed to be opened in the tribal areas of the country. Targets are allocated Circle-wise and are indicated in Annexure II, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-6293/83]. The tribal areas taken into account by the Department for purposes of opening of post offices earmarked for such areas are furnished in Annexure III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-6293/83]. Specific villages are determined on the basis of eligibility with reference to the prescribed norms.

(c) Does not arise.

Punjab's Schemes for Power Generation

5718. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to tide over the acute power shortage which had badly hit the industrial and agricultural development of Punjab, Government of Punjab had forwarded to the Centre the following schemes for generation of more power; (i) Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, (ii) Mukerian Hydel Project, (iii) Shahpur Kandi Project; and

(b) Government's reaction to the execution of each of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mukerian hydel scheme and Shahpur Kandi scheme have been approved by the Central Electricity subject to certain stipulations/conditions relating to interstate matters etc. CEA's approval on Anandpur Sahib hydel scheme is pending resolution of the issue relation to regulation of flow in the hydel channel. The above schemes are under execution by the Government of Punjab.

Profit of Top 20 Business Houses

5719. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the profits (gross) of the top twenty business houses during last one year ;

(b) the percentage of increase in their profits over last year's profit ;

(c) what is the increase of their assets during the last one year over last year assets;

(d) what are the dues of those companies regarding various taxes, provident fund deposits; and

(e) what steps Government have taken or propose to take against each of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AEFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) Profits (before tax) of the top twenty industrial houses during 1980 and 1981, percentage increase in profits in 1981 over 1980 and increase in assets in 1981 over 1980 are given in the attached statement.

(d) Details of income tax arrears of companies in these house (where the tax demand in each case is in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs) as on 3.9.1982 (as furnished by the Ministry of Finance) are also given in the statement annexed. Information on provident fund dues if being collected by the Ministry of Labour and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(e) As regards income tax arrears within the meaning of section 220 (4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Act provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of taxes in arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property attachment and sale of immovable property etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears. Suitable arrangements have been made to continuously review the outstanding demands and collect/reduce them as quickly as possible. Information on steps taken by the Ministry of Labour in regard to provident fund dues will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Statement

Statement showing the profits before tax in 1980 and 1981, prcentage increase therein, increase in Assets in 1981 over 1980 and the Arreas in Income Tax as on 30.9.1982 in respect of the top twenty buniness houses (as per registrations under section 26 of the MRTP Act as on 31.12.1981) ranked by size of their assets in 1981

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	*Name of Industrial House*	*Profit before Tax*		*% increase in profit*	*Increase in Assets in 1981 over 1980*	*@ Arrears in income tax as no 30.9.1982* (Rs. Lakhs)
		1981	*1980*			
1.	Tata	154.00	110.03	39.96	301.19	5.94
2.	Birla	110.42	121.15	(—) 8.86	259.70	144.66
3.	Mafatlal	39.42	31.93	23.45	107.58	12.59
4.	J.K. Singhania	22.86	18.21	25.53	107.42	4.36
5.	Thapar	33.51	28.40	17.99	87.90	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	A.C.C.	10.38	8.05	28.94	68.26	—
7.	I.C.I.	9.74	10.74	(—) 9.31	(—) 5.17	—
8.	Sarabhai	2.55	17.70	(—) 85.59	13.29	
9.	Bangur	14.29	21.01	(—) 33.01	16.40	24.50
10.	Kirloskar	44.49	24.29	83.16	57.79	—
11.	Reliance Textile	19.87	11.35	75.06	104.28	—
12.	Shri Ram	22.21	9.24	140.37	28.44	174.78
13.	Ashok Leyland	18.10	15.13	19.62	86.41	—
14.	Hindustan Lever	38.85	31.37	23.84	27.91	—
15.	Modi	8.84	10.66	(—) 17.07	43.08	—
16.	Scindia	7.13	5.37	32.77	17.54	—
17.	T.V.S. Iyenger	28.69	25.11	14.24	38.27	—
18.	Mahindra & Mahindra	26.28	18.54	41.74	39.11	—
19.	Larsen & Toubro	20.18	24.63	(—) 18.07	3.97	—
20.	Bajaj	26.91	19.93	35.02	35.76	—

Note :—@ Data not exhaustive and covers only the companies belonging to these Industrial Houses against each of which the tax demand outstanding on 30.9.1982 exceeds Rs. 10.00 Lakhs.

Britannia Industries Ltd.

5720. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1861 on 20-7-1982 regarding Britannia Industries Limited and state :

(a) the outcome of the enquiries instituted by the MRTP Commission against Britannia Industries Limited into the allegations of restrictive trade practices; and

(b) the action taken against this Company ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : (a) and (b) The *suo-moto* enquiry instituted by the MRTP Commission against Britannia Industries Ltd. on 17.1.1977 into the allegations of restrictive trade practices of (i) high expenditure under certtain heads; (ii) arbitrary price increases; and (iii) price differential, alleged to be indulged into by the company for the sale and supply of biscuits manufactured and distributed by it, is at the final stage of proceedings.

The second enquiry instituted by the Commission against Britannia Industries Ltd. on 22.12.1979 into the allegations of restrictive trade practices of (i) allocation of territory by the respondent to the wholesalers;

(ii) fixing of the resale prices of its products by the wholesalers to their dealers and (iii) wholesalers to deal exclusively in the products of the respondent, has since been disposed of by the Commission on 6.1.1983 by issue of an order under Section 37 (1) (b) of the MRTP Act, directing the respondent to amend the present form of agreement.

Import of L.P.G. Cylinders

5721. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation is going to make massive imports of LPG Cylinders though more 100 industrial licences are reported to have been issued for manufacturing LPG cylinders within the country; and

(b) if so, what is the present demand of LPG cylinders and what is the production within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to make massive imports of LPG Cylinders. While it is true that a large number of units have registered with D.G.T.D. for manufacturing LPG cylinders, there are only 21 cylinder manufacturers holding approvals of Chief Controller of Explosives and Indian Standards Institution (ISI) and thereby entitled to take up production.

(b) The demand of LPG cylinders in 1983-84 is likely to be around 36 lakhs and the availability is expected to be about 32 lakhs.

Import of Gas Turbines for Power Projects

5722. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has sought permission for importing gas turbines for its power projects; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal of the State Government is under consideration.

Increase in Promotional Posts of Doordarshan Cameramen

5723. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why promotional posts of Doordarshan Cameramen Grade I have not been yet increased on every Centre so far in comparison to posts of Producers Grade-I:

(b) whether Government propose to increase posts of Grade—I Cameramen on every T.V. Centre in respect of colour transmission and OB vans; and

(c) how many posts are existing on each Centre (Grade-I Cameramen), with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The nature and quantum of duties attached to the posts of Cameraman and Producer in Doodarshan differ from each other.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal.

(c) There are 19 posts of Cameraman Grade I, two each at Doordarshan Kendras, Delhi, Bombay, Srinagar, Madras, Jalandhar, Calcutta and Lucknow and Upgraha Doordarshan Kendras, Delhi and Hyderabad and one at Upgraha Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack.

Short Duty Staff in P & T Department

5724. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal to discontinue the procedure of bringing retired employees on duty as short duty staff in P & T Department;

(b) if so, when will the system of bringing retired employees on duty be discontinued;

(c) is there any proposal to absorb the whole short duty Staff other than retired people against regular post in the Deptt; and

(d) if so, when is the short duty staff likely to be given permanent posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Short duty staff, other than retired employees working as short duty staff, are eligible for absorption in regular vacancies as and when they arise, subject to the condition that their response to short duty employment has been satisfactory. The time taken for absorption of short duty staff in regular vacancies depends on the number of vacancies and the frequency of their occurrence.

Purchase of Helicopters By Oil India

5725. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the lowest tender offered for chartering twin engined helicopters by Oil India was not accepted;

(b) the considerations for accepting the reported offer of Gulf Helicopter/Pushapaka through some Indian agents in preference to Indian lowest tender; and

(c) If so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by Government to thwart the deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Oil India Limited has decided to re-invite the tender since the rates were considered to be high.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

दिल्ली में सही टेलीफोन संख्याएं न बताया जाना

5726. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब टेलीफोन आपरेटरों से दूसरे राज्यों के टेलीफोन संख्या पूछी जाती है तो वे हाल के नम्बर बताने में असमर्थ होते हैं क्योंकि नवीनतम टेलीफोन डाइरेक्ट्री नहीं है जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को इस सेवा से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है,

(ख) क्या देश के सभी नगरों और शहरों में यही स्थिति है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने समय और किस तारीख तक विभाग उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने में समर्थ होगा ताकि लोगों तक सेवा का सही लाभ पहुंचे ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) टेलीफोन आपरेटर, सेवा नं. 183 पर अन्य राज्यों के टेलीफोन नम्बरों की जानकारी दूर के स्थानों से सम्बन्धित उपलब्ध टेलीफोन निर्देशिका के आधार पर देते हैं। चूंकि विभिन्न स्थानों की टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाओं के प्रकाशन में कभी कभी विलम्ब हो जाता है, इस कारण 183 पर

जो जानकारी उपलब्ध होती है वह सभी स्थानों के बारे में हमेशा अद्यतन (करेंट) नहीं होती। इसके अतिरिक्त नई निर्देशिकाओं के प्रकाशित होने पर भी उपभोक्ताओं की सूची में टेलीफोन नम्बरों में फेर बदल की संभावना रहती है।

(ख) जी हां। देश के सभी नगरों तथा कस्बों में यही स्थिति है।

(ग) 183 सेवा पर अद्यतन जानकारी देने के लिए हर प्रकार का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। फिर भी, जबतक सभी शहरों में निर्देशिका सूचना सेवा का कंप्यूटरीकृत नहीं कर दिया जाता, तथा दूर-दूर के स्थानों से कंप्यूटरीकृत सूचना सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं हो जाती, तब तक इस सेवा द्वारा अद्यतन सूचना देने की प्रक्रिया में अभी कुछ और वर्ष लगेंगे।

Scheme to Electrify Harijan Bastis and Tribal Areas

5727. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has formulated any new scheme to electrify Harijan bastis and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the States selected for implementation of these schemes and the target dates; and

(c) other relevant details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) From 1979 onwards REC has introduced a special category of scheme for the electrification of Harijan Bastis. Electrificaton of Tribal areas is covered by area schemes under the Normal Programme and RMNP. The terms and conditions, as offered by REC, for the electrification of Harijan Basti Schemes and electrification schemes for Tribal areas, are as under :—

	Harijan Basti schemes	Tribal area schemes
Period of loan	15 years	25-30 years
Period of moratorium	—	7 years
Rate of interest	5%	6-1/4%—8-1/4%
Economic rate of return to be achieved	—	10%

The above terms and conditions for Harijan Basti and Tribal area schemes are applicable to all States.

Upto December, 1982, 351 Harijan Basti schemes have been sanctioned in various States. These schemes are phased for completion up to 2 years and are expected to cover 16,555 Harijan bastis, of which 8,955 Harijan bastis have been electrified upto December 1982. State-wise details are given in Statement—I.

The REC has sanctioned upto December, 1982, 567 schemes for the electrification of 40,768 villages in tribal areas. Out of these 15,693 villages have been electrified upto September, 1982. State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement—II.

Statement—I

Electrification of Harijan Bastis under harijan bastis schemes sanctioned under the Normal Programme of REC upto 31-12-1982.

Sl. No.	*State*	*HBs covered upto 12/82*	*Total No. of HB electrified*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3077	816
2.	Assam	—	—
3.	Bihar	1025	—
4.	Gujarat	515	482

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	5827	4937
6.	H.P.	81	111
7.	J. & K.	136	181
8.	Karnataka	1031	428
9.	Kerala	—	—
10.	M.P.	2124	1213
11.	Maharashtra	337	200
12.	Meghalaya	—	—
13.	Manipur	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—
15.	Orissa	1406	138
16.	Punjab	83	83
17.	Rajasthan	913	366
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	—
19.	Tripura	—	—
20.	U.P.	—	—
21.	West Bengal	—	—
22.	Sikkim	—	—
	Total :	16,555	8,955

Statement—II

Coverage of tribal villages under REC schemes sanctioned upto December, 1982 and achievement upto September, 1982

Sl. No.	*Name of State*	*Village covered*	*No. of villages electrified upto 30.9.1982.*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2265	1280
2.	Assam	1712	906
3.	Bihar	5907	1537
4.	Gujarat	1666	573
5.	Haryana	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	383	254
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—

1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka	105	50
9.	Kerala	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9318	4148 (upto 12/82)
11.	Maharashtra	1892	945
12.	Manipur	298	61
13.	Meghalaya	1217	733
14.	Nagaland	319	226
15.	Orissa	8876	3840
16.	Punjab	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	2026	1030
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	—
19.	Tripura	667	356
20.	Uttar Pradesh	187	33
21.	West Bengal	3930	721
22.	Sikkim	—	—
	Total :	40,768	15,693

Utilization of Funds allocated for Power during Sixth Plan

5728. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth Five Year Plan for Power has not achieved much results as the States did not utilise the funds fully ;

(b) what were the allocations of funds made to States; and

(c) how many State Electricity Boards have so far fully utilised the funds earmarked to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged an addition of 19666 MW capacity during the Plan period. A capacity of 7058 MW has been commissioned in the first three years of the Plan. The approved outlay for the States for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 14371 crores. Out of this, the approved outlay for the first three years of the Plan is Rs. 7595 crores and the corresponding anticipated expenditure Rs. 7482 crores, Statewise breakdown of approved outlays and actual expenditure is indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rs. Lakhs)

	1980—81		1981—82		1982—83	
	Approved out lay	Actual Exp.	Approved out lay	Actual Exp.	Approved	Provisional Anticipated
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	15932	14647	15553	15336	17353	17353
2. Assam	7480	7877	7747	7710	9070	9121
3. Bihar	12088	10710	13749	13998	15573	15573
4. Gujarat	11000	12804	16307	16311	20900	20757
5. Haryana	7373	6946	8046	8620	10250	10250
6. Himachal Pradesh	2081	2159	2332	2288	2992	3092
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2125	1981	2874	2220	2436	2703
8. Karnataka	9950	10342	12150	11784	14181	14209
9. Kerala	5007	6940	5009	6691	5000	5000
10. Madhya Pradesh	22203	22156	26400	25197	30000	30000
11. Maharashtra	38161	32780	35094	33088	44000	40321
12. Manipur	378	308	380	242	447	461
13. Meghalaya	859	651	900	925	900	946
14. Nagaland	263	291	290	341	312	309
15. Orissa	7345	7116	7544	7656	8400	8400
16. Punjab	10431	10310	13360	13966	18938	18913
17. Rajasthan	11727	11002	11712	11941	11409	11573
18. Sikkim	260	263	226	251	250	250
19. 1Tamil Nadu	15496	15861	16706	17454	22000	21975
20. Tripura	357	446	374	457	461	550
21. Uttar Pradesh	30133	27589	35915	35375	40616	40478
22. West Bengal	14470	13747	16285	13056	16335	13927
Total	218821	216926	248953	244907	291723	286331

Coal for Singrauli obtained from Collieries of M.P.

5729. SHRI B.R. NAHATA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coal for Singrauli and Obra is obtained from collieries of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the quantity needed by these power projects per annum and how much is being supplied and by which collieries of which State every year; and

(c) whether any share of power is being alloted to M.P. from these NTPC projects if so, to what extent and if not, for what reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The coal for the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station and Obra Thermal Power Station is obtained from the Singrauli Coal fields which are partly located in Madhya Pradesh and partly in U.P. Some linked quantities of coal are also being supplied to the Obra Power Station from the North Karanpura Coalfield in Bihar.

(b) Two Units of 210 MW each of Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station were commissioned on 14.2.82 and 25.11.82 respectively. The comsumption requirements of this power station for the period April, '82 to February, '83 were 5.61 lakh Metric Tonnes. The Power section is estimated to have consumed 6.30 lakh Metric Tonnes during 1982-83. The Obra TPS consumed 38.7 lakh Metric tonnes during the period April, '82-Feb., '83. The power station is estimated to have consumed 42.43 lakh Metric tonnes during the period 1982-83. The information relating to the coal received from various mines is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) M.P. has been allotted 610 MW out of the total capacity of 2100 MW of Korba STPS located in M.P. Allocation of power from Stage-I (1260 MW) of Vindhyachal STPS in M.P. has not been decided.

Thermal Projects submitted by Tamil Nadu

5731. SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposed thermal projects submited by the Government of Tamil Nadu and pending clearance from the Central ;

(b) maximum power output and estimated cost of each; and

(c) the period by which the above projects are expected to be cleared and the projects completed ?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Details of the thermal power projects submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu and awaiting approval of Central Government are given in the attached statement.

(c) Central Electricity Authority is required to reconcile various issues involved before according techno-economic clearance to the projects. It is not feasible to lay down precise time frame for the clearance of projects as the actual time taken in the process depends on variety of factors some of which are beyond the control of Central Electricity Authority.

Statement

S. No.	*Name of project*	*Installed Capaciiy (MW)*	*Estimated cost (Rs. crores)*	*Date of receipt in CEA.*	*Present status of schemes*
1.	Mettur Extension	2×210	238.28	January, 1982.	Technoeconomic clearance was accorded by the Central Authority in March, 1982, after Department of Coal had confirmed coal linkage for both the units. Subsequently, on account of production constraints, Deptt. of Coal restricted coal linkage to one unit only. They have been requested to the tie up coal supply for both the units. Clearance from State Water Pollution Board and State Irrigation Department are also awaited.
2.	Tuticorin Extension	1×210—1×500	410.77	January, 1982.	Coal linkage has not yet been established. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is yet to confirm water availability and furnish clearance from State Pollution Control Board and Tuticorin Port Authorities for coal handling facilites. Environmental clearance from the Deptt. of Environment is also awaited.
	Stage—III.	2×500 (Revised)	287 11	January, 1983.	
3.	North Madras	5×210	614.65	January, 1982	Coal linkage has not yet been established. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is yet to confirm water availability and furnish clearance from the State Water Pollution Board. Environmental clearance from Deptt. of Environment is also awaited.

Black-Marketing in Cardiac Drugs

5732. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that their insistence on the drug companies to market new single ingredient drugs under the generic names has led to a flourisning black market in cardiac drugs;

(b) whether it is a fact that a certain drug company's product which is important in treatment of cardiac thereapy has been stalled by Government because of the non-use of the generic names;

(c) whether cardiac drugs usually priced and valued at Re. 0.45 p. per tablet, are selling in the black market at Rs. 2.00 per tablet; and

(d) what Government propose to eradicate this black market and permit important

drugs to come openly into the market at nominal prices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) Every importer or manufacturer proposing to import or manufacture a new drug is required to obtain permission under the Drug Controller (India). During the period 1st March 1979 upto July 1982, 42 new drugs have been approved by the Drug Controller (India) for marketing in the country and permission to market these drugs has been granted subject to the condition that single ingredient preparations should be marketed under generic names only. Some of the manufacturers who had taken clearance for new drugs are manufacturing and marketing them under generic name only. However, some of the manufacturers who had obtained permission to market new drugs under generic names only have not introduced these drugs in the market. *No report has come* to the notice of the Government that insistence on the drug companies to market new single ingredient drugs under generic name has led to flourishing black-market in cardiac drugs. The Central Drugs standard Control Organisation has also no information regarding the black-marketing of cardiac drugs.

(c) After the commencement of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, Government have fixed the prices of certain important cardiac drugs like Digoxin Tablets, Verapamil Hcl. Injection/Tablet (Isoptin), Lanatocid Tablets and Injection and Propranolol Hydrocloride Tablets and Injection. *No reports have* been received concerning over charging in the prices of the above medicines. However, in regard to Propranolol Hydrochloride formulations, one of the leading manufacturers namely M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Limited had filed a Writ Petition in the Calcutta High Court and obtained Stay to their earlier prices. Government have revised the price of bulk drug Propranolol Hydrochloride produced in the country to Rs. 2415/- per Kg. w.e.f. 16th February 1982. This revision would necessitate change in the prices of formulations based on Propranolol Hydrochloride.

Lower utilization of generating capacity in Tamil Nadu specially Super Thermal Station, Tuticorin

5733. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Southern Regional Electricity Board has ever gone into the question of better utilisation of installed generation capacity of both hydel and thermal power units in Tamil Nadu including Super Thermal Station, Tuticorin, which presently generates not more than 40 per cent installed capacity ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this low utilisation of installed capacity ; and

(c) the steps recommended to the State Electricity Board in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) In the Southern Regional Electricity Board, the Operating Committee which has members from various States of the region, draws up the generation programme keeping in view the maintenance programme and condition of the generating units in various States. The performance of Tuticorin Thermal Station in Tamil Nadu has been much better this year as compared to last year. The plant load factor during the period April 1982 to February 1983 was 50.8% as compared to 40% last year.

(b) The reasons for overall decline of the thermal power station of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board are :—

(i) Outage of 30 MW unit at Basin Bridge Thermal Power Station since 6-4-81 due to serious damage to its turbine generator.

(ii) Lower plant load factor of Ennore Thermal Power Station due to increase in unscheduled outages of 110 MW unit and longer period

taken in planned maintenance of units I & II of 60 MW.

(c) For improving the generation from Thermal Power Stations, following steps have been taken :—

(i) The problems of coal supplies to Tuticorin Thermal Power Station have been sorted out. Even additional quantity of fuel oil has also been allocated to avoid loss of generation for want of coal.

(ii) Assistance of experts is being obtained to suggest modification/ improvements in the working of Ennore Thermal Power Station.

(iii) Repairs to Basin Bridge turbine and generator are being expedited.

(iv) Maintain spare capacity of Auxiliary equipment.

(v) Ensure proper maintenance and operation of generating equipment.

Generation at Balimela Power House declines

5734. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the generation of power from Balimela Power House in Orissa has sharply declined;

(b) if so, the reasons of the decline in power production from the aforesaid power Project; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the power generation of the aforementioned power project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The power generation from Balimela Power House has recently come down. The annual depletion period of the Balimela Reservoir is from October to June. During the first 5 months of the Current Depletion Period from Oct. 1982 to Feb. 1983 power generation from Balimela Power House was at a considerably high level, being 696 MU, as against 586 MU in the corresponding period for the year 1981-82. For the remaining months of the Depletion Period, the discharges from the reservoir have to be regulated for sustenance until the new filling reasons starts during the next monsoon. The energy generation at Balimela Power House for the period March-June '83 has to be regulated as per the decision taken by the Standing Committee for Regulation of Balimela Reservoir at a meeting held on 9.3.1983, taking into account the excess waters drawn by Orissa earlier from Balimela Reservoir which is equally shared between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Power generation from Balimela Power House will improve when the reservoir level goes up during the next monsoon.

Proposal to set up L.P.G. Cylinder Plant near Bhopal and Indore

5735. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set-up a cooking gas cylinder filling plant near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the progress till now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI GARGI SHANKER MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has plans to set up an LPG cylinder-filling plant at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh with a capacity of 25,000 tonnes per annum which is scheduled to be commissioned by

1986-87 under the LPG Phase-III Programme.

However, in view of the long lead time required for completing the main LPG cylinder filling plant, IOC is having plans to construct a Mini plant at Bhopal to start with, which could be commissioned within about 12 months from the date of taking over the land.

The company is currently in the process of acquiring land which is at present under dispute and the matter is pending decision before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh.

Gas-Based Fertiliser Plants

5736. SHRI DAULAT SINGH JI JADEJA :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the location of fertiliser plants functioning on gas-based and the production of each plant annually ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more gas-based fertiliser plants in the country; if so, their location and annual production; and

(c) the target fixed to manufacture fertilisers in the country as at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Location and production of the gas-based fertiliser plants in operation are indicated below :-

Location	*Estimated Production in 1982-83 (In thousand tonnes of Nitrogen)*
Trombay	76.5
Trombay V	84.4
Kalol	180.1
Namrup I	27.9
Namrup II	70.6

Baroda plant is based partly on gas and partly on naphtha. However, it is difficult to indicate precisely the production based separately on gas and naphtha.

(b) The requisite details of new gas-based fertilizer plants are as follows :

Location	*Annual production capacity (In thonsand tonnes of Nitrogen)*
i. *Plants under construction*	
Namrup III	152
Thal	683
Hazira	668
ii. *Plants under planning*	
MADHYA PRADESH (Guna District)	341
RAJASTHAN (Sawai Madhopur Distt)	341
UTTAR PRADESH	
Badaun District	341
Bareilly District	341
Shahajahanpur District	341
Sultanpur District	341

(c) The target of production at the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) is set at 42 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 14 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

इनसैट-आई० बी० का छोड़ा जाना तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को उसके अन्तर्गत लाना

5737. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इनसैट-आई० बी० को कब तक छोड़ा जायेगा;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों और हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर के दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों को इससे जोड़ा जायेगा जिससे वहां प्रसारण और संचार की सुविधाएं दी जा सकें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके मन्त्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य-मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) इनसैट-1 बी के 1983 की तीसरी तिमाही के अन्त तक छोड़े जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) (1) **दूरदर्शन प्रसारण :**

इनसैट के दूरदर्शन उपयोग की अनुमोदित स्कीम में, उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़, बस्ती और गोरखपुर के जिलों को छटी योजना अवधि के दौरान इनसैट-1 बी के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन कवरेज के लिए चुना गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य पहाड़ी जिलों या हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू व काश्मीर के दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में इनसैट-1 बी के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन कवरेज उपलब्ध करने की कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं। तथापि इनसेट-1 बी से टी० वी० सिग्नल देश भर में उपलब्ध होंगे।

(2) **ध्वनि प्रसारण :**

उत्तर प्रदेश जम्मू व काश्मीर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थित आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों के रेडियो कार्यक्रमों को रिले करने के प्रयोजन के लिए इनसैट-1 बी के माध्यम से जोड़ा जायेगा।

(3) **संचार :**

कतिपय पहाड़ी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इनसेट-1 बी के माध्यम से दूर-संचार सेवाओं की योजना बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) (1) और (2) **दूरदर्शन और ध्वनि प्रसारण :**

प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(3) **संचार :**

कुछ स्थानों के लिए परियोजना प्राक्कलन संचार मन्त्रालय द्वारा तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पेट्रोल पम्प

5738. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने शहर और गांव हैं जहां एक से अधिक पेट्रोल पम्प हैं और ऐसे पेट्रोल पम्पों और उनके मालिकों का ब्यौरा क्या है और गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उनमें से कितने पेट्रोल पम्प किस तारीख से चालू हुए हैं; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर कितने पेट्रोल पम्प हैं और इनसे सम्बन्धित विज्ञापन किस-किस तारीख को समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुए तथा उन समाचार पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं और इससे सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा क्या है।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायेगी।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :

स्थान	विज्ञापन की तिथि	समाचार पत्र का नाम	स्थिति
1. धालोई	18-9-81	ट्रिब्यून	डोलरशिप अभी दी जानी है।
	20-9-81	दैनिक ट्रिब्यून	
	4-2-1982	ट्रिब्यून और दैनिक ट्रिब्यून	
2. भंतार	29-12-81	ट्रिब्यून और वीर प्रताप	डीलरशिप दे दी गई है किन्तु अभी आरंभ की जानी है।
3. मण्डी	29-12-81	वही	वही
4. शिमला	15-12-80	ट्रिब्यून और पंजाब केसरी	पेट्रोल पम्प आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।
5. नरकंदा	15-12-80	वही	वही
6. परवानू	3-9-79	वही	वही

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त 1982 में एक खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र बिना विज्ञापन के कालका से हटाकर परवानू में उसी डीलर को दे दिया गया था।

Sanction of Companies in Kerala

5739. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how many new chemical factories/companies were sanctioned from 1980 onwards and the details;

(b) how many of these new companies have started their work and when they will be completed; and

(c) whether the work on Phyenol project of Kerala has not yet started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The details of the companies who were granted Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for manufacture of chemicals (other than drugs and fertilizers) in Kerala during 1980, 1981 and 1982 are given in the attached statement.

(b) All the companies given in the Annexure except M/s Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation are repoorted to have started work. M/s Carbon & Chemicals and M/s Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd. are expected to go into production by 1983-84, M/s Travancore Electro-Chemicals Ltd. are also expected to complete expansion of Calcium Carbide by 1984-85. Other projects are at preliminary stages.

(c) M/s Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited were granted a letter of intent in October, 1979 for manufacture of 40,000 tonnes per annum of Phyenol and 24,640 tonnes per annum of Acetone in an industrial undertaking to be set up at Cochin in Kerala. They have acquired the land, finalised foreign collaboratiom and taken other preliminary steps towards implementation of this project.

Statement

S. No.	*Name of the Unit*	*Item*	*Capacity*	*Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence No. and date*
1980 :				
1.	M/s Carbon & Chems.	Carbon Black (NU)	20,000 TPA	CIL: 309 (80) dt. 13.10.1980
2.	M/s Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited.	Titanium Dioxide	48,000 TPA	CIL: 67 (80) dt. 12.10.1980
1981 :				
1.	M/s Travancore Electro-Chemicals	Calcium Carbide (SE)	1,500 TPA	LI: 87 (81) dt. 6.3.1981 converted into IL No. 291 (82) dt. 15.10.1982.
2.	M/s Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Caustic Soda (NU)	33,000 TPA	LI: 107 (81) dt. 23.2.1981
3.	M/s Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	1. Bisphenol—A 2. Epoxy Resins 3. Poly Carbonate Resins 4. Phenoxy Resins	2600 TPA 1200 TPA 600 TPA 450 TPA	LI: 890 (81) dt. 31-12-1981
1982 :				
1.	M/s Travancore Electro Chemicals,	De-Sulphurisation Compound (NU)	10,000 TPA	LI: 32 (82) dt. 26-2-1982
2.	-do-	Acetylene Black	1,000 TPA	LI: 10 (82) dt. 12-1982

Measures to meet power needs of Irrigation and Industry

5740. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any special measuers to avoid power cut with a view to supply adequate power for irrigation and meet the requirements of industry;

(b) if, so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to have a national grid for power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Power cuts are imposed by the State Governments to contain the demand for power within the availability from all sources. Central Government had issued instructions go give maximum power for agriculture on account of failure of monsoons. For increasing the availability of power in order to reduce the power cuts, following measures were taken :

(i) Maximising generation from the existing thermal power stations by taking up betterment/renovation programmes.

(ii) Speedy completion of ongoing power projects.

(iii) Transfer of power surplus to deficit States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Appointment of Delimitation Commission

5741. SHRI K. A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission has suggested the appointment of a Delimitation Commission to remove various irregularities presently prevailing in the country with respect to size of Constituencies; and

(b) the action being taken by Government to ensure appointment of a Delimitation Commission to remove various prevailing grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) According to articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution, as amended by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, the number of seats as allocated and the territorial extent of constituencies as determined by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 are unalterable until the relevant figures of the first Census taken after the year 2000 A. D. have been published. The Election Commission has recommended that articles 82 and 170 (3) of the Constitution may be suitably amended, so that while the total number of seats allotted to various States in the House of the People and in the State Legislative Assemblies may remain unaltered, the original position of fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in each State and Union territory after every decennial census may be restored. It is only after the Constitution is amended on these lines that the question of appointment of a Delimitation Commission can arise. The recommendation made by the Election Commission is at an advanced stage of consideration.

Shanmugnathi Hydro-electric Project of Tamil Nadu Waiting Clearance

5742. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : SHRI ERA ANBARSU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the proposals like Shanmugnathi Hydro-electric project sent by Government of Tamil Nadu is waiting for clearance from the Centre since 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : The project proposal on Shanmugnathi received from Tamil Nadu could not be cleared by the Central Government since the project is located in the Cauvery Basin and involves inter-State aspects. The scheme can be considered for implimentation after resolution of Cauvery Waters dispute.

आजीरा में पेट्रो-केमिकल काम्प्लेक्स स्थापित किया जाना

574. **श्री छीतूभाई गमित** : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अजीरा में एक पेट्रो-केमिकल काम्प्लेक्स स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक निर्णय नहीं किया है; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह पेट्रो-केमिकल काम्प्लेक्स राज्य सरकार के अधीन होगा अथवा राज्य सरकार तथा भारत सरकार के संयुक्त नियंत्रण के अधीन होगा और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस पेट्रो-केमिकल काम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू किया जाएगा ओर

इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) इस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा तथा इसमें कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) सरकार ने कावास (गुजरात) में गैस पर आधारित एक पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग समूह की स्थापना करने का सिद्धांत रूप में निर्णय लिया है ।

(ख) यह आशा है कि प्रायोजना केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा गुजरात राज्य सरकार की उपयुक्त रूप संयुक्त क्षेत्र का उद्यम होगी; इस अवस्था में, तथापि कुछ निश्चित रूप से बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ग) इस प्रायोजना का निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू होगा, इसके समय के बारे में बताना संभव नहीं है । सामान्य तौर पर ऐसी प्रायोजना के यान्त्रिक दृष्टि से पूरा होने में लगभग पांच वर्ष का समय लगता है ।

(घ) अनुमानित पूंजीगत लागत लगभग 730 करोड़ रुपये दर्शायी गयी थी । कार्यान्वयन में लगाये जाने वाले लोगों की अनुमानित संख्या 3000 होगी ।

Domination of P & T Department by Members of I. A. S.

5744. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the officers of three main postal services have strongly protested against the growing domination of the P & T Department by members of the Indian Administrative Service;

(b) if so, the number of I. A. S. Officers holding posts in the P & T Department; and

(c) Government reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) A joint representation was received from the Indian Postal Service Association and Indian Telecommunications Service Association against appointment of I. A. S. officers in senior positions in this Ministry including P & T Department.

(b) There are three I. A. S. officers in the Ministry of Communications (including P & T Department) and the undermentioned administrative positions are held by them :-

1. Secretary, Ministry of Communications. He is also Director General, Posts and Telegraphs and Chairman, Posts and Telegraphs Board.
2. Additional Secretary, Ministry of Communications.
3. Secretary, Post and Telegraphs Board.

(c) The appointment of I. A. S. officers in the Ministry of Communications (including Posts and Telegraphs Department) has been made in accordance with the existing Government orders and considering their number which is a total of three only, it would not be correct to say that their domination is growing in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Oil Struck in Tamil Nadu

5745. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil has been struck in the Cauvery Basin in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time oil will be produced in the Cauvery Basin for commercial use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Two wells in the offshore and one well in the onshore have shown presence of hydrocarbons in the Cauvery Basin.

(c) Further exploratory work is continuing to assess the commercial viability of these oil shows.

Setting up of foreign inward and outward air mail sorting office at Trivandrum

5746. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of COMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for setting up a foreign outward air mail sorting office and a branch of the inward air mail sorting in Trivandrum;

(b) if so the details of the said proposal;

(c) the present position with respect to sorting of inward and outward air mail;

(d) whether Cochin has been considered for location of above offices especially in view of large number of foreign air mail to and from Malappuram, Cannanore and such other districts; and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) when are the offices likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Foreign Airmail Sorting Office to deal with both inward and outward airmail for and from Kerala State is already functioning at Cochin.

(d) Cochin has been considered suitable because of its central situation, operational convenience, adequate availability of air and train services, facilities for customs examination.

(e) The location of the foreign Airmail Sorting Office is Cochin and the question of setting up a similar office eleswhere in Kerala does not arise at present.

Salary and other facilities to E.D. Employees of postal department

5747. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the salary and other facilities like uniform and cycle allowance etc. provided to E.D. employees of the Postal Department; and

(b) do Government propose paying them minimum pay and dearness allowance after a specified period of service and also absorb them in Group 'D' without working direct recruitment for Group 'D' vacancies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The ED Agents are part time employees of the Department who are normally required to work from 2 to 5 hours a day. They are free to have other avocations of life. Their remuneration is fixed with reference to the work load handled by them and the hours of work they are required to put in for the Department. Their allowances are revised annually to compensate them against rise in prices. Presently their allowances range between Rs. 113.00 to Rs. 233.00 per month. The EDBPMs and EDSPMs are also paid Rs. 10 per month as office maintenance allowance and a special allowance of Rs. 5/- is paid to other categories of EDAs from 1-5-1982.

Apart from this those EDAs working in classified cities are paid Rs. 3/- per month. They are also paid ex-gratia bonus whenever P&T employees are granted Productivity Linked Bonus.

They are not entitled to uniforms but are supplied with umbrellas and Gum boots subject to the satisfaction of prescribed conditions. Cycle Allowance at the rate of Rs. 8 per month is paid to ED Mail Carriers. ED delivery Agents and ED Messengers who use their own Cycles for discharge of their duties subject to the condition that they cover a distance of 16 kilometers or more per day and ED Messengers deliver 8 messages or more per day.

(b) No, Sir. No proposal is under consideration for paying them minimum pay and dearness allowance after a specified period of service. As regards absorption in Grade D' vacancies ED Agents have the facility of absorption in Group 'D' vacancies, subject to fulfilment of certain prescribed conditions in regard to age and length of extra-departmental service. Direct recruitment of outsiders against Group 'D' vacancies is considered only if sufficient number of qualified and eligible ED Agents are not available.

Fertilizers Plant at Haldia

5748. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA :

SHRI A.K. ROY :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the HEC unit of Haldia has started commercial production;

(b) if so, the details (month-wise) thereof;

(c) if not the reasons for delay;

(d) when the full commercial production of the unit will start; and

(e) what are the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Haldia Fertilizer Project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited which was mechanically completed in November, 1979, could not start commercial production on account of various reasons viz. non-availability of required quantum of power from West Bengal State Electricity Board; design deficiencies and repeated equipment failures during commissioning stage. There were recent breakdowns during commissioning trials in January, 1983, in the Synthesis Compressor turbine and electric motor of Oxygen Compressors.

(d) and (e) The Methanol Plant of Haldia Unit has already started production on trial basis. If no major equipment failure occurs, the commercial production of Ammonia, Urea and Methanol is expected to start by June, 1983, and that of Nitro-Phosphate and Soda Ash by October, 1983.

Promotion of Junior Engineers to T.E.S. Group B and T.E.S. Group 'B' to T.E.S. Group 'A'.

5749. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHALANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state t

(a) the dates of sittings of all D.P.Cs. convened after 20th July, 1974 for promotion of Junior Engineers to T.E.S. Group 'B' and T.E.S. Group 'B' to T.E.S. Group 'A' separately;

(b) total number of vacancies taken into account in each DPC indicating the number of vacancies, due to death, retirement resignation, regular long term promotion of incumbents of one post/grade to higher post/grade, creation of posts on a long term basis and those arising out of deputation etc;

(c) total number of candidates include in each Select Panel for promotion indicating the number of candidates belonging to SC/STs and other categories; and

(d) dates of issue of such orders for promotion in respect of each select panel indicating the number of SC, ST and other category candidates promoted in each order ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The requisite information pertaining to items (a) to (d) with reference to promotion of Junior Engineers to T.E.S. Group 'B' and T.E.S. Group 'B' to T.E.S. Group 'A' is given in the annexure I and II respectively, *laid on the Table of the House.* [*Placed in Library See No. LT– 6294/83*

Regularisation of services of daily wage workers

5750. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed their policy regarding regularisation of the services of daily wage workers in various offices as well as in Government undertakings such as ITDS hotels;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to make such daily wage workers regular as have been working for more than 240 days;

(c) whether facilities of leave, LTC, increment etc. are not made available to daily wage workers who are engaged against regular vacancies as also those who have completed 240 days, particularly in ITDC hotels; and

(d) if so, do Government propose to consider such cases sympathetically and regularise their services as and when the vacancies are created as per their qualifications etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the existing instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms daily rated/casual workers employed in non-industrial Central Government Offices who are initially recruited through the Employment Exchange and who put in an attendance for 240 days or more in each of two consecutive years can be regularised against regular vacancies in that Department without further reference to the Employment Exchange

(c) Daily rated/casual workers are not entitled to leave, LTC, increment, etc except that those covered by the Factories Act, Mines Act, etc. are entitled to leave as admissible under the relevant laws.

Complete information in regard to the regularisation of daily-rated/casual workers employed in Indian Tourism Development Corporation hotels is not available However, employees who continue to work for a period of 240 days or more are allowed to compete along with other candidates sponsored through Employment Exchange etc. for recruitment against regular vacancies and their cases are sympathetically considered if they otherwise meet the prescribed requirement.

(d) The model standing orders drawn up by the Ministry of Labour in 1971 to regulate conditions of service or casual workers employed in the Departmental undertakings of the Government of India envisage that workmen who have completed six months of continuous service in the same establishment or under the same employer should be brought on to the regular strength of the establishment and that their pay would be fixed at the miniumm of the time scale of pay applicable to the work they have been doing as casual workmen. These have been circulated among all Employing Ministries and they have been requested for its adoption.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में एक ही कार्यालय में तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम करने वाले अधिकारी

5751. **श्री हरिकेश बहादुर** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भविष्य निधि संगठन के केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के कार्यालय में ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जो पिछले तीन वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से उसमें काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निदेशक, आयुक्त, सहायक आयुक्त (ग्रेड 2 तथा ग्रेड 3) उपरोक्त कार्यालय में तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका स्थानान्तरण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं।

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : कर्मचारी भविष्यनिधि प्राधिकरणों ने निम्नलिखित बताया है :

(क) और (ख) सहायक भविष्य निधि आयुक्तों, ग्रेड-II के अतिरिक्त, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय कार्यालय से बाहर स्थानांतरित नहीं किया जाता क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में सहायक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, ग्रेड-II का कोई पद नहीं है। केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के कार्यालय में केवल तीन अधिकारी हैं जिन्होंने 31-3-1983 को उक्त कार्यालय में तीन वर्षों से अधिक सेवा पूरी कर ली है। उन्हें प्रशासन की अत्यावश्यकता के कारण प्रधान कार्यालय में रखा गया था और उन्हें सुविधाजनक अवसर पर स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा।

इस संगठन में सहायक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, ग्रेड-III के कोई पद नहीं हैं।

Upgradation and Opening of B.P.Os. T.Os and P.C.Os. in Districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga

5752. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the places in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga for which new branch post offices or upgradation telegraph offices, P.C.Os. are being demanded;

(b) what is the full list of places for which the above demands have been conceded for implementation during 1984, are pending disposal or have been rejected; and

(c) whether proposals for new Branch Post Office at Chahuta and new Telegraph offices at Rathons under Bisfi block (Madhubani) and Bharibara under Singhhark block (Darbhanga) have been accepted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The required information in regard to Post offices/public call offices/telegraph offices is furnished in the attached statement. As regards upgradation of the status of post offices in the two districts, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No proposal for opening of a branch post office at Chahuta or for telegraph facility at Rathons is under consideration. Telegraph facility on phonocom basis already exists at Bharwara.

Statement

Places in Madhubani and Darbhanga Districts for which New Branch Post offices, telegraph offices, public call offices are being demanded and the present position of the demands,

(a) BRANCH POST OFFICES

Places where demanded	*Present position*
(i) Madhubani District	
1. Chouri	Rejected
2. Lakshmipur	Rejected
3. Khroba-Raghunandanpur	Pendidg disposal
4. Bathanha	Pending disposal
5. Patsan	Pending disposal
6. Bathna	Pending disposal
(ii) Darbhanga District	
1. Dhanga	
2. Balani	
3. Bour	
4. Nithihare	
5. Baruhan	Rejected
6. Malia	
7. Bankakbarapur	
8. Katubara	
9. Kawaria	
10. Kaina	
11. Damle	
12. Kutumpat	
13. Cannour	Pending disposal
14. Sarmojapur	
15. Mirajpur	
16. Bararpur	
17. Kesaraur	Likely to be opened in 1983-84

1	2	3
(b) PUBLIC CALL OFFICES/COMBINED OFFICES		
(i) Madhubani District		
1. Chainpura	Rejected	
2. Biraul	Pending disposal	
3. Hissar Deorhi		
4. Barha		
5. Basaitha	Being considered for implementation during 1984.	
6. Dhakjhan		
7. Kapsia		
8. Hussainpur		
9. Arerhat		
(ii) Darbhanga District		
1. Sankhi		
2. Nikasi	Rejected	
3. Mahthaur		
4. Bardih		
5. Dardiha	Pending disposal	
6. Loam		
7. Baghta		
8. Ber	Being considered for implementation during 1984.	
9 Baghaul		

P C Os. connected with Benipatti Telephone Exchange

5753 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1403 on Ist March, 1983 regarding failure of telephone services in Darbhanga, Madhubani and Jayanagar and state ;

(a) whether Benipatti Exchange has started functioning, which of the P C Os have already been connected therewith and what is the time-schedule for connecting other P C Os. to it;

(b) whether the building of the Benipatti Post Office is dilapidated one and a wholly new building is urgently required ; and

(c) is so, the steps being taken therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Efforts are being made to arrange a suitable building for opening a telephone exchange at Benipatti. The exchange is likely to be opened in about three months after a suitable building is available PCO's connected to Benipatti exchange can be opened thereafter.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir The Benipatti Post Office building is in a dilapidated condition. The question of extension, repairs or construction of a new departmental building is under examination by PMG Bihar. A proposal to shift the Post Office to another

rented accommodation is also being pursued; but this has not materialized so far for want of a suitable building.

Electoral Reforms

5754. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

SHRI CHITTA BASU :

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY

SHRI BHIM SINGH :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SARI J.S. PATIL :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals for Electoral Reforms suggested by the Election Commission have been pending finalisation since long; and

(b) if so, the details of these proposals and the actual time-schedule for enactment and implementation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) The proposals for electoral reforms were received from the Election Commission on various occasions. Last year the Commission took a fresh look at its earlier proposals and recommedations and in the light of the experience gained and also having regard to other developments in political social and economic fields sent a package of proposals on electoral reforms to the Government on the 30th September, 1982. Lists I to V containing the proposals are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6295/85*]

The proposals are under consideration and in view of nature of the proposals it would not be possible to indicate any time limit in this behalf as they would have to be considered by the Cabinet Committee and would involve discussions with political parties and where necessary, with the State Government also.

Unemployed Doctors, Engineers Letc. in Bihar

5755 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1531 on 1-3-83 regarding unemployed doctors, engineers etc. in Bihar and state :

(a) whether there is any machinery for monitoring on behalf of Union Government or to oversee or at least to enquire into the actual state of affairs at least in Madhubani, Darbhanga and some other districts of Bihar and to make some spot enquiry in co-ordination with the elected representatives with regard to the various schemes and projects for self-employment ;

(b) if so, specific details; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Sixth Plan recommendations, the Bihar Government have set up District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils (DMP & EGCs) in all the districts of the State with District Collector as the Chairman These Councils are charged with promotion of self employment projects among other functions Members of the Council include Members of Parliament and the State Legislature, representatives of the District level Government Departments, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce & Industries in the district, Chairman of the District Rural Bank, representative of the Lead Bank, etc. The Collector, who is the Chairman of the District Manpower

Planning & Employment General Council, is also the Member-Secretary of the District Planning and Development Council (DP & DC). Thus, full coordination between DMP & EGCs and DP & DCs has been ensured. To oversee the functioning of DMP & EGCs, a National Level Guidance Committee has been set up in the Planning Commission

(c) Does not arise

Illegal Mining of Bhati Mines in Delhi after their closure

5756 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration had ordered in January for the closure of Bhati mines following a series of deaths there ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite the orders of closure the work in Bhati mines is continuing; and

(c) what action has been taken in the matter and whether it is proposed to get the matter probed by C.B.I. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) As intimated by DSIDC all mining operations at the Bhati Mines in South Delhi have been stopped since 28.1.1983

(b) No, Sir However, a fatal accident was reported on 17 2 83 in New Bhati area while some contractors were working illegally and the mineral was being transported through Asola Bajri mine of Delhi Mineral Udyog.

(c) Delhi Administration has taken the following measures to prevent illegal mining :

(i) The existing mining operations have been closed at Bhati and all other mines which have been declared dangerous by the DGMS.

(ii) Security arrangements have been intensified with a view to ensure that no illegal mining takes place. Delhi Police personnel on deputation with the DSIDC have also been deployed at Bhati for Security of the mining area. Patrolling by Police/Security Personnel have been intesified.

(iii) Action has been initiated to induct the Central Industrial Security Force into the mining areas.

(iv) For defeating attempts at illegal mining, paths leading to the pits have been cut.

होटलों तथा रेस्टोरेंटों में श्रमिकों की कार्यशर्तों का पता लगाने हेतु सर्वेक्षण

5757. **श्री केयूर भूषण :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या होटलों तथा रेस्टोरेंटों में श्रमिकों की कार्य सम्बन्धी शर्तों का पता लगाने हेतु मन्त्रालय की ओर से कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) श्रमिकों को शोषण से बचाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम तैयार किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) से (ङ) होटलों और रेस्टोरेंटों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की कार्यदशाएं अधिकांशत: प्रत्येक राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य प्रशासनों द्वारा बनाये गए दुकान और प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियमों और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाये गए नियमों द्वारा विनियमित होती हैं ।

S.T.D. service between Raipur and Delhi

5748. SHRI KEYUR BHUSAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3234 on 8-9-81 regarding S T D. Service between Raipur and Delhi wherein it was stated that S.T.D. service between Delhi and Raipur will be started by December, 1982 and state :

(a) whether S.T.D. service has since been started between Delhi and Raipur;

(b) if not the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which Delhi will now actually be linked with Raipur by S T.D. service;

(d) whether demand service is also being introduced between Delhi and Raipur;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The traffic on the existing S.T.D. routes through Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange has gone up considerably with the result no new route to places like Raipur could be opened as this will affect the efficiency of the existing routes.

(c) Delhi to Raipnr STD service is planned to be provided when necessary relief to the existing Trunk Automotic Exchange at Delhi is provided by the commissioning of a new Electronic type of Trunk Automatic Exchange which is under installation and is likely to be commissioned during 1983-84.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The provision of demand service between Delhi and Raipur is not justified on traffic basis.

Maharashtra River Project for clearance

5759. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Energy Projects that have been referred to the Centre for clearance by the Government of Maharashtra;

(b) the brief particulars of each project;

(c) since how long each of these projects has been pending;

(d) what is the progress in regard to their clearance; and

(e) by what time they are expected to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Details of the power projects received from the Govt. of Maharashtra and pending approval of the Central Government are given in the attached statement.

(e) Central Electricity Authority is required to reconcile various issues involved before according techno-economic clearance to the project It is not feasible to lay down precise time frame for the clearance of projects as the actual time taken in the process depends on variety of factors some of which are beyond the control of Central Electricity Authority.

Statement

Sl. No.	*Name of Project*	*Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)*	*Installed capacity (MW)*	*Date of receipts in CEA*	*Present status of schemes*
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HYDRO PROJECTS				
1.	Bhatsa	1220	1×15	October, 1982	Techno-economic clearance accorded by CEA on 11-3-83. It is under process for investment approval.
2.	Khadakwasla	1422	2×8	Sept. 1982.	Techno-economic clearance accorded by CEA on 11-3-83 It is under process for investment approval.
3.	Dudhaganga	2086	2×12	October, 1981	Replies to comments of CWC/CEA on hydro/ electric and civil design aspects are awaited from project authorities.
4.	Ujjani	1477	1×12	March 1982	Replies to comments of CEA/CWC on Planning, hydro-logical and civil design are awaited from project authorities
5.	Surya	524	1×5	July, 1982	Under appraisal in CEA/ CWC.
6.	Konal	1119	1×10	October, 1982	Under appraisal in CEA/ CWC.

1	2	3	4	5	6
THERMAL PROJECTS					
7.	Uran Gas Turbine (Stage-II)	7198	4×60	Sept., 1982 (Revised Report)	Techno-economic clearance accorded by CEA on 6-11-82. The scheme is under process by the Planning Commission for investment approval.
8.	Dabhol	19070	2×210 (Stage-I) 3×210 (Stage-II)	June, 1981	The schemes have been examined in CEA. Coal linkage has not yet been established in the proposed time frame.
9.	Khaperkheda Extension	35904	3×210	June, 1982	The scheme has been examined in CEA. Coal linkage has not yet been established in the proposed time frame.
10.	Trombay Extension	3480?	1×500	Sept, 1982	The scheme is under appraisal in CEA/CWC. Clearance from environmental angle is awaited from Department of Environment. Clearance from Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board is awaited.

Representation to General Manager Telecommunications, Bangalore regarding certain facilities to Shorapur

5760. SHRI B V DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajaram Laxminarayan Bung, Shorapur represented to General Manager, Telecommunications, Bangalore on 22-1-83 for certain facilities to be provided at Shorapur in connection with Trunk Booking Registration etc.;

(b) if so, the main points in the representation;

(c) whether they represented that in Shorapur town there should be two boards separately one each for local as well as trunks in addition to it a direct line which has already been sanctioned in between Shorapur and Raichur which has not been functioning properly;

(d) whether they have also represented that separate lines in between Shorapur and Bangalore and Shorapur and Hyderabad may be set up;

(e) whether the suggestions made therein have been examined by the General Manager, Telecommunications, Bangalore; and

(f) if so, to what extent they have been implemented and by what time they are likely to be fully implemented.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points in the representation are as under :

(i) Provision of a separate trunk board at Shorapur

(ii) Unsatisfactory working of Shorapur and Raichur Trunk circuits.

(iii) Provision of direct circuits from Shorapur to Bangalore and Hyderabad etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The installation of a Trunk Board at Shorapur has been approved. The same will be installed during the year 1983-84. A direct trunk circuit from Shorapur to Raichur has already been commissioned. Every effort is made to put through trunk calls to Raichur via the alternate routes whenever the direct route is interrupted. Direct trunk circuits are not justified from Shorapur to Bangalore and Hyderabad as the trunk traffic to these places from Shorapur is low at present.

Telephone lines in Himachal Pradesh

5761. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following trunk telephone lines have been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh (i) Una-Bangana (District UNA) (ii) Shri Naina Devi-Bilaspur Distt. (Bilaspur), (iii) Sawarghat-Bilaspur (District Bilaspur) :

(b) if so, the dates by which they would be installed and expenditure on each case; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely dates for their sanction and installation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The position of the trunk telephone lines is given below :

(i) Trunk Telephone lines between Una-Bangana has been sanctioned. The work is likely to be taken in hand in 1983-84 and the estimated expenditure of the work is Rs. 63,000/-.

(ii) Shri Naina Devi-Bilaspur Single channel VHF system is proposed to be installed during the year 1983-84, and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

(iii) Sawarghat-Bilaspur, a 7 Plus 5 DX ADM-PSK system is programmed to be installed by April, 1983, the estimated expenditure is Rs. Four lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

Average Production in Underground and open cast Mines per day in January, 1983

5762. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) production in B.C.C.L. on 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th January of 1983 with date-wise and area-wise break up in details;

(b) same is underground and open cast mines;

(c) average production in the underground and open cast mines per day in January, 1983; and

(d) whether there was a deliberate over-reporting of production for the 17-19th January, 1983; if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Thefts in BCCL

5763. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) details of the thefts of materials from the different stores of the BCCL collieries in 1981 and 1982 with the area-wise break up in details;

(b) the amount lost in thefts with the same break-up;

(c) any enquiry held and action taken, facts in details; and

(d) involvement of the C I S F. in any of the thefts, if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Water Pollution at Sindri

5764. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a memorandum has been submitted to the General Manager, Sindri Unit of the F C I. on water pollution and heallth hazards at Sindri, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact the drainking water supplied to the workers of Sindri contains flourine and cyanide in various forms which are highly injurious to health; and

(c) whether there has ever been a proper test of the water supplied, if so, facts in details giving the extent of flourine and cyanide in that ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum was submitted to General Manager, Sindri Unit by the workers of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) and Projects & Development India Limited (PDIL) on 24-2-1983 complaining about high fluorine and cyanide content in the drinking water.

The fluorine content in the drinking water went high due to failure of an underground sewer line which passes below the phosphoric acid cooling tower drain containing fluorine effluents The leakage was detected immediately and corrective action was taken The flourine content in drinking water became normal within a few days.

(b) The drinking water being supplied to the workers in the Sindri township normally contain less than the prescribed limit of fluorine and the level of cyanide is practically nil.

(c) The drinking water is analysed every day for its quality by FCI's Chemist

and bi-weekly by PDIL in their laboratories. The fluorine content in drinking water is normally less than 1.5 PPM as stipulated by Indian Standards and cyanide content is always less than 0 01 PPM.

National TV Programme

5765 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whther it is a fact that the national programme on Doordarshan relayed from Delhi is shown throughout the country from 8.30 P M ; to 10.30 P.M.

(b) if so, whether this decision has been taken to provide programmes on coloured TV which are transmitted only from Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that imposition of national TV programme on all the Centres and reduction of time for local TV programmes have been resented by Doordarshan viewers; and

(d) if so, whether the present schedule of programmes would be revised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H K.L BHAGAT) : (a) The national programme telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi from 8.30 P.M 10.00 P.M., is being relayed by all Doordarshan transmitters in the country. Madras Doordarshan Kendra relays the national programme from 8.45 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

(b) The national programme is originated from Delhi since uplink for the Satellite through which all the transmitters are networked, is available only at Delhi. Both, black & white and colour programmes are included in the national programme.

(c) and (d) The National Programme of Doordarshan was introduced with effect from 15th August, 1982 after its objectives and broad plans were discussed in the Conference of the State Ministers of Information held in July, 1982. Suggestions have been received from time to time from States as well as general viewers. Keeping these in view, suitable modifications have been effected in the National Programme so that regional programmes of various Doordarshan Kendras are not affected and, at the same time, the National Programme becomes increasingly acceptable to various sections of the viewers. Recently suggestions have also been invited from the Chief Ministers of States with TV Centres having fullfledged programme production facialities, i.e., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. Further changes in the National Programme would be considered in the light of suggestions of the Chief Ministers.

Issue of L.P.G. Connections

5766. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of L.P.G. connections issued upto 31st March, 1982, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications registered during the year 1982-83 State-wise;

(c) the number of connections released during the year 1982-83 State-wise

(d) whether it is a fact that lacs of applications are still pending for issuing new L P.G connections;

(e) when there is no scarcity of gas what are the reasons for such a large number of pending applications; and

(f) what steps are being taken to clear all the pending applications which are registered upto 31st March, 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) As on 31-12-1982 there was a waiting list of 42.62 lakh applicants for cooking gas connections in the country.

(e) and (f) Major Enrolment programmes started only from February, 1981. Prior to this there was shortage ot L.P.G. The target for enrolment during 1982-83 was 14 lakh new customer and during 1983-84 it is planned to enrol 16 lakh new customers. Waiting lists will thus be cleared in synchronisation with the progressive availability of L.P.G., availability of cylinders, pressure regulators/valves setting up of new bottling plants, expansion of the existing ones, procurement of L.P.G. tank wagons and other ancillary facilities.

Power Generation Programme during Sixth Plan

5767. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the power generation programme fixed for tne Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) what is the progress achieved so far State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The power generation programme fixed for 6th Five Year Plan is 160 billion units.

(b) A statement I & II showing the State-wise/systemwise achievements in generation during 1980-81, 1981-82 and for the period April, 1982 to February, 1983 are attached.

Statement—I

State/Systemwise All India Gross Energy Generation Period : 1980-81 & 1981-82.

S. No.	*State/System*	*Gross Energy Generation (Gwh)*	
		1980-81	*1981-82*
1.	Bhakra	5788	6089
2.	B.C.B.	3804	8384
3.	H.P.	261	625
4.	J & K	769	786
5.	Delhi	3676	3643
6.	Haryana	1001	1323
7.	Punjab	2012	2139
8.	Rajasthan	1903	1715
9.	U.P.	11203	12563
10.	Gujarat	9364	10207
11.	Maharashtra	639	20813

1	2	3	4
12.	M.P.	6536	7035
13.	Andhra Pradesh	7587	9331
14.	Karnataka	6330	7144
15.	Kerala	5256	5539
16.	Tamil Nadu	10543	11226
17.	Bihar	2252	2551
18.	D.V.C.	4484	6001
19.	Orissa	2918	3159
20.	West Bengal	5378	5509
21.	Sikkim	14	15
22.	Assam	463	709
23.	Meghalaya, Tripura & Nagaland	391	419
	ALL INDIA	111572	122925

Statement—II

State/Systemwise details gross Energy generation Period : 1982-83 (April 82—February 83)

S. No.	*State/System*	*Generation (Million Units) *April, 82 to Feb., 83*
1.	B.M.B.	6432
2.	B.C.B.	3713
3.	Delhi	3996
4.	J & K	825
5.	H.P.	1190
6.	Haryana	1010
7.	Rajasthan	1074
8.	Punjab	2425
9.	U.P.	13924
10.	Gujarat	9800
11.	M.P.	7346
12.	Maharashtra	19643
13.	A.P.	9451
14.	Karnataka	7126

1	2	3
15.	Kerala	4195
16.	Tamil Nadu	10370
17.	Bihar	2499
18.	Orissa	2703
19.	West Bengal	5271
20.	D.V.C.	5487
21.	Sikkim	14
22.	Assam	830
23.	Meghalaya, Tripura & Nagaland	431
	ALL INDIA	119755

*Generation of Feb. 83 is based on actual-cum-assessment.

आकाशवाणी के वाराणसी केन्द्र से वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण

5768. **श्री जैनुल बसर** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के वाराणसी केन्द्र से वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण शुरू करने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस स्टेशन से वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण कब शुरू किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

P.C.Os. Run by the Handicapped Persons in Delhi

5769. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of P.C.Os. in Delhi area-wise;

(b) number of PCOs run by the handicapped persons ; and

(c) number of pending applications for PCOs, area-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The total number of PCOs in Delhi, area-wise, is as follows :—

South Delhi	1196
West Delhi	879
Central Delhi	479
North Delhi	624

(b) The number of PCOs run by the handicapped persons is 60.

(c) The number of pending applications for PCOs., area-wise, is as follows :—

South Delhi	866
West Delhi	316
Central Delhi	110
North Delhi	1140

Import of Good Quality Tapes For AIR

5770. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the engineers and technicians of All India Radio have urged for the import of good quality tapes and for maintaining a ready stock as their availability is scarce within the country;

(b) if so, whether the tapes presently used by AIR are of inferior quality;

(c) particulars of the Indian and foreign manufacturers from whom tapes and video cassettes are purchased by Government for the use of AIR and Doordarshan; and

(d) what action is being taken by Government to provide good quality tapes to AIR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that at the conference of engineering Heads of AIR Stations in the Western and Northern Zones held in Delhi recently, a few engineers had stressed the need for importing good quality tapes for AIR. The magnetic tapes presently used in AIR's network are not of inferior quality. Both imported and indigenous tapes are being used to meet the requirements.

(c) The particulars are as follows:-

(1) M/s. Tarzian India (P) Ltd., New Delhi.

(2) M/s. Jay Electronics Industries (P) Ltd., Nasik.

(3) M/s. Vimal Enterprises (P) Ltd., Bombay.

(ii) Particulers of foreign manufacturers :

(1) M/s Ampex Corporation, California, U.S.A.

(2) M/s. AGFA Gaevert, West Germany.

(3) M/s. Sony Cerporation, Japan.

(4) M/s. Pyral S.A. France.

(5) M/s. Fuji Colour, Japan.

(6) M/s. Ampex World Operations, U.S.A.

(7) M/s. 3M, Singapore.

(d) Good quality tapes are even now being provided to the AIR Stations and they will continue to be so provided.

Scheduled Tribe Persons Registered in Employment Exchanges in Delhi

5771. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe communties registered in the various employment exchanges in Delhi, category-wise;

(b) what facilities are being provided by Government for the training of Scheduled Tribe candidates for appearing in selection tests; and

(c) total number of Scheduled Tribe candidates who got employment through these exchanges from 1975 to 1982, year-wise and category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR) : (a) Relevant information is furnished in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) The Government have been running a Special Coaching Scheme in Delhi for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates since 1973 to prepare them for various competitive examinations/selection tests held by various recruiting agencies for clerical and allied jobs. Intensive coaching is imparted in four subjects, viz , Shorthand, Typing, General English and General Knowledge The training is imparted in selected educational institutions of Delhi.

During the training period, the candidates are paid stipend @ Rs. 75/- per month, besides free books and stationery, and free coaching in the above mentioned four subjects.

Recently, Refresher Training Scheme for practising shorthand and typing has also been introduced in 10 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes located in different parts of the country including, Delhi in order to help them in acquiring the speed which they might have lost while remaining on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges. The Delhi Administration also has provided a Centre to help Scheduled Tribe candidates to maintain their speed in shorthand and typing at Daryaganj Employment Exchanges in Delhi.

(c) Relevant information is furnished in the Statement II enclosed.

Statement-I

No. of Scheduled Tribe applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Delhi as on 31.12,1982, classified by broad occupational groups.

Occupational Groups	Number
1. Professional, technical and related workers	12
2. Administrative, executive and managerial workers	60
3. Clerical and related workers	114
4. Sales workers	—
5. Service workers	33
6. Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	6
7. Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	14
8. Unskilled workers and Work-seekers not classified by occupations.	1,005
Totol :	1,244

Statement-II

Number of placements effected by the Employment Exchanges in Delhi in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants each year during the period 1975 to 1982.

Occupational Groups	*Number placed during*							
	1975	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Professional, technical and related workers	11	05	11	22	13	09	09	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Administrative, executive and managerial workers	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Clerical and related workers	54	49	48	83	32	18	14	03
4. Sales workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Service workers	15	09	17	01	—	04	—	05
6. Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	20	—	13	15	—	—	01	—
7. Production and related workers transport equipment opertators and labourers.	47	07	21	07	07	12	07	07
8. Unskilled workers and work seekers not classified by occupations	22	50	126	55	92	208	293	233
Total :	170	120	236	183	144	251	324	270

दिल्ली में सरकारी कार्यालयों, प्राइवेट फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के नाम टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

5772. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली में सरकारी कार्यालयों, प्राइवेट फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के नाम पृथक-पृथक टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि कितनी थी और ऐसे कार्यालयों, फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) डाक-तार विभागों के रिकार्डों में टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को निम्नलिखित चार श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है :-

(1) केन्द्र सरकार (रक्षा विभाग को छोड़कर)

(2) राज्य सरकार

(3) रक्षा विभाग

(4) प्राइवेट (प्राइवेट फर्मों, कंपनियों आदि सहित)

दिल्ली टेलीफोन द्वारा 31-3-82 तक जारी किए गए बिलों के संबंध में 1-3-83 को बकाया राशि इस प्रकार है :-

(आंकड़े - करोड़ रुपयों में)

केन्द्र सरकार	0·41
राज्य सरकार	0·15
रक्षा	0·09
प्राइवेट	5·95
योग	6·60

अलग-अलग मामलें में प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता का नाम और राशि बताने में अत्यधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा, क्योंकि एसे मामलों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। फिर भी, यदि किसी विशेष उपभोक्ता के संबंध में जानकारी आवश्यक हो तो वह दे दी जाएगी।

(ख) विभागीय नियमों में बकाया राशि वसूलने के नियम निर्धारित आम प्रक्रिया इस प्रकार है जैसा भुगतान के लिए उपभोक्ता को टेलीफोन पर याद दिलाना, यदि भुगतान प्राप्त न हो, तो टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काट देना, उपभोक्ता को निजी सम्पर्क द्वारा बकाया का निपटान करने के लिए कहना और संभव व आवश्यक होने पर न्यायालय का आश्रय लिया जाता है। सरकार के ऊपर बकाया होने के मामले में इसके निपटान के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों से उच्च स्तर पर संपर्क किया जाता है।

Disconnections of Telephones of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

5773. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number and names of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries where telephones have been disconnected during the last two years and when they were disconnected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINSTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : A statement in respect of telephones of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi is placed on the Table of the House. These telephones were disconnected for non-payment of dues.

Information in respect of other stations, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing Telephone Numbers and Names of CGHS dispensary where telephones were disconnected during the last two years in Delhi

S. No.	*Telephone No.*	*Name of CGHS Dispensary*	*Date of Disconnection*
1.	593007	Rajouri Garden	4.6.81
2.	587910	New Rajinder Nagar	25.11.82
3.	581426	Patel Nagar-I	17.7.81, 21.3.82
4.	582422	Patel Nagar-II	30.3.82

1	2	3	4
5.	742028	Ashok Vihar	15.12.82
6.	376988	North Avenue	6.2.81
7.	383724	Welleselly Road	5.1.82
8.	203766	Navin Shahdra	26.11.82
9.	213408	Laxmi Nagar	21.10.81
10.	272564	Minto Road	28.8.81
11.	273043	Daryaganj	23.6.81, 26.11.82
12.	268777	50, Thompson Road	12.1.83
13.	264084	DGHS Central Health Education Bhavan Kotla Road	10.7.81, 17.11.82
14.	611442) 611538)	Lodhi Road	16.2.81, 29.1.82
15.	622867	Kasturba Nagar	21.10.81
16.	623767	Kidwai Nagar	5.3.81
17.	624643	Laxmi Bai Nagar	5.3.81, 27.11.81 22.11.82
18.	630851	Kalkaji	21.11.81
19.	630251	Sriniwas Puri	28.11.81, 15.6.82
20.	635740	Kalkaji	22.5.81, 16.11.81
21.	635664	Sriniwas Puri	25.5.81, 30.10.82 5.11.82
22.	665516	Sadiq Nagar	22 3.82
23,	666127	Nauroji Nagar	5.7.82
24.	667628	Andrews Ganj	15.2.82
25.	650745	Mehroli Badarpur	15.3.82, 27.8.82.
26.	650694	Malviya Nagar	30.10.81
27.	523676	Chitragupta Road Paharganj	18.3.81
28.	527511	—do—	28.2.81
29.	519345	New Bldg. East Park Road	24.3.81

Delivery of Postal Mail in Remote Areas of Orissa

5774. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied that the situation in delivery of postal syetem in deteriorating particularly in the State of Orissa where in remote areas postal articles are often taking nearly 15 days to reach the destinations;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the active steps Government have taken to improve this situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is not correct to generalise that the delivery of postal system in Orissa is deteriorating and also postal articles take 15 days to reach destination. If specific instances of delay came to the notice of the Department suitable remedial measures are taken promotly.

(b) Reasons for occasional delay are due to various factors i.e. late running of trains & bus services as also go-slow, work to rule etc. adopted by a section of the staff.

(c) Close liaison with the State Government is being maintained to ensure regular playing of Road Transport Buses on which delivery system particularly, in remote areas, depend to a large extent. More effective monitoring of delivery services is also being undertaken to analyse & eliminate causes of delay.

Production of a Movie on Vinoba Bhave

5775. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the N.F.D.C. has received any application of loan for the production of a movie on Vinoba Bhave;

(b) if yes, the details of the project;

(c) whether N.F.D.C. is going to finance it;

(d) if yes, by what time and to what extent; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Updating of Equipment and Maintenance Procedures in All India Radio and Delhi Doordarshan

5776. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the engineers of the All India Radio and the Delhi Doordarshan have called for a re-thinking on the maintenance procedures now being followed in these two Government media;

(b) whether it is a fact that the equipment presently being used by these two media are in dire need of updating; and

(c) if so, the steps being considered in regard to the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) All India Radio and Doordarshan are fully alive to the maintenance needs and techniques in respect of their equipment. The maintenance and servicing procedures are constantly reviewed and also updated according to the latest development in the internal meetings/conferences arranged by the AIR/Doordarshan. Internal discussions at Group level and at Committee level also take place frequently where ideas are freely discussed/exchanged for ensuring proper maintenance and servicing.

(b) No, Sir. Various equipments in AIR and Doordarshan are serving efficiently. Equipments which are maintained carefully, can serve much beyond their acknowledged useful life.

(c) Does not arise.

मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के कर्मचारी

5777. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में पूरा कर लिया गया है,

(घ) यदि नहीं तो शेष कोटे को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करती है जो अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के अर्हता प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों के उपलब्ध होते हुए भी उनको जान बूझ कर के नियुक्त नहीं करते; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री श्री बसंत साठे: (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा सीधी भर्ती/विभागीय पदोन्नतियां करते समय अनुसूचित जन जाति/अनुसूचित जाति के लिये ब्रीचर में निहित अनुदेशों का सख्ती से पालन किया जाता है। जहां कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग सवर्ग नियंत्रक प्राधिकारी है वहां आरक्षित रिक्तियों की संख्या [पिछले बकाया सहित यदि कोई हो] उनको सूचित की जाती है। यदि उनके पास उपलब्ध हो तो वे अपेक्षित श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को नामित करते है।

(ङ) और (च) जहां तक इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसी कोई घटना इस मंत्रालय के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

विवरण

श्रेणी	कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति की संख्या	अनुसूचित जनजाति की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति का प्रतिशत	अनुसूचित जनजाति का प्रतिशत
समूह (क)	46	4	—	8·7 %	—
समूह (ख)	104	9	—	8·65 %	—
समूह (ग)	141	19	1	13·47 %	0·71 %
समूह (घ)	73	24	2	32·88 %	2·74 %

(सफाई कर्मचारियों सहित)

News-Item Captionned "Adoor Gopalakrishnan ignored in India Crowned Abroad"

5778. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Willl the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have gievn attention to the news-item published under the caption "Adoor Gopalakrishnan Ignored in India Crowned Abroad" in the Magazine Week 26th December, 1982 to 1st January, 1983;

(b) whether Government propose to take measures so that persons of high calibre, fine arts etc. are not disappointed n India and forced to take shelters in foreign countries; and

(c) whether Government have already taken steps with regard to (b) avove, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government is fully conscious of the need to encourage people of high calibre, fine arts etc. and takes appropriate measures to provide them suitable avenues and channels for using their talents within India. For instance, NFDC, has been set up to promote good cinema and to finance, young talents people to make purposeful films. Similar institutions exist for other branches of fine arts. In addition, outstanding film makers & artists are given due recognition through the institution of National Awards in various categories.

Shri Adoor Gopalakrishnan is himself a respected member of the Board of Directors of NFDC. He was nominated on the 9 Member Jury for 9th International Film Festival of India. His film Elippathayam' was adjudged the best Malayalam film for the 29th National Film Awards. This film was offered in the Cannes and Chicago Film Festivals. Shri Gopalakrishnan was shown due honour by arranging a special presentation of the British Film Institute award to him by Mr. Leslie Hartcastle of the Institute at the Inaugural Function of the IX IFFI on the 3rd January 1983. Again his film "Elippathayam" was screened as the inaugural film of the Indian Panorama Section of the Festival on the January 1933.

Temples Taken Over by State Government

5779. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number

of Temples belonging to only one religious community have been taken over by State Governments ;

(b) whether Central Government have taken over administration of temples, mosques, gurdwaras and Churches in India; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The information is being collected from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bhatti Mines in South Delhi

5780. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all mining operations at the Bhatti Mines in South Delhi were banned since 28.1.83 by official notification;

(b) if so, whether illegal quarrying work by contractors is still allowed to go on, resulting in further accidents and deaths of workers ; and

(c) why Government of India agencies are unable to take effective action, in view of the total failure of the DSIDC and police authorities to apprehened and punish the contractors approved by the Delhi Mineral Udyog ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) DSIDC have intimated that all mining operations have been stopped since 28.1.83.

(b) No, Sir. However, a fatal accident was reported on 17.2.83 in new Bhatti area while some contractors were working illegally and the mineral was being transported through Asola Bajri mine of Delhi Mineral Udyog.

(c) Delhi Administration had issued permit to Delhi Mineral Udyog for the extraction of minerals from the Asola Mine for a period of six months w.e.f. 14.1.83. As urgent and immediate danger to the life and safety of the workers was apprehended, the DGMS issued an order on 19.2.83 prohibiting employment of workers under Section 22 (3) of Mines Act, 1952.

Complaints Re : Infringement of Standing Orders Relating to Correspondence of M.Ps.

5781. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Members of Parliament in regard to the Infringement of the Standing Orders of Government applicable to the correspondence of Members of Parliament on the part of higher officers of P & T Department ;

(b) whether Government have assured the Lok Sabha on 14 July, 1980 that officers of P & T Department have been issued orders to strictly comply with the standing orders ;

(c) whether Government propose to take serious note of the complaints of Members of Parliament and apprise the complaints of the action taken so that there is no recurrence of such nature of complants; and

(d) do Government also propose to caution the higher officers that any lapse on the part of Gazetted Officials shall warrant stern action from the side of the Department ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) All efforts are made to acknowledge communications received from Members of Parliament in time. However, some complaints from M.Ps about delays had been received. The delays, if any, were not on account of wilful neglect of duty and disobedience of standing orders.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are instructions to the effect that all communications received from MPs should be acknowledged and replies sent promptly.

(d) Instructions on the subjects have been reiterated from time to time. All the officers are being directed again to strictly follow these instructions.

Projection of Derogatory Image of Women Through Various Media

5782. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

SHRI HANNAN MULLAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that derogatory and stereotyped image of women is being projected through various media through advertisements on T.V. ;

(b) whether it is also in the notice of Government that the advertisements in which Women were used assex objects to sell other objects are sometimes altogether extraneous in T.V. ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the problem, particularly against increasing violence in society aimed at women and consider the status of women who accept the job of models and act in films portraying a negative image of women ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :

(a) Various media units of this Ministry take special care to ensure that a proper image of women is portrayed.

(b) No advertisement using women as sex objects, to sell any product/service is allowed on the commercial service on All India Radio and Doordarshan. Only those advertisements are accepted which adhere to the commercial advertising code of All India Radio and Doordarshan.

(c) It has been the constant endeavour of official media particularly Doordarshan and All India Radio to mount meaningful programmes against increasing violence in society especially against women, as well as to te levise/broadcast/publicise programmes on the rightful status of women in society. Besides, programmes are being broadcast from time to time against atrocities committed on women, in order to focus attention of the public on the need to eliminate any exploitation of women.

News Item Captioned "Possibility of more Indo-US Films"

5783. Shri N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 19 1.1983 under the caption "Possibility of more Indo-US films".

(b) if so, the details of suggestions/advice given by Mr Robert Wise, the noted American film maker, who recently visited India;

(c) the extent to which both the Government of India and Indian Movies are considering seriously about his advice and make use of it; and

(d) the extent to which it will be fruitful for Indian movie production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mr. Robert Wise spoke extempore in a seminar on "Films for Television" organised by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication during the 9th International Film Festival of India. Mr. Wise spoke on problems related to the production of television programmes with special reference to films for television. He made no recommendation regarding production of feature films with Indo-US collaboration.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Votes secured by Candidates in Assam Elections

5784. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) how many elected candidates secured less than 500 votes, less than 1000 votes and less than 5000 votes in the latest Assembly elections; and

(b) the statement of the percentages of votes polled in different constituencies ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Election Commission the position is as under :-

(i) Number of elected candidates who secured less than 500 votes— 3

(ii) Number of elected candidates who secured less than 1000 votes but not less than 500 votes— 8

(iii) Number of elected candidates who secured less than 5000 votes but not less than 1000 votes— 23

(b) A statement showing the percentage of votes polled in different constituencies is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6296/83*]

Racketeering in LTC Scheme in BCCL

5785. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale racketeering in the Leave Travel Concession Scheme in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss to Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

5786. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted substantial price increase for 13 basic drugs manufactured either exclusively or partially by the State-owned Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the IDPL with its investment running into Rs. 104 crores in its various bulk drugs and formulation plants all over the country has accumulated a loss of Rs. 75 crores upto 1981-82.;

(c) whether in 1981-82 alone the loss amounted to Rs. 27.44 crores;

(d) whether the decisions for upward revision in the prices in almost all its drugs range is likely to generate an additional turnover of about Rs. 10 crores; and

(e) to what extent the price increase of 13 basic drug manufacturers had reduced the loss and what are the drugs where price has been raised ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fixed assets of M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited after depreciation as on 31st March 1982 stood at Rs. 72.63 crores. In addition capital expenditure of the order of Rs. 17.97 crores was also in progress as on that date. The accumulated losses upto the said date were Rs. 73.72 crores.

(c) The loss during the year 1981-82 after grant of a subsidy of Rs. 5.10 crores was Rs. 27.44 crores.

(d) The increases in prices were allowed to M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited to compensate them for the increase in their costs. The magnitude of additional turnover likely to be generated on account of increase in prices would depend upon the actual sales effected by the undertaking.

(e) The loss suffered by the Undertaking is on account of various reasons. The increases in the prices allowed to the company during the year 1 81-82 doubtlessly contributed to the reduction in losses, but, the extent thereof has not been precisely worked out. The names of the 13 drugs where prices have been raised are :

1. Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride
2. Oxytetracycline Base
3. Potassium Penicillin G First Crystals
4. Potassium Penicillin G
5. Potassium Penicillin V
6. Procaine Penicillin G
7. Sodium Penicillin G
8. Streptomycin Sulphate
9. Tetracycline Base
10. Tetracycline Hydrochloride
11. Vitamin B1 Hydrochloride (Oral)
12. Vitamin B1 Hcl. (Ampoule)
13. Vitamin B1 (Mono-nitrate).

Action against US Drug Companies operating in India

5787. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. Government have passed Clayton Act amendments under which it will give protection against foreign Governments taking action against them ;

(b) if so whether the US Government having given background of the latest development, has asserted that in 1974 India sued Pfizer, American Cyanamid Co. etc.;

(c) if so, to what extent the Union Government will be affected in taking action against US drug companies operating in India;

(d) whether any measures are being taken in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) As out of court settlement was reached with the U.S. drug companies no further action is required to be taken against US drug companies in India.

Demands of Bargemen of Calcutta Port

5788. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what measures have so far been adopted by his Ministry or by the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association to settle the Bargemen's agitation of Calcutta Port; and

(b) the demands of the Bargemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The information which has been called from the Government of West Bengal will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Transportation of L.P.G. Tank Wagons

5789. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Ministsr of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is intending to transport LPG in tank wagons because of shortages of gas cylinders and in view of accelerated production of LPG;

(b) if so, whether Government have exhausted all the possibilities of overcoming the present acute shortage of gas cylinders by suitably increasing their production; and

(c) what will be the comparative costs of Government scheme and its alternative ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The LPG produced at various refineries/gas fractionation plants is partly bottled at the production locations and partly moved to bottling plants at other locations. The size and location of the bottling plants is based on the proposed distribution pattern of LPG. The movement of LPG from refineries/gas fractionation plants to bottling plants at other locations is either in rail tankwagons or by road tankers. Therefore, while LPG is transported in tankwagons, this is not due to any shortage of gas cylinders.

(b) To meet the increased requirements of LPG cylinders top priority is being given to augment the cylinder manufacturing capacity in the country.

(c) Movement of LPG in bulk (tank wagons or road tankers) to bottling plants located closer to the consumers is more economical than transporting filled cylinders from the production locations to such consumers

Guidelines of Labour Ministry causing Hardship to Indian workers

5790. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether guidelines by the External Affairs Ministry about emigrant Indian workers to the Gulf and West Asian countries enforced by the Ministry of Labour are causing hardship to a large force of unskilled and skilled Indian Labour;

(b) whether representations have been received in this regard detailing the hardships, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to look into them and redress the grievances of the emigrant labour force ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Guidelines contained in the booklet published by the External Affairs Ministry are intended to inform and educate

the emigrant so that he does not face exploitation or hardship. There is no evidence to conclude that the guidelines have caused any hardship to unskilled and skilled Indian workers.

(b) Some representations have been received. These representations seek to make a point that by insisting on a high wage expectation for the Indian workers, India might lose its share in the overseas job markets.

(c) These representations have been examined. It has been found that by our insisting on a reasonable minimum wage level the workers have been benefitted. Wherever the minimum wage level suggested was found to be non-competitive, the level has been lowered suitably in consultation with our embassies abroad. Watching the fluctuations in wage expectations is a continuous process for a Government determined to protect the interests of the workers.

E.P.F. Arrears

5791. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrears under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 are mounting for the last three years;

(b) total amount of P.F. arrears in country as on 31st December, 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(c) whether Government are aware that non-payment of accounts collected as Provident Fund from employees and employers' contribution is cognizable non-compoundable crime;

(d) if so, the steps taken by P.F. Commissioners against defaulters and in how many cases criminal cases were filed u/s 406 of I.P.C. ;

(e) whether nationalised units and those under Government administrators have cleared P.F. arrears if not, the reasons; and

(f) names of units whose P.F. arrears are more than 5 lakhs and over as on 31st December, 1982 in (1) Greater Bombay, (2) Ahmedabad, (3) Bhopal and (4) Delhi with details of dues and action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (f) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Soda Ash

5792. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Government expect a total of 7.75 lakhs tonnes of soda ash in 1982-1983 in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the outcome of the meeting of the Standing Committee on Soda ash held on 18th June 1982 where the producers estimated their production target to be 6.56 lakh tonnes including the production target of 36000 tonnes of Tuticorin Alkalia, a new unit;

(c) do Government know that even the 6.56 lakh tonnes cannot be produced by utilizing 90 per cent of the installed capacity of different plants; and

(d) if so, the reasons for hope of such high production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total installed capacity of soda ash in the country is 7.61 lakh tonnes. Productions of 6.56 lakh tonnes is 6% utilisation of the installed capacity.

(d) Considering the installed capacity and the production in 1981-82, the target of production indicated by the manufacturers was not improbable.

सरकारी कार्यालयों में दैनिक मजूरी पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या

5793. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में दैनिक मजूरी पर जितने व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इन व्यक्तियों को कितने कामों पर लगाया जाता है;

(ग) क्या इन व्यक्तियों को मजूरी इसी प्रकार के काम पर लगाये जाने वाले नियमित कर्मचारियों की मजूरी की तुलना में कम है;

(घ) क्या उन से नियमित कर्मचारियों की तुलना में अधिक काम करवाया जाता है और कम मजूरी अदा की जाती हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कम मजूरी और अधिक काम के का कारण है; और

(च) इस बारे में समानता लाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय में लगभग 2,08,662 नैमित्तिक श्रमिक नियोजित हैं, इनमें से कुछ श्रमिकों को दैनिक आधार पर, कुछ को साप्ताहिक आधार पर और अन्यों को पासिक आधार पर मजदूरी दी जाती है।

(ख) नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों का नियोजन वास्तविक रूप से नैमित्तिक स्वरूप के कार्य के लिए किया जाना होता है।

(ग) से (च) सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतो के अनुसार, गैर-अनुसूचित रोजगारों में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के लिए वही न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए, जो न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के अर्न्तगत तुलनात्मक अनुसूचित रोजगारों के लिए निर्धारित की जाती हैं, दा यदि यह समझा जाता है कि इन दरों का स्थानीय दरों के साथ कुछ संबंध होना चाहिए, तो ये तुलनात्मक अनुसूचित रोजगारों के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित की गई न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के संदर्भ में निर्धारित की जा सकती हैं।

दिल्ली में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों द्वारा नियोजित अकुशल नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के लिए देय मजदूरी दर 11.60 रु० प्रति दिन निर्धारित की गई है, जो तुलनात्मक अनुसूचित रोजगारों के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निर्धारित की गई न्यूनतम मजदूरी दर पर आधारित है। नियमित कर्मचारियों की तुलना में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों द्वारा किए गए कार्य की मात्रा के बारे मैं आंकड़े नहीं हैं। अतः यह कहना कठिन है कि उनसे कम मजदूरी पर अधिक कार्य कराया जाता है।

Wind Mill for irrigation

5794. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the Report of the Indian Metrological Department in the Journal "Mausam" regarding huge potential of harnessing "Wind Energy" for irrigation and rural development through Wind-Mill Power generation;

(b) how many "Wind-Mills" are in operation for drawing water for agricultural use in each State as on 31st December, 1982;

(c) whether study analysis of University of Roorkee Physicists based on extensive State-wise date of 200 stations suggests a great potential to utilise wind Energy through Community Wind Mill Programme for irrigation;

(d) whether Government have studied utilisation of Wind-mill designs like (i) Anila-I developed by Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre Madras and (ii) Tool-ORP of Dutch design produced at Ghazipur, U.P.; and

(e) plans drawn, State-wise for encouraging and financing community or individual Wind-Mill programme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise position regarding installation of field trial/demonstration water pumping wind-mills, as on 31st December, 1982, is given below :

Andhra Paadesh	10
Bihar	23
Delhi	4
Gujarat	24
Haryana	11
Himachal Pradesh	3
Karnataka	3
Madhya Pradesh	29
Maharashtra	3
Orissa	11
Punjab	44
Rajasthan	26
Tamil Nadu	5
Uttar Pradesh	39
West Bengal	6
Total :	276

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Under the field trial/demonstration programme, the Central Government has thus far installed over 300 water pumping wind-mills in various States. The programme is promoting awareness amongst the users and providing performance feedback. The installations are being made on public/institutional land, and are meant for community use, mainly for purposes of irrigation or drinking water supply. Fabrication facilities have been set up in different states, and orders for 800 further wind mills placed for installation in the respective States. In order to accelerate production and wider utilisation, various fiscal incentives, and a Central subsidy scheme for small/marginal and other individual farmers, have also been introduced.

Efforts are continuing to fully involve the State Governments in the programme. A Wind Energy working Group including representatives of various State Governments has been constituted to envolve a programme of action for this area. The filed trial/demonstration programme is being further extended, under sponsorship of the Central and State Governments. The State Governments have also been asked to provide necessary organisation at back-up for completion of ancillary structure and civil works; effective maintenance and monitoring; strict quality control, and inspection of fabrica-

tion and erection. Efforts are being made to integrate this programme with existing rural development programmes in the States, and the organise training programmes. Public information programmes and provision of subsidies and soft-term loans are also being planned by the States to popularise the use of water pumping wind- mills.

Development of Communications in Tribal areas

5795. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central sponsored scheme has been introduced by his Ministry for the development of communications in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to various States in the last two years for that purpose; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite and improve the existing communication facilities in Tribunal areas of Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme to provide telecommunication facilities on subsidized basis has been introduced.

(b) A lump sum grant is placed at the disposal of each Telecommuincation Circle for providing telecommunication facilities in the respective States, which includes works in tribal areas also.

(c) Long Distance Public Telephones Combined Offices are being provided on subsidized basis in Tribal areas of Orissa. One hundred and sixteen Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices have already been opened upto 26.3.83 under this Scheme.

Special Programme to promote new Energy Sources

5796. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleaced to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to introduce a special programme to promote new energy sources;

(b) whether such programme is proposed to be introdced in the Sixth Plan;

(c) if so, the efforts made so far in implementing the above programme; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) Large scale programmes in energy forestry & biogas have been taken up in the Sixth Plan. Development of other new energy sources, such as, solar and wind is also being intensified. A Commission for Additional Sources of Energy and a Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have been established by the Government. Under field trial/demonstration programmes solar water heating systems, solar timber kilns, solar cookers solar distillation units, solar crop drying systems, photovoltaics pumps, other applications of photovoltaics (lighting, communication etc., community biogas plants, wind pumps, etc. are being installed in different parts of the country. Research and development programmes are also being intensified. Fiscal incentives have been announced for renewable energy equipment for manufacturers and users, and subsidies are also being provided for family size biogas plants, water pumping devices and solar cookers.

"नायलोन फिलामेंट यार्न" परियोजना की स्थापना

5797. श्री नरसिंह सकवाना : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास "नायलोन

फिलामेंट यार्न परियोजना के लिए आवेदन किस तारीख से लंबित पड़ा है और इनका कब तक अनुमोदन कर लिया जाएगा;

(ख) सामान्य औद्योगिक निवेश निगम द्वारा उनके ज्ञापन में क्या संशोधन किए गए हैं और संशोधन कब किए गए थे;

(ग) क्या यह संशोधन आवश्यक था या नहीं; और

(घ) इन आवेदनों का कब तक अनुमोदन कर दिया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) गुजरात इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कार्पोरेशन (जी० आई०आई०सी०) ने नायलोन फिलामेंट यार्न के उत्पादन हेतु वर्ष 1979 में एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन किया था।

(ख) और (ग) गुजरात इंडस्ट्रियल इनवेस्टमेंट कार्पोरेशन का मूल आवेदन-पत्र प्रतिवर्ष 5250 मी० टन की क्षमता के लिए था। गुजरात इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कार्पोरेशन ने अपनी प्रस्तावित क्षमता जो प्रतिवर्ष 6300 मी० टन अथवा 15750 मी० टन संशोधित कर दिया था।

(घ) आशा है कि इस संबंध में उचित समय में निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

News item "Largest Coal Washery Plant built by MAMC"

5798. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" dated 9th December 1982 under the caption "Largest coal washery plant built by MAMC";

(b) if so, whether the plant was built indigenously or with foreign support, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of foreign delegate who visited (country-wise) Moonidih and details of support assured by each of the delegates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The washery plant was built indigenously but with designs and drawings received from Polish Collaborator. Some plant and equipment have been imported by the Indian Firm.

(c) The delegates did not visit the washery in connection with support to be requested from them. Some of the foreign delegates who had come for attending IX International Coal Preparation Congress at New Delhi, made a plant visit at Moonidih washery. No assurance for support was obtained by the Government.

Rehabilitation of Victims of Assam Riots

5799. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) what is the total relief aid given by the Central Government for the rehabilitation of the victims of Assam ritos; and

(b) what are the details of the relief measures taken and financed by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 10 crores

(including Rs. 1 crore for repair of bridges) has been released by the Central Government to the Government of Assam for grant of relief and rehabilitation assistance to the victims of recent Assam riots. 159 tonnes of medicines and 30 tonnes of milk powder/baby food have been supplied to the Govt. of Assam. The affected persons are being given assistance in the form of food supplies, cash doles, utencils, blankets and clothings. On return to their homes, they are being provided assistance for reconstruction of houses, purchase of seeds, replacement of lost bullocks and milch cattle and also maintenance assistance for a short period.

Vocational training to Rural Youth

5800. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh had approachad the Central Government in 1981 to frame a plan under the Central Scheme to give vocational training to rural youth; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not approached this Ministry to frame a plan under the Central Scheme to give vocational training to rural youth.

(b) Question does not arise.

Sending back Indian workers from Kuwait

5801. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports in the "New York Times" that the Kuwait has sent back 50,000 Indian workers, have been examined by the Indian Government;

(b) if so, whether these Indian workers have already started arriving India; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same and what action Indian Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information of the Indian Embassy in Kuwait, the Government of Kuwait have not taken any decision to send back any Indian worker. It has however been stated by the Embassy that during September-December 1982 about 1000 Indian workers who were staying illegally in Kuwait came back voluntarily to India. During this period the Government of Kuwait had announced a general amnesty for all expatriates who were staying illegally in Kuwait. Illegal emigrants from other countries were also affected.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Condition of Indian Workers in Baharain

5802. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Bahrain Workers, Union regarding the miserable condition of Indian workers in Baharain;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint regarding deprivation of human rights and subjection to humiliating conditions of service; and

(c) whether Government of India have taken steps under the agreement between it and the Bahrain Government to control the employment of Indian Labour by official or private agencies in Bahrain ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir. Such a representation was reecived in March 1982. The Indian Embassy in Bahrain had found after investigation that there was no such organisation in Bahrain. Further, the representation was unsigned.

(b) The representation complained of conditions of Indian workers in general terms and appealed to the Govt. of India to take appropriate measures to preserve the dignity of the Indian workers.

(c) There is no agreement between the Government of Bahrain and the Government of India to control the employment of Indian labour by offlcial or private agencies in Bahrain. The Indian Embassy has reported that the number of Indian workers in Bahrain is steadily increasing since 1977 on account of the good reputation enjoyed by Indian workers.

Newspapers which have not yet implemented Palekar Award

5803. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) names of the newspapers which have not implemented the Paleker Award till now; and

(b) what steps Government are going to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) A statement indicating the names of newspaper establishments which have not yet implemented or partially implemented the Central Government orders on Palekar Tribunals, recommendations is *laid on the Table of the House.* [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6297/83*]

(b) The responsibility for securiug implementation of the Central Government orders on the Palekar Tribunals' recommendations rests with the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations concerned. The Central Government have been impressing upon the State Governments, from time to time the necessity of securing full implementation of the accepted recommendations. The Central Government has also appointed a Committee of Ministers to oversee the progress of implementation of these recommendations.

एकमा उप डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे प्रधान डाकघर बनाया जाना

5804. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में एक उप डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे प्रधान डाकघर के रूप में बदलने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव डाक-तार महानिदेशालय, नई दिल्ली को भेजा गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाने से तीन संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों अर्थात् सीवान, महाराज गंज तथा छपरा के लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एकमा में एक शानदार विभागीय भवन है जो प्रधान डाकघर खोलने के लिए उपयुक्त है और इस प्रकार भवन पर कोई अतिरिक्त व्यय नहीं करना पड़ेगा; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो एकमा उप डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे प्रधान डाकघर के रूप में कब तक बदला जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) एकमा उप डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे प्रधान डाकघर बनाए जाने के प्रस्ताव पर इस कार्यालय में विचार किया

गया, परन्तु निर्धारित विभागीय मानकों के आधार पर इसका औचित्य नहीं पाया गया ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित एकमा प्रधान डाकघर से महाराजगंज संसदीय क्षेत्र तथा सिवान संसदीय क्षेत्र के कुछ भाग को लाभ पहुंचता, छपरा संसदीय क्षेत्र को इससे लाभ नहीं होता ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के बिजली विभाग के कर्मचारियों का स्थायीकरण

5805. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के बिजली विभाग में गत पांच वर्षों से कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हें एक महीने का वेतन केवल 300/- रुपए दिया जाता है और और उनसे बिना किसी लंच ब्रेक के सारे दिन काम कराया जाता है तथा उन्हें कोई चिकित्सा सुविधा भी नहीं दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि उक्त पदों का उत्तर हां में हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब तक स्थायी किया जाएगा तथा उन्हें कब तक सब सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएंगी ?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (क) गत पांच वर्षों से मस्टर रोल पर कार्य कर रहे मस्टर रोल खलासियों को खलासियों के नियमित संवर्ग में नियमित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) मस्टर रोल कर्मचारियों को 11.60 रुपए प्रतिदिन की दरें से भुगतान किया जा रहा है, जो कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अनुमोदित प्रचालित दरें हैं । उनको लंच का समय दिया जाता है । नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की सार्वजनिक डिस्पेंसरियों में जो चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होती हैं वे मस्टर रोल कर्मचारियों को दी जाती है । तथापि विशेष औषधियों के मामलों में मस्टर रोल कर्मचारियों के लिए मांग-पत्र नहीं भेजा जाता है ।

(ग) उपलब्ध नियमित पदों पर मस्टर रोल कर्मचारियों को समय-समय पर नियमित किया जा रहा है ।

Telecast of Inaugural Session of Seventh Non-Aligned Summit

5806. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inaugural Session of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit was telecast; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMRNT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Inaugural Session of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit held on 7th March, 1983 was telecast live from 8.50 A.M. to 12.00 Noon (approx). It started with the coverage of the Prime Minister receiving the Heads of States Governments and delegations from various countries at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi and continued with coverage of the proceedings of the inagural session in the main hall of the Vigyan Bhavan.

Allotment of P.P.G. Distribution Agencies

5807. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many new persons were given L.P.G. distribution agencies since January, 1980;

(b) what were the terms and rules laid down while considering the applications,

(c) how many consumers co-operatives had applied and how many were given the agency for distribution; and

(d) whether Government have received complaints regarding violation of the terms and rules in implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) 587 new LPG distributorships have been awarded by the Oil Companies as on 31-12-1982 against their 1980-81 and 1981-82 plans.

(b) Eligible candidates are evaluated on the basis of business ability/salesmanship, capacity to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities, preparedness for working full time as a dealer, general assessment, personality and extra-curricular activities.

(c) Since there is no reservation for nor any preference given to Coopertive Societies in the matter of award of petroleum product dealerships/distributorships, no record regarding number of applications received from the Cooperatives as also the number of dealerships/distributorships awarded to them is precisely maintained by the Oil Companies.

(d) Complaints are received from time to time alleging irregularities in the selection of LPG distributors by the Oil Companies. These are enquired into for taking remedial actio , wherever necessary.

Allotment of L.P.G. Agencies to SC/ST

5808. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Scheduled Caste individuals and women who had applied for L.P.G. agency have represented their case and complained against discrimination attitude of Government; and

(b) if so, what is the number of such persons and what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Complaints are received from time to time alleging irregularities/ discrimination in the selection of LPG distributors by the oil companies. These are enquired into for taking remedial action, wherever necessary. However, it may not be possible to give details of persons and nature of complaints received and also action taken thereon, etc. unless the locations are specified.

Posts in Grade of Senior Personal Assistants and Personal Assistants of Central Secretariat Stenographers Services in Ministry of Communications

5809. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts in the Grade of Senior P. As. and P. As. of the C.S.S.S. with roster during last five years ending 31st December, 1982 (year-wise)

(b) is it, a fact that adequate representation has not been provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in this grade; and

(c) what is Government's policy in regard to giving adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The policy and guidelines in regard to giving adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms). To ensure adequate representation *in the promotion quota* for Sr. Personal Assistants and Personal Assistants, separate zones for SC/ST candidates are fixed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. The vacancies ear-marked for direct recruitment and departmental examination quota are reported to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, indicating the reservation position. Recruitment against these vacancies is made by Union Public Service Commission/ Staff Selection Commission and the allotment of candidates received through Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Reserved vacancies against which SC/ST candidates are not available are de-reserved on an all Secretariat basis by the Departmental of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and general candidates nominated for appointment to those vacancies. Despite following the prescribed procedures, the representation of SC/ST employees in the grades of Sr. P.A and P.A. continue to be much less than the prescribed level. A statement indicating the total number of posts in the grade of Sr. Personal Assistant and Personal Assistant with roster position during the last five years is laid on the Table of House [*Placed in library See No. LT-6228/83*]

Theft of Petrol and Diesel

5810. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA :

SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons caught red handed while stealing petrol and diesel during 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the number of cases pending with Government and the number of the cases decided in favour of Government and those decided in favour of culprits;

(b) the number of officers and employees of the Ministry working at various places who have been arrested and punished and against whom cases have also been filed for their involvement in such theft cases during the aforesaid years; and

(c) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check such cases of theft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No Officer or any employee of the Ministry has been arrested or punished for his involvement in theft cases of petroleum products.

(c) Various measures have been taken to check cases of theft of petroleum products. These include constant checking of the caliberation of tankers, surprise checks of loaded trucks before leaving the installations, stringent measures against contractors and dealers found involved in such malpractices, tight control over stock losses, strengthening of internal vigilance within the oil companies, strengthening of external vlgilence through the Petroleum Intelligence and Vigilance Cell, and better coordination with the State Government to conduct raids against unauthorised dumps, etc.

Board-based body for appointment of Judges

5811. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI A. U. AZMI :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India, while inaugurating the two-day All India Law Seminar on "Erosion of Judiciary" at Patna on February 25, 1983 suggested the formation of a broad-based body of nine members to clear the appointment of High Court Judges; and

(b) if so, what decision, if any, has since been taken by Government on this suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Government have seen Press reports to this effect. The Government have not, however, received any recommendation on this subject from the Chief Justice of India.

Government are not contemplating any change in the provisions of the Constitution in this regard.

विभिन्न राज्यों में गैस एजेन्सियों का आबंटन

5812. **श्री राम अवध** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में जिन व्यक्तियों को गैस की एजेन्सियां आबंटित की गई उनका विवरण क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : अपनी वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 की योजनाओं के प्रति 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 की यथास्थिति के अनुसार तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा 587 नई तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस डीलरशिपें डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें आबंटित की गई हैं ।

डीलरशिपों/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों के ग्राहियों के नाम तथा स्थानों के बारे में ब्यौरे तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Restrictions on use of Power by States

5813. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of State Governments have forced restrictions on use of power at present;

(b) if so, the details regarding the fields in which such restrictions have been imposed; and

(c) the names of such States and the main factors responsible in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of notified power cuts/restrictions imposed by the various State/Systems of the country during the month of February, 1983 are as laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See No. LT-6299/83*]

(c) The following States/Systems have imposed power cuts/restrictions during the month of February, 1983.

1. Delhi	5. Rajasthan
2. Haryana	6. U. P.
3. J & K	7. Gujarat
4. Punjab	8. Madhya Pradesh

9. Karnataka
10. Tamil Nadu
11. Kerala
12. Pondicherry
13. West Bengal
14. Orissa
15. Maharashtra

The main reason of power cuts/restrictions in the States of Southern, Western and Eastern Regions are due to poor monsoon resulting in lower hydel power generation and increase in agriculture load. In case of Rajasthan poor performance of R.A.P.S. units has resulted in the power shortage in the State.

दिल्ली के गांवों के लिए डाक घर और सार्वजनिक टेलिफोन केन्द्रों की सुविधाएं

5814. **श्री रतीलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली छावनी के तीन गांवों अर्थात् (एक) झदेरा (जनसंख्या 1000), (दो) ओल्ड नांगलोई (जनसंख्या 7000) और (तीन) मेहरपुर (जनसंख्या 10,000) को अब तक डाकघर ओर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की सुविधाओं से वंचित रखा जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन तीन गांवों में डाकघर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब खोले जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : (क) और (ख) झदेरा, पुरानी नांगलोई और मेहरामपुर नाम के कोई गांव नहीं है । इस क्षेत्र में झरेरा, पुराना नांगल और मेहराम नगर नाम के गांव हैं । ये गांव डाकघर खोलने के लिए निर्धारित मानकों को पूरा नहीं करते, क्योंकि ये निकटतम डाकघर से तीन किलोमीटर से कम की दूरी पर स्थित हैं। साधारणतया ऐसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर केवल डाकघर में या किराए और गारंटी के आधार पर की गई विशिष्ट प्रार्थना पर खोले जाते हैं ।

डाक/सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर की सुविधाएं इन गांवों के आस-पास ए० एफ० पालम, सुब्रोतो पार्क, नांगल राया और पालम एयर पोर्ट पर उपलब्ध है ।

बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले के गांवों के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की सुविधाएं

5815. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले में पिछड़े और उपेक्षित सतगांव ब्लाक के दूराध बसोदीह, नंदुदिल, सहगांव, नरचोई, खूटा, मीरगंज और जोगदीह गांवों में जिसमें 5,000 से 10,000 तक आबादी है, अब तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या 1983 में इन गांवों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर यह सुविधा प्रदान करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : (क) और (ख) हजारीबाग जिले के सतगांव ब्लाक के बांसोडीह, नंदडीह, सहगांव, मारचोई, खूटा, मीरगंज और जोगडीह ग्रामों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । उदारीकृत आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की व्यवस्था करने के लिए ये स्थान श्रेणी वाले स्थान की शर्तें पूरी नहीं करते । श्रेणी वाले स्थानों की शर्तें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

विवरण

हानि पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर एवं संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने की नीति :

स्थानों की श्रेणियां

1. जिला मुख्यालय
2. उप मंडलीय मुख्यालय
3. तहसील मुख्यालय
4. उप-तहसील मुख्यालय
5. ब्लाक मुख्यालय
6. ऐसे स्थान जिनकी जनसंख्या साधारण क्षेत्रों में 5000 या अधिक तथा पिछड़े एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 2500 या अधिक हो।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर खोलने हेतु शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तारघर खोलने हेतु शर्तें
घाटें का ध्यान न करके भी न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त के बगैर उत्तरोत्तर व्यवस्था की जाएगी।	घाटे का ध्यान न देकर भी न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त के बगैर उत्तरोत्तर व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

7—वे स्थान जहां पर ऐसे पुलिस स्टेशन स्थित हों जिनका इन्चार्ज उप निरीक्षक या इससे ऊपर के पद का पुलिस अधिकारी हो

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर खोलने हेतु शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तारघर खोलने हेतु शर्तें
साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।	साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत तथा पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

8—ग्राम रास्ते से दूर के स्थान

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर खोलने हेतु शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तारघर खोलने हेतु शर्तें
(क) मौजूदा एक्सचेंज से 40 किलो-मीटर से अधिक (अरीयदूरी) होना चाहिए।	(क) मौजूदा तारघर से 20 किलोमीटर से बाहर (अरीयदूरी) होना चाहिए।

(ख)	साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय इलाकों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ।	(ख)	साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ।
		(ग)	साधारण इलाकों में प्रत्याशित घाटा 2000 रु० वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।

9-पर्यटन/तीर्थ केन्द्र/कृषि/सिंचाई/पावर परियोजना स्थल/नगर

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने हेतु शर्तें		संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने हेतु शर्तें	
(क)	साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ।	(क)	साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ।
		(ख)	साधारण इलाकों में प्रत्याशित घाटा 2000 रु० वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रु० से अधिक नही होना चाहिए ।

10 सभी अन्य स्थान

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने हेतु शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तारघर खोलने हेतु शर्तें
वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या हानि की दशा में किराए और गारंटी के आधार पर	वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता पर या हानि की दिशा में किराए और गारंटी के आधार पर

टिप्पणी : (1) क—जनसंख्या संबंधी आंकड़ों पर विचार करते समय केवल अकेले नगर या ग्राम की जनसंख्या पर ही विचार करना चाहिये न कि नगरों या ग्रामों के समूह की जनसंख्या पर आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किसी केन्द्रीय स्थान से 10 किलोमीटर अर्द्ध व्यास के वृत्त में आए हुए सभी स्थानों की सम्मिलित जनसंख्या और अल्पतम राजस्व की

शर्तों के आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खोला जा सकता हैं। इस छूट के अंतर्गत कोई भी दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन 10 किलोमीटर से कम दूरी पर नहीं खोले जा सकते हैं।

ख—सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था के लिए महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रीय ग्राम निर्धारित करने के लिए निम्न क्रम में वरीयता दी जाएगी :

(1) जनजातीय विकास खंड मुख्यालय

(2) जिन स्थानों पर लैम्पस (बड़े आकार की बहुद्देशीय सहकारी समितियां) स्थापित है, और

(3) ग्रामीण उद्योगों और/अथवा व्यापक कृषि विकास हेतु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए स्थानीय जनजाति विकास विभागों द्वारा निर्धारित केन्द्र।

(2) यदि प्रत्याशित तारघर के 8 किलोमीटर के भीतर कोई अन्य तारघर कार्य करता हो तो घाटे पर कोई भी तारघर नहीं खोला जाना चाहिए।

अस्पताल के निर्माण के लिए कोडरमा डिवीजन (बिहार) के कर्मा पंचायत की भूमि के लिए मुआवजा न दिया जाना

5816. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या **श्रम और पूनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माइका माइन्स लेबर वल्फेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन ने कर्मा सेन्ट्रल अस्पताल के लिए और आर्गेनाइजेशन के उपयोग के लिए कर्मा पंचायत (कोडरमा डिवीजन) के लोगों की बहुमूल्य भूमि अधिगृहीत की थी और किसानों को मुआवजे की राशि का भुगतान अभी तक नहीं किया गया है यद्यपि निर्माण कार्य बहुत पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो भूमि का कुल क्षेत्र कितना है और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी भूमि अधिगृहीत की गयी और उन्हें मुआवजे की कितनी राशि तारीखवार अदा की गई ;

(ग) क्या विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार में वरीयता दी गई ; यदि हां, तो विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के परिवारों के कितने सदस्यों को रोजगार दिया गया और उनके लिये कितना पूरा कोटा आरक्षित किया गया; और

(घ) यदि कोई लापरवाही बरती गई हो तो क्या प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के साथ न्याय किया जायेगा ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार के उपायुक्त, हजारीबाग ने अपनी भूमि अधिग्रहण की एजेंसी के माध्यम से अस्पताल के निर्माण के लिए 53.62 एकड़ भूमि का क्षेत्र अधिगृहीत किया था। राज्य सरकार ने इस भूमि का मूल्य ऐसे मूल्यांकन के लिए उनके निर्धारित भूमि की श्रेणी के अनुसार निर्धारित किया भूमि पर कब्जा केवल तब किया गया जब राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई 16,822.40 रुपये की राशि सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों के पास जमा करा दी गई।

(ग) यह भूमि जन-उद्देश्यों के लिए 1949 और 1962 के बीच भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1894 के अधीन अधिगृहीत की गई थी। क्या विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के साथ रोजगार के मामले में कोई अधिमान्य व्यवहार किया गया था, इस बारे में सूचना इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Revenue earned by Central Government from Bidi Industry as Welfare Cess and Excise Duty

5817. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total revenue earned by the Central Government from bidi industry as welfare cess and excise duty during the period from 1977 to 1982, year-wise;

(b) State-wise number of workers employed in bidi industry and the programmes being implemented for their welfare; and

(c) whether Bihar has the biggest number of bidi industry and the amount of the revenue earned through the welfare cess and the excise duty is also comparatively more ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) On the basis of information available in the Ministry of Labour, the details of revenue earned as welfare cess with effect from 15th February, 1977 year-wise are as follows :

1977-78 — Rs 223.50 Lakhs

1978-79 — Rs. 216.55 Lakhs

1979-80 — Rs. 77.73 Lakhs) arrear for
1980-81 — Rs. 0.90 Lakhs) previous
1981-82 — Rs. 5.55 Lakhs) years

1982-83 — Rs .144.80 Lakhs

Note : During the period 1st March, 1979 to 31st December, 1981, no cess was collected as it was abolished.

The details of excise duty collected during the period 1977 to 1982 are being obtained from Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) On the basis of the information available in the Ministry of Labour, Bihar has neither the biggest beedi industry nor the amount of revenue earned through welfare cess is comparatively more.

Statement

In accordance with the information received from Welfare Commissioners in 1979 the Statewise number of Bidi Workers (including Gharkhata) is as follows :

1.	Orissa	1.60 Lakhs
2.	West Bengal	4.50 ,,
3.	Rajasthan	0.22 ,,
4.	Gujarat	0.12 ,,
5.	Bihar	3.05 ,,
6.	Uttar Pradesh	4.05 ,,
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00 ,,
8.	Maharashtra	2.50 ,,
9.	Goa	0.02 ,,
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2.50 ,,
11.	Tamil Nadu	2.00 ,,
12.	Karnataka	3.00 ,,
13.	Kerala	1.50 ,,

WELFARE PROGRAMMES

For providing Welfare facilities to Bidi Workers under mentioned Welfare Schemes have been introduced.

(a) **Setting up Static-cum-Mobile Medical Units**

Under this scheme, 101 Dispensaries for providing Medical care facilities to Bidi Workers have been sanctioned. Out of these 90 Dispensaries have since been established and the remaining dispensaries are in the process of being established.

(b) **Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals**

For providjng specialised treatment to Bidi Workers suffering from T.B., beds are being reserved in T.B. hospitals/Sanatoria. During the period of hospitalisation, subsistence allowance and rail fare by second class is being paid to the workers. Under the scheme, 42 beds were reserved.

(c) **Build your own house scheme**

(d) **Housing scheme for economically weaker sections of Bidi Workers**

For providing Housing facilities to bidi workers an amount of Rs. 27.41 lakhs has been sanctioned to different State Governments as grant-in-aid.

(e) **Grant of Scholarship to children of Bidi Workers**

Under this scheme, till the end of 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 73.46 lakhs has been spent for payment of scholarship to the Children of Bidi Workers.

दैनिक मजूरी श्रमिकों की भर्ती के लिये दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालय

5818. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दैनिक मजूरी वाले श्रमिकों की भर्ती के लिए दिल्ली में कितने रोजगार कार्यालय खोले गए हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान प्रत्येक रोजगार कार्यालय में कितने नाम पंजीकृत हुए ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि जो लोग रोजगार की खोज में दिल्ली आये थे उनके नाम इन कार्यालयों ने दर्ज नहीं किये क्योंकि उनके पास दिल्ली में राशन कार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं थे ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सिफारिश किये गये कुछ मामलों में तो नाम बिना राशन-कार्ड देखे ही पंजीकृत कर लिये गये थे ; और

(च) इस भेदभाव को दूर करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) दैनिक मजूरी वाले श्रमिकों की भर्ती के लिए दिल्ली में स्थापित रोजगार कार्यालयों की संख्या 13 है ।

(ख) दैनिक मजूरी कार्य के लिए पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को पहचान पर्चीयां जारी की जाती हैं । ऐसे उम्मीदवारों के बारे में कोई नियमित पंजीकरण रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता ।

(ग) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान, इन रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से 71,257 उम्मीदवारों को दैनिक मजूरी/हाजिरी रजिस्टर रोजगार प्रदान किया गया था ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) और (च) उपर्युक्त (घ) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बसई दारापुर के कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम हस्पताल में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार

5819. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बसई दारापुर, दिल्ली के कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम हस्पताल में प्रवेश तथा जांच के लिए आने वाले बीमार कर्मचारी को स्कूटर या टैक्सी के किराये की अदायगी की जाती है और यदि हां, तो किस दर पर;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्कूटर और टैक्सी के किरायों की अदायगी के मामलों को निबटाने वाले हस्पताल के कर्मचारी बीमार कर्मचारियों से उपयुक्त हस्पताल में आने से पहले संबंधित औषधालयों में जाने को कहते हैं और रजिस्टर में किराए की कोई प्रविष्टि किए बिना बीमार कर्मचारियों के हस्ताक्षर करवा लेते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि बीमार या घायल लाभानुभोगियों को जो अपने आप अस्पताल जाने की स्थिति में नहीं है, अम्बुलैंस द्वारा अस्पताल ले जाया जाता है, जिसके लिए उन्हें कोई भुगतान नहीं करना पड़ता। यदि अम्बुलैंस उपलब्ध न हो, तो (रोगियों को) भेजने वाला डाक्टर उन्हें आवश्यकतानुसार स्कूटर/टैक्सी द्वारा यात्रा करने की अनुमति देने के लिए प्राधिकृत है और उन्हें 0.90/1.75 रु० प्रति कि.मी. निर्धारित दर से स्कूटर/टैक्सी के किराये की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। अन्य मामलों में, अर्थात् जो अपने आप अस्पताल जाने की स्थिति में हैं, लाभानुभोगी द्वारा मांग किए गए बस किराये का भुगतान किया जाता है बशर्ते कि दूरी 8 कि.मी. से अधिक हो।

(ख) जी, नहीं। बसई दारापुर में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल एक "रैफरल" (परामर्शि) अस्पताल है और वे सवारी व्यय आदि के भुगतान से संबंधित नहीं है। स्कूटर/टैक्सी के किराये के भुगतान में खर्च की गई राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति निर्धारित दरों पर उस कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा औषधालय द्वारा किया जाता है जहां से उन्हें अस्पताल भेजा जाता है। लाभानुभोगियों को दिए जाने वाले सभी भुगतानों की रजिस्टर में प्रविष्टि की जाती है और प्रतिपुर्ति की वास्तविक राशि के भुगतान के एक्ट में बीमाकृत व्यक्ति से रसीद ली जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गुजरात में हजीरा में तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस संयंत्र

5820. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुजरात में हजीरा में अलग से तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संयंत्र की अनुमानित लागत क्या है और इसको कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा हजीरा में एक तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस रिकवरी संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए एक

संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई है और वह सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, अगस्त, 1982 के मूल्यों के आधार पर संयंत्र की अनुमानित लागत 8757 लाख रुपये है। ऐसी संभावना है कि इस संयंत्र को पूरा करने में सरकार की अनुमोदन तिथि से बत्तीस महीने लगेंगे।

Violation of MRTP Act by Companies

5821. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many companies have violated the Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices and their names; and

(b) what action Government have taken against those companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) It is presumed that the reference in the question is about the Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices enquiries instituted by the M.R. T.P. Commission against the various companies for allegedly indulging into such practices. The details of the Monopolistic Restrictive Trade Practices enquiries instituted by the M.R.T.P. Commission during the period from 1st January, 1980 to 31st De cember, 1982 and theacti on taken thereupon by the Commission, are indicated in the statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT 6300/83*] It will be seen from the 'Action taken' column of the Statements that in certain cases contravention of legal provisions was not eventually established even though there was *prima facie* reason for instituting the enquiry.

Details of Indexport Subsidiary of Hindustan Lever

5822. SHRI NARAYAN CHOBEY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indexport Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindustan Liver Limited;

(b) if so, whether it has any premises or Staff of its own; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indexport Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindustan Lever Limited.

(b) and (c) According to the profit and loss account of Indexport Limited for the year 1981, the company spent Rs. 47,000 on rent indicating that it has rented premises. This Department has no information if the company has any premises of its own.

It has 3 full time and about 40 part-time staff on its roll.

Chelmsford Club Limited

5823. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI GULSHER AHMED:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1436 on 1st March, 1983 and state :

(a) whether the defendants had taken a plea before the High Court and also before Division Bench that the suit was not maintainable because the matters raised therein related to internal management of the Company and therefore action should be taken under the Companies Act;

(b) whether the defendants have taken a plea before the Company Law authorities that action against them under the Companies Act, should be deferred because their appeal was pending before the High Court;

(c) if so whether by contradictory stands at different forums the management is stalling action against them ;

(d) if so, the action proposed by Government; and

(e) whether they are considering action on the same lines as was taken against Delhi and District Association ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) This Department has not been a party in the relative proceedings before the Delhi High Court and is, thus, not in full picture about the stand taken by the parties to the suit. However, extracts from a copy of the judgement dated 19th May, 1981 (obtained informally) delivered by Single Judge of the High Court (in Suit No. 477 of 1980) purporting to be the plea taken by the defendants on this specific point are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-6301/83*] The said judgement is under appeal by the defendants before the Division Bench of the Delhi High Court.

(b) The Registrar of Companies, Delhi, had issued show cause notices for contravention of provisions of sections 211, 217 and 209 of the Companies Act, 1956 to the Company and its officers. The Company in reply to the show cause notice under section 211 ibid has taken the plea that a parallel enquiry by the Registrar of Companies should not be undertaken till the judgement of the Division Bench of the Delhi High Court. In regard to the other two show cause notices the company's reply is to the effect that there has been no lapse on its part in complying with the requirements and at any rate the defaults if any in this regard are purely of technical nature relating to minor items and not wilful or lacking in bonafides.

(c) and (d) The Registrar of Companies Delhi who is the disciplinary authority would take suitable action on the basis of the replies to the show cause notices given by the Company.

(e) The Company Law Board which is a quasi-judicial body has till now not contemplated action under section 408 against this Company as in the case of Delh and District Cricket Assoctation Ltd. However, if and when the need for initiating such a proceeding is felt, and the pending court proceedings do not come in the way, the Board may always consider this possibility in the event the basic ingredients of an action under section 480 are reasonably satisfied.

Installation of Solar Pump Sets

5824. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of solar pump-sets installed during the year 1982, State-wise;

(b) what is the result of their functioning; and

(c) what Government propose in regard to installing more solar pumpsets in the country during the year 1983?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the of House.

(b) The pumps are being used for micro irrigation, drinking water supply and demonstration/field testing. On the basis of information received so far, most of the pumps have been performing satisfactorily subject to normal maintenance.

(c) About 11 pumps have already been supplied in the first two months of 1983. Besides continuing the demonstration/field trial programme, Government also proposes to supply a limited number of pumps to individual farmers under a subsidy scheme for such devices.

Statement

Solar Pumps supplied or installed during 1982 in different States

States	*No. of pumps*
Andhra Pradesh	2
Gujarat	2
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	3
Orissa	1
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	4
Tripura	10
Uttar Pradesh	8
Delhi	1
	35

Requirement of energy during 7th plan period

5825. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the requirement of electricity for domestic nd industrial purposes in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps for speeding up development and expansion of Thermal and Hydro-power Stations in the country in the next Plan Period;

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(d) whether Government have also taken into consideration the price structure of electricity charges for household consumers; and

(e) if so, the details regarding the increase in electricity charges for domestic consumption during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Eleventh Annual Power Survey have assessed the demand of power in the country including the requirements for domestic and industrial sector upto 1991-92. A number of schemes totalling to 22381 MW have been approved by the Government for benefits in the Seventh Plan and subsequently.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing details of major changes in average rates in electricity tariff for domestic consumption during the last three years.

Sl. No.	Name of the Electricity Board.	Traffic rates in P/Kwh including electricity duty for domestic light and fans 30 kwh/month		
		As on 1-4-81	As on 1-4-82	As on 1-2-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.00	45.00	45.00
2.	Assam	60.00	60.00	60.00
3.	Bihar	53.00	57.67	57.67

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	42.16	52.43	58.16
5.	Haryana	40.00	40.00	45.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	39.00	39.00	44.83
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.08	33.08	33.08
8.	Karnataka	46.17	46.17	46.17
9.	Kerala	38.50	38.50	38.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	39.00 U :	46.50	46.50
		R :	44.50	44.50
11.	Maharashtra	38.25	37.25	37.25
12.	Meghalaya	45.00	45.00	49.00
13.	Orissa	37.25	57.50	57.50
14.	Punjab	41.87	44.67	44.67
15.	Rajasthan	44.00	46.00	46.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	38.00	45.00	45.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	52.00	52.00
18.	West Bengal	51.00	51.00	51.00
Name of the Electricity Department				
1.	Manipur	45.00	45.00	45.00
2.	Nagaland	59.00	64.00	64.00
3.	Sikkim	30.75	30.75	30.75
4.	Tripura	55.00	55.00	60.00
Name of the Union Territory				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	58.00	58.00	58.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	50.00	50.00
		*27.00	*27.00	*27.00
3.	Chandigarh	32.75	32.75	32.75
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52.13	47.55	47.55
5.	Delhi D.E.S.U.	29.00	29.00	29.00
	N.D.M.C.	31.00	31.00	31.00
6.	Goa	36.50	36.50	36.50
	Daman & Diu	48.15	48.15	48.15
7,	Lakshadweep	60.00	60.00	60.00
8.	Mizoram	48.00	48.00	48.00
9.	Pondicherry	38.00	38.00	38.00

* This rate is applicable for all places fed purely by hydel generating stations.

Conversion of 15% Gas into power by Gas-based petro-chemical units

5826. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA

SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has asked the proposed gas-based petro-chemical units to convert at least 15 per cent of the gas into power and use it for plants;

(b) if so, whether this decision was communicated to his Ministry and his Ministry has accepted the decision of the Planning Commission;

(c) is it also a fact that the Commission has expressed its view that in the present situation when the country is passing through a power scarcity phase, all the power intensive units proposed as well as existing units should set up their own captive power plants; and

(d) if so, what are the other suggestions made by the Planning Commission in regard to the increase of power and how many of them have been accepted by his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Planning Commission while reviewing the performance of industries/undertakings under the Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers, had felt that one of the major factors responsible for the loss of production at various plants is power cuts. To overcome this, they have suggested that all the new fertilizers plants should have capacity facility to meet their full requirements. They have also concluded that in the case of fertilizer plants, it would be of considerable advantage to permit the use of gas for steam generation in all gas based fertilizer plants. The Planning Commission have, however, not made any specific recommendations to the Department of Petroleum for conversion of atleast 15 per cent gas into power for use in gas based fertilizer plants. Department of Petroleum have since decided that gas would be made available for generarion of power in the combined cycle captive power plants of all future gas-based fertilizer plants.

Government consider favourable proposals for captive generation in the power intensive units like steel, aluminium, fertilizers, chemicals etc. Government have sanctioned several such eaptive power plants in the past.

Setting up of Solar Energy Research Units in Ladakh

5827. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire region of Ladakh receives over 300 sunny days in a year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in view of extreme shortage of fuel and other energy sources like electricity, coal and petroleum fuel etc. it will be highly beneficial to the local inhabitants as well as the Armed forces if a device for tapping renewable energy sources (solar energy) for heating, cooking and lifting of drinking and irrigation water could be found; and

(c) if replies to (a) and (b) above be in affirmative whether Government will consider to set up a Solar Energy Research Unit in Ladakh for the above purposes and if so, when and if not, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The average number of sunny days per year in Ladakh is estimated to be 270 to 290.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Some units for field trials/research like solar space heating systems, solar photovolatic systems for tube lighting etc. have

already been installed in Ladakh and their performance is being studied

Clearance of Solar Energy Project for Ladakh

5828. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal for devising new technique based on renewable energy sources (solar energy) for heating or residential houses in Ladakh has been submitted some time back by a private French Architect to the Government of India for clearance; and

(b) if so, whether the clearance for the Project has been given and if not, state reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project is under consideration of the Government.

Strength of Judicial Officers in Small Cause Court, Delhi

5829. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of judicial officers in the small cause courts in Delhi;

(b) whether this strength is adequate for the population of Delhi; and

(c) if not, whether one judicial officer of this level will be appointed after ten thousand population of Delhi so that the poor people may be able to approach them for redressal of their complaints ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The strength of Judicial Officers in Small Cause Courts in Delhi is two at present.

(b) and (c) The existing strength is adequate for dealing with the work presently assigned to these officers. The pendency of cases as on 1.2.83 was 3685.

The strength of judicial officers does not depend on the population but is based on the number of cases instituted and the disposal expected of the officers.

Non-payment to workers by an Indian Construction Company

5830. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1000 workers employed by a leading Indian construction firm of Delhi for the Baghdad University Projects in Iraq are not being paid and have been lodged in godowns;

(b) steps taken to get their grievances redressed; and

(c) whether any action will also be taken against the firm concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Payment of wages to approximately 1000 Indian workers employed by Indian Construction Company executing the Baghdad University Project was delayed from August, 1982 onwards owing to delay in payment of bills by the principal contractor. This delay primarily affected the portion of the workers' salary which is paid in foreign exchange and is remitted to India. The workers however continued to live in suitable accommodation at the construction site and were not lodged in godowns.

(b) About 876 workers who were employed by this construction company on Baghdad University Projects were sent back to India between 4th and 7th February, 1983. The workers had addressed a representation to this Ministry in this regard. The representation has been examined by the Government in consultation with the representative

of the worker and the representatives of the employers and a satisfactory solution has been found. All affected workers have now received their final payments. In such cases where there are discrepencies between the contracted wages and the actual payment, the Company has agreed to pay as per the contract. One concrete result of the tripartite discussions was that the repatriation expenses were borne by the company and each worker benefitted to the extent of about Rs. 4,000 on this account.

(c) Since the company has accepted to fulfil the major demands of the workers, action will be considered to be taken if the company fails to fulfil its commitments.

Compensation for the loss sustained to the workers

5831. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pelased to state what steps Government propose to take in order to compensate the loss in real wages which the workers have sustained ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : There already exists a system of payment of D.A. linked to consumer price index number in large segments of the organised sector. So far as the unorganised sector is concerned the rates of minimum wages of the workers in the employments included in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act are revised from time to time. At the 31st Session of the Lahour Ministers' Conference held in July 1980 it was decided that minimum wages be reviewed and revised, if necessary, once at least in two years, or on a rise of 50 points in the consumer price index, whichever is earlier. This recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation.

Loss suffered by Ancillary Industries as a result of Bombay Textile Strike

5832. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that Bombay Textile Strike has caused a loss of Rs. 2000 crores and seriously affected about a dozen other ancillary industries such as jute, dyes etc.;

(b) what is the total estimated loss including laying off of men in ancillary supporting industries; and

(c) whether Government propose to resolve this confrontation in the overall national interest ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Keeping the larger interest of workers in view, Government have set up a Tripartite Committee to go into the demands of the workers of Bombay Cotton Textile Industry. Meanwhile, Government have also announced an ad hoc amount of Rs. 30/- per month and recoverable advance of Rs. 1500/- to workers resuming duty. As a result, as on 2.4.1983, 58 mills were open with a total attendance of 1,16,606 comprising 13,581 technical and supervisory staff and 1,03,025 workers.

Dismissal of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of C.C.L.

5833. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons behind the recent dismissal of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Central Coal Fields Limited, Ranchi;

(b) is it a fact that the CCL has been making profit of Rs. 140 crores in 1982-83; and

(c) is it also fact that the Chairman-cum-Managing Director authored CILs off the Shelf Scheme in April, 1982 which is aimed at eliminating the Multi crore middlemen's business in the coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Services of Dr. B.L. Wadehra were terminated in accordance with the terms and conditions of his appointment read with the Articles of Association of Central Coalfields Limited.

(b) Profit earned/loss suffered by Central Coalfields Limited during the last 4 years is indicated below :—

(—)=Loss (+)=Profit

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Profit/loss
1978-79	(—) 19.90
1979-80	(+) 35.06
1980-81	(+) 83.36 *
1981-82	(—) 121.48

*excluding prior period adjustments.

1982-83 Accounts not yet finalised.

(c) In partial modification of the earlier scheme of unrestricted sale of coal introduced in 1980 which provided for sale without restriction of sponsorship etc., a revised coal distribution scheme i.e. 'DFF THE SHELF SALE OF COAL' was introduced by Coal India Limited in May, 1982 with a view to making coal, at identified mines with substantial stocks, available freely to customers on first come first serve and cash and carry basis.

Rehabilitation of Victims of Assam Riots

5834. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the details of relief granted, relief camps set up, hospitals opened and other support given to Assam for help and rehabilitation of the victims of riots in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The victims of riots in the Assam State have been accommodated in relief camps. At the peak period 3,10,700 persons were accommodated in 250 relief camps. They are being given relief assistance in the form of food supplies, cash doles, utencils, blankets and clothings. The children and nursing/expectant mothers are provided baby food/milk powder. 30 tonnes of bady food/milk powder have been supplied for this purpose. For medical care, 159 tonnes of medicines have been sent to Assam and temporary medical units have been set up in different camps. On return to homes, the affected persons are being provided assistance for re-construction of houses, purchase of seeds, replacement of lost bullocks and milch cattle and also maintenance assistance for some time.

All efforts are being made to repair damaged bridges on national highways and State roads for restoration of normal means of communication,

A sum of Rs. 10 crores (including Rs. 1 crore for repair of bridges) has been released by the Central Government to the Government of Assam to meet immediate needs of relief and rehabilitation.

Reduction of Kerosene Oil Quota of Ration Card Holders in Delhi

5835. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has reduced the kerosene quota of the ration card holders in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for the reduction of quota;

(c) whether the decision is proposed to be revised for the card holders who have no cooking gas; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to revise the earlier quota fixed for the persons who have not cooking gas with them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise,

Lay off in Industries in Tamil Nadu

5836. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Industries in Tamil Nadu which have declared lay off during the financial year 1982-83; and

(b) the number of such lay offs due to power shortage and due to excise duty rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The information which has been called from Government of Tamil Nadu will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Fixation of Pay of Staff/Artists

5837. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any category of staff/artists in AIR in whose case fixation of pay scale has been pending for more than fifteen years or so and they have yet to be given the benefits accrued to them consequent on Third Pay Commission's recommendation; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter and the steps contemplated by the Government for the expeditious disposal of their cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) While there is no Staff Artist in All India Radio holding appointment on contract basis whose pay scale is yet to be regulated, there is one employee of All India Radio, Panaji whose services had been taken over from Radio, Goa in whose case the fixation of pay scale remains to be finalised. His case is under correspondence with the concerned Departments for expeditiously finalising the matter.

Welfare Scheme for Landless Agricultural Workers

5838. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some schemes are under implementation in different States for the welfare of landless agricultural workers;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any such scheme for the welfare of the landless agricultural workers has been introduced in Orissa also; and

(d) if so, since when and the number of such workers benefited under the scheme in Orissa, district-wise, upto December, 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d) Under the 20-Point Economic Programme concrete schemes have been formulated and are being implemented for the welfare of rural workers and landless agricultural workers, all over the country, including the State of Orissa, for allotment of house sites, and agricultural land, provi-

sion of housing facilities, supply of drinking water, better health care, education, supply of essential commodities through a public distribution system, welfare of women and children by way of implementation of nutrition programmes in tribal, hill and backward areas, development of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes, provision of better wage employment through National Rural Employment Programme and assisting the "poorest of the poor" through Integrated Rural Development Programmes. Details of number of workers benefitted, district-wise in the State of Orissa, are not however, available.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Centre has asked the States to find a solution to the Punjab problem, a tripartite solution. Already, tripartite talks have succeeded. But the situation has let to violence. Please admit an adjournment motion on the situation in Punjab. Twenty persons have been killed in the Police firing. And the Government is responsible for precipitating a crisis.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष जी, गृह मंत्री से कहिये कि वह पंजाब की स्थित के बारे में एक बयान दें वहां ताजा स्थिति क्या है। आप हमें इस पर चर्चा का मौका दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साढ़े 4 बजे गृह नंत्री बयान देंगे।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you directing him to make a statement on Punjab ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is making a *suo motu* statement. I have got the letter.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां (एटा) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप श्री असरार अहमद को भी सुन लें।

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen. I will listen one by one. Why are you doing like this ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : (Calcutta South) : I have given an adjournment motion on the Punjab situation.

MR. SPEAKER : I have just tackled it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am putting forward my suggestion, Sir. I am suggesting something to the Government. The situation is grave. Government should negotiate with the saner elements among Akalis.

MR. SPEAKER : They have always said it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On account of the extremists, the situation has taken a violent turn. I want the Government.....

MR. SPEAKER : That is already there. You have come late.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What will you not allow ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have never said I will not allow this. I have only said that the Minister will make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you all speaking ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to give certain suggestions.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभी नेशनल पार्टीज से पी० एम० को बात करनी चाहिये। स्टेटमेंट से क्या होगा ? ऐसे तो कोई रास्ता नहीं निकलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The situation there is explosive.

My suggestion is this, Government should not allow matters to.....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कब उन्होंने कहा है टाक नहीं करने के लिये ? उन्होंने तो कहा है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You cannot talk with a rifle in your hand.

MR. SPEAKER : No; no.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The leaders should be invited. The extremists should be isolated.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, the extremists should be isolated.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, न ऐक्सट्रिमिस्ट्स को लेना चाहिये न उधर लेना चाहिये । राइफल की बात करने वाले सभी गलत हैं । मैं सवाल कर रहा हूं किसानों के अनाज के भाव के सिलसिले में आज जो गेहूं की फसल बाजार में आ रही है उसके भाव के सवाल को लेकर देश में सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं । उधर किसानों पर लाठी गोली चल रही है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि यह कायदा बनाया गया था कि किसानों की फसल का भाव···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मोशन दे दीजिये मुझे कोई ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पहले आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए । मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैंने अलाऊ नहीं किया है ।

मैं यह कहता हूं कि आप मुझे जो कुछ कहना है किसान के लिये वह मुझे किसी मोशन की शक्ल में दे दें, मैं बहस करवा दूंगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने काम रोको की शक्ल में दिया है । अगर देश का किसान मर रहा हो, उसकी फसल लूटी जा रही हो कम भाव पर, उसके साथ घोर अन्याय हो रहा हो तो क्या आप उसे नहीं रोकेंगे ? कितने किसान लोग पंजाब में पिटे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसान के लिये आप से सहमत हूं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस ने कहा कि मैं कम समझता हूं ? मैंने तो कम नहीं समझा, मैंने 4 दफे इस पर बहस करवाई है और भी बहस करवाने के लिये मैं तैयार हूं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर क्यों नहीं करवाते ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : बाजार में गेहूं आ गया है लेकिन अभी तक दाम तय नहीं हुआ । गन्ने की फसल खत्म हो रही है लेकिन गन्ने का पैसा नहीं मिला है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कितने लोग पंजाब के अन्दर···

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कब कहता हूं ? मैं तो कहता हूं कि काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर यह नहीं हो सकता ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या यह राष्ट्र का सवाल नहीं है ? क्या इसमें सरकार असफल नहीं हो रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप जानें ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : किसानों के मामले में सरकार हमेशा इधर-उधर करती है । आप कहते हैं कि बार-बार करवाते हैं, लेकिन इसका कोई रिजल्ट नहीं निकलता है । गेहूं बाजार में आ गया, गन्ना खत्म हो गया ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : बिजली मंहगी हो गई ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सरकार कतई किसानों के मामले में ध्यान नहीं दे रही है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उत्तेजित हो रहे हैं, मैं आपके जज़बात को समझता हूं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं उत्तेजित नहीं हो रहा हूं, मैं सत्य कह रहा हूं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन उसके साथ मैं भी उत्तेजित हो रहा हूं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह सरकार किसानों के हित के विरोध में काम कर रही है। आप सारी व्यवस्था करते हैं लेकिन सरकार पर उसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप बैठिये, मैं बोलने के लिये खड़ा हूं । आप कहते हैं, मैं जो करवाता हूं, लेकिन आप तो सदन के उसूलों से वाकिफ हैं । जो रूल आपने मुझे दिये हैं, उन से भी आप वाकिफ हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : किसानों के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है, उस पर बात होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब इन्कार किया कि मैं बहस नहीं कराऊंगा ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुश्किल यह है कि सरकार पर दबाव कैसे लाया जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बताइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप काम रोको प्रस्ताव कर लें तो होगा । गेहूं के दाम का एलान क्यों नहीं हुआ है ? गेहूं बाजार में आ गया, मगर सरकार का एलान नहीं हुआ ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कृषि मंत्री को यहां होना चाहिये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप आकर मुझे यह समझा दें कि मैं इसमें समर्थ हूं आपके उसूलों के मुताबिक···

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कालिंग अटैंशन कर ले सकता हूं, लेकिन···

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब एग्रीकल्चर पर बहस हो रही है, उस समय मैं नहीं ले सकता। मैंने 4 बार यह करवाया है और करवा दूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होगा भी नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात मैं समझता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गेहूं के दाम का एलान करने में देर क्यों हो रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे इस बात से सहमत हूं। मेरी राय आपसे खिलाफ नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि किसान को भाव मिलना चाहिये और पहले मिलना चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : फिर देर क्यों हो रही है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहलवाया गया है, लेकिन मैं इस बात को कैसे कर सकता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : We support this cause that government must announce the price of wheat. But they cannot claim that they are the sympathisers for the cause of the farmer. When they were in power, kisan was the most troubled person. Where were they at that time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : The issue of agricultural produce is very important and it should be discussed. But I want to know whether you suggested a little while ago that this House should neglect and be impervious to what is happening in the Punjab. The whole House is agitated about it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : When did I say it ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is there going to be a statement or a discussion or anything ? Because, you have said nothing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : When did I say it ? अगर आपने नहीं सुना, तो इसमें मेरा दोष तो नहीं है।

It is not my fault that you have not heard. I showed you the letter I have got. At 4-30 p.m., he is making a *suo motu* statement. That is what I said. The Minister is making a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am sure that you know that in the middle of this Punjab crisis the Government there also increased the rates and charges paid by Kisans, on water.

(*Interruptions*)

The two are connected. They are creating lot of provocation there by increasing water and electricity charges.

In the Punjab, on the farmers, when this other agitation is going on.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Cheugalpattu): A report has appeared in today's *Times of India*...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : I am on a different issue. I am just coming from Tamil Nadu. Only once in seven days is drinking water being supplied to my constituency in Dindigul, Madurai and in Coimbatore, that is, the Chief Minister's constituency, there is no water at all.

(*Interruptions*)

Drainage water is being supplied. I have got personal information. In spite of all this, my Chief Minister is not attending the Chief Ministers' Conference convened by the Hon. Prime Minister. He does not come to demand drinking water, he does not demand rice...

(*Interruptions*)

The Government there should be dismissed. That Government which is there should be dismissed. We do not get water, we do not get rice.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I want to mention about a report in today's *Times of India*...

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और डिसकशन करवा सकता हूं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपका कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस ले सकता हूं डिसकशन ले सकता हूं ।

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : उससे क्या फायदा होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फायदा तो उसका भी उतना ही होगा ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : (बदांयू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लोकसभा से अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए मेम्बर हूं । अभी 26 तारीख को वहां पर मिटिंग हुई थी । उसमें वी. सी. ने जो व्यवहार मेरे साथ किया वह मैंने आपके पास लिखकर भेजा है ।··· मेरा निवेदन है···

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कह रहे हैं आप ?

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपने दे दिया है तो मुझे देख लेने दीजिए ।

Nothing is going on record.

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने अपना मसला मेरे पास भेज दिया है, कानून के हिसाब से मुझे उसका पता करना पड़ेगा । आप मुझे देख लेने दीजिए । I will consider it and I will find out.

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने और किसी को भी एलाऊ नहीं किया है ।

(व्यवधान)**

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है। आपसे ज्यादा मेरी आवाज उठती है।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूं पहले, फिर बात करूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी बात को पूरी अहमियत देता हूं। सारा हाउस, दोनों ही पक्ष इससे सहमत हैं। इस बात पर मैं आपके साथ हूं कि भाव तय करने में जल्दी होनी चाहिए थी। अगर मेरी जेब में होता तो मैं अभी दे देता।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात को जाने दीजिए, मैंने सब देख रखा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खड़ा हूं और आप बोल रहे हैं, यह आपको शोभा नहीं देता है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार यहां पर बैठी हुई है, उसी से कह रहा हूं। आप तो मुझ से कह रहे हैं और मैं उनको सुना कर कह रहा हूं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब कहा, मैं नहीं ले रहा हूं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी कहता हूं फटाफट करना चाहिए था। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो काल अटेंशन भी ले सकता हूं, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको कह दिया, आपको बता दिया है कि पहले मुझे तसल्ली कर लेने दीजिए। मिस्टर असरार साहब···

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इनकी बात सुन लेने दो। श्री सत्य साधन, प्रोफैसर महोदय, श्री आचार्य जी बैठिए। मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं नियम के खिलाफ न आपके कहने से चलता हूं और न इनके कहने से चलता हूं। मैं जो कहता हूं आप सुन लीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप। मुझे बात कर लेने दीजिए। देखिए, एक मिनट।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K. K. TEWARI (Buxar) : One small submission, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewari do not force me.

मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूं आपकी इज्जत और मेरी इज्जत, इस हाउस की, दो नहीं है। मैं तसल्ली कर लूं, फिर जरूरत पड़ी तो आपको हाउस में भी इजाजत दूंगा और प्रिवलेज कमेटी में भी भेजूंगा। पहले इन का प्रिवलेज मोशन है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं करने देता। पहले मुझे तसल्ली कर लेने दीजिए। लैट मि गो इन्टू दिस। आप तसल्ली रखिए, आपकी इज्जत की रक्षा करेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग एटेंशन करूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

**Not recorded.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :

(1) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Recruitment and Conditions of Services of Registrar, Joint Registrar, Deputy Registrar and Assistant Registrar of Restrictive Trade (Agreements) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 221 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1983.

(2) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment of Members of Staff Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 225 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1983.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6271*] *83*] .

Drugs (Prices Control) (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs Prices Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) (published in Notification No. S.O. 226 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1983, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[*Placed in Library, See No. LT. 6272/83*]

Reviews on and Annual Reports of Coal India Ltd. Calcutta for 1981-82 and Singreni Colleries Company Ltd. Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) for 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6273/83.*]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Colleries Company Limited, Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No.LT- 6274/83*].

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs for 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands

for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Home Affairs for 1983-84.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6275/83*].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Thirty-Ninth and Forty-second Reports

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee :—

(i) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-second Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Central Government Health Scheme.

(ii) Forty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Port Blair.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth Reports

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to present the following (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings :

(i) Fifty-fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.—New Projects.

(ii) Fifty-sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.—Research and Development and New Projects.

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : चलिए, सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य न घोषित करने पर हम सदन से वाक-आउट करते हैं ।

12-22 hrs.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some others Hon. Members then left the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मैं एक मिनट अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी कभी न बोलना अच्छा होता है । Silence is always bliss.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कैपिटेशन फी के संबंध में दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग अटेंशन करेंगे । सोच रहे हैं । इट इस अण्डर माई कन्सीडरेशन ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will that be discussed ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होगा ।

श्री मती गायत्री देवी (कैराना) : किसानों का मामला आपको सबसे पहले लेना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले ही लेता हूं । चार दफा लिया है ।

श्रीमती गायत्री देवी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों का मामला आप आज ही तय करा दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हथेली पर सरसों तो मेरे से जमता नहीं है। जो मेरे से होता है, वह मैं करता हूं।

MR. NIHAR RANJAN (Laskar) :

12-24 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN) (Laskar) : Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, the Government of India have set up on 31st March, 1983, an Advisory Board...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORRTY (Calcutta South) : What about the statement on Punjab. Is this a statement on Punjab ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Statement on Punjab is at 4.30 p.m.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why not now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We want many Members to be present at 4.30 p.m. also. In the afternoon we do not find Members in the House. Therefore, we want that many Members should be present at 4.30 p.m. also.

12.24 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: WITHDRAWL FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA FOR THE NEWLY CONSTITUTED ADVISORY BOARD ON ENERGY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN (Laskar): Sir, As the Hon, Members are aware, the Government of India have set up on 21st March, 1983, an Advisory Board on Energy under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Pant. It includes represtantives from different energy sectors and also specialists and experts. The Board would be responsible for continuously reviewing the energy situation and propose future energy options on an intergrated and coordinated basis. The Board will assess the likely demand and availability of different forms of energy and suggest appropriate arrangements to meet the country's energy needs on an optimal basis. An important function of the Board will be to propose measures for energy conservation, energy substitution and more efficient use of different forms of energy.

2. The Board will be serviced by the Cabinet Secretariat. The Demand for Grants of this Secretariat for the year 1983-84 are already before the House for consideration. The expenditure on this 'New Service' could not be forseen and has not been incorporated in the Budget provisions for the year 1983-84. The Board is required to begin its work early and submit its reports. Delay in providing the funds would not be in public interest. Funds for meeting the expenditure on setting up of the Board and for meeting the day to day expenditure, viz. salary and allowances, office expenses and Travel expenses etc. have to be provided. It is accordingly proposed to withdraw Rs. 8-00 lakhs from the Contingency Fund of India and place it at the disposal of the Board.

3. This amount would meet the expenses of the Board up to the end of August, 1983. Expenditure on the Board will be included in the first supplementary estimates to be presented to Parliament in its next session and the advance mentioned above from the contingency fund shall be resumed to the Fund as soon as Supplementary-Appropriation Act in respect of the expenditure on the Board for the whole year is passed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS Rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No clarification on *suo motu* statements. You may discuss them when the Demands come.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No clarification on *suo motu* statements. I am not permitting anybody. You can speak on the Energy Demands.

Now matters under Rule 377. Shri Zainul Basher.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : Sir, I want to.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your name is not Shri Zainul Basher. I have called Shri Zainul Basher. Now matters under Rule 377.

12.26 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Statement made by President of Pakistan about Indian Muslims.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) :— Sir, the President of Pakistan is reported to have said that hundred million people in India are so ill-secured that they cannot reveal their Muslim identity. This remark of the Pakistani President is not only an unfriendly act against India, but is a direct insult to the Indian Muslims. The lives and activities of the Muslims in India is an open book for the whole world to see. Indian Muslims are behind none in practising their faith freely and fearlessly. On behalf of the Indian Muslims, I strongly protest against this uncalled for remark of the Pakistani President.

The right to practise one's own faith is guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. The religious minorities, in fact, enjoy more right than their fellow citizens belonging to the majority community. The Indian Muslims are competent enough to look after their own welfare. The propaganda indulged in by the Government of Pakistan in regard to the conditions of the Indian Muslims is politically motivated and is an intervention in India's internal affairs.

I urge upon the Government of India to lodge a protest to the Government of Pakistan against the unfortunate remark by the President of Pakistan. I am also taking this opportunity to tell the President and Government of Pakistan that they should try to set their own house in order, instead of taking any diplomatic benefits at the cost of the Indian Muslims.

(ii) Need for installations of T. V. Repeater Stations at Gwalior and Lalitpur.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : (Guna) : Madhya Pradesh, the largest State in the country, has the smallest area covered by telecast programmes. Before ASIAD '82, the State had only one TV Relay Station at Raipur. Though Repeater Stations were installed at Bhopal and Indore during the ASIAD, the north-west region of the State has been left totally uncovered. As Chanderi Micro-wave Tower does not have the capability, if a Repeater was installed at Lalitpur, it would cover Chanderi, Guna and parts of Shivpuri, Tikamgarh and Vidisha Districts of Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, a Repeater at Gwalior Micro-wave Tower would cover a wide area in Morena, Bhind, Datia, Gwalior and Shivpuri Districts. There are hardly any technological or financial constraints in the way of setting up television facilities these places. Gwalior is not merely on end-to-end terminal of NEC Micro-wave equipment, but it is also on the Micro-wave route on which the TV Signals travel. In addition, the telecast programmes for Indore and Bhopal can be relayed with the help of Repeaters through the Micro-wave towers installed at Gwalior and Lalitpur. The cost would come to a mere Rs. 1.5 lakh each.

The Government is, therefore, requested to set up 400 watt transmitters near the Micro-wave towers at Gwalior and Lalitpur to enable people living within an area of 15 to 20 km radius to view telecast programmes.

I would urge upon the Government to give immediate consideration to the demand for the installation of TV Repeater Station at Gwalior and Lalitpur.

(iii) Need to stop pilferage of Wheat and Diesel on trains between Paradeep and Cuttack.

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : Pilferage of wheat and diesel worth thousand of rupees from goods trains between Paradip and Cuttack has caused a great concern in the minds of the people of Orissa. The wheat comes to Paradeep Port by ship from foreign countries and then it is transported by train to Cuttack. The goods train leaves Paradeep station at 11 p.m. at night and reaches at 3 a.m. at Cuttack. The speed of the train becomes slow as soon as it approaches Baulang level crossing and finally it stops between Baulang and Bagadia level crossing. Then a group of persons comes near the train, take out at least 60 to 70 bags of wheat and 2 to 3 barrels of diesel each time. Then the train leaves for the station. In the process the train stops twice in a week and at least wheat and diesel worth Rs. 50,000 are pilfered each time. Therefore, I demand that the Hon.Minister of Railways should conduct surprise checks on the spot and take necessary steps to put an end to the pilferage of wheat and diesel.

(iv) Absorption of Employees of Malaria Research Project, Keonjhar, Orissa.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : The Malaria Research Project, being implemented in Keonjhar District of Orissa since 1978, is going to close down very soon. This will result in sudden retrenchment of about 90 persons who were recruited on temporary basis for this research project. The employees are qualified people, having been trained in Malaria Parasitology and Entomology after their B.Sc Degrees, and have already gained five years experience in the field. But they are being thrown into utter helplessness, when they are told that their services would no longer be required,

The I.C.M.R. is opening several such sister research centres at various places of the country, such as Shillong, Patna, Jabalpur, Bhubaneswar, Belgaon, Andaman and Nicobar Islands etc. The Medical research centre has already started work. This institution is doing research work on the same discipline in which the Keonjhar Project Personnel have already gained 5 years' experience. But unfortunately the I.C.M.R. is interested to recruit fresh candidates for its research projects, as a result of which these trained scientific and other personnel are deprived of the opportunity of continuing their service.

In view of this, I demand that the case of Keonjhar Malaria Research Project Personnel may be considered sympathetically and they may be suitably absorbed in the other I.C.M.R. projects at Bhubaneswar and other places.

(v) Indian foot-ball team for International Nehru Gold Cup Football Tournament.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

Indian Football Team in International Nehru Gold Cup Football Tournament failed miserably lossing all the games in Group League without earning a single point. Indian Football Team is only team in this Tournament who lost all the games amongst all the participants teams in the tournament. But in IX Asian Games Football competition, performance of our Indian Football Team was appreciated and praised not only by spectators but even by National and International Football experts. In last Asian Games many expressed their opinion that due to ill luck our Football team could not proceed further.

But in Nehru Gold Cup competition our miserable performance shattered our National prestige which we earned in last Asian Games through dedication of our Football team and selection of best talented players. Question is why it has happened in Nehru Football competition after creation of a separate sports Ministry of Cabinet rank ?

Experts say that due to selection of second grade team and politics of games are the reasons for miserable result and loss

of National prestige. Really it is an unfortunate state of affairs what has happened in Nehru Gold Cup Competition.

In these circumstances I would demand a thorough inquiry and request Minister of Sports to make a statement on the floor of the House in this regard so that such things do not recur in future.

(iv) Working Conditions of Scientists in various research institutions

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

The number of suicides among scientists in the recent past has grown rapidly. The self-immolation by an Associate Professor of Biochemistry at the Pant Agricultural University on September 14, 1982 is the recent one. There have been some 25 suicides in the past 20 years. An institution-wise breakup shows that in ICAR and IARI as much as seven scientists have committed suicide in 1960, 1970, 1972, two in 1975, 1978 and 1980. One scientist who committed suicide was prominently highlighted. Four scientists committed suicide at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) in Bombay (in 1979, two in 1980, 1981). There were three suicides at the Roorkee University in 1979.

The reasons in most cases are reported to be supersession, nepotism in appointments, harassment, suffocating and humiliating working atmosphere.

Thus, to save science and scientists, there must be an effective independent machinery at the Government level to redress the grievances of aggrieved scientists, and relief be provided to those who had been undergoing injustices for years. At the same time, all scientists must be governed by a uniform policy in the matter of their service without discrimination, and these institutions must be subjected to parliamentary control, public scrutiny and judicial review, to provide safeguards to the scientists.

(ii) Financial Assistance for Bijnor Unit of Uttar Pradesh Sugar Corporation Ltd.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र बिजनौर के अन्तर्गत 1934 में स्थापित उत्तर प्रदेश शुगर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड यूनिट-बिजनौर चीनी मिल की जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस मिल का राज्य सरकार ने दयनीय दशा को देखते हुए सन् 1971 में अधिग्रहण किया। तत्पश्चात् इसके विकास एवं आधुनिकीकरण के लिए पूरा प्रयास किया गया। लेकिन वर्तमान योजनानुसार इस मिल के आधुनिकीकरण एवं जीर्णोद्धार हेतु करीब 11 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति मिली है। उक्त रकम का अब तक भुगतान न किये जाने के कारण इस चीनी मिल की क्षमता बिगड़ती जा रही है, जो अब 1100 टन प्रति दिन पेराई क्षमता पर आ गई है। बिजनौर उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना उत्पादक जिलों में विशिष्ट स्थान रखता है। इस दृष्टि से गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ाने तथा चीनी मिल की क्षमता बढ़ाने हेतु आस्ट्रेलियन तकनीक के आधार पर एक योजना बनाई गई है, जिसके तहत इस मिल की क्षमता प्रतिदिन 4500 टन करने हेतु आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 12-3-82 को लाइसेंस जारी कर दिया गया है। इस मिल की भावी योजनानुसार 4.80 करोड़ रुपये प्रदेश सरकार एवं शेष रकम केन्द्र सरकार वहन करेगी। इसके लिए सारी औपचारिकतायें पूरी कर ली गई है लेकिन उक्त रकम को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा देने में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है। फलतः सारी योजना निरर्थक हो रही है।

साथ ही इस मिल पर जिले के गन्ना किसानों का करीब 33 लाख रुपये वर्ष 1981-82 का शेष है और फिलहाल भुगतान किये जाने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। इस कारण किसान गन्ना उत्पादन करने में असमर्थ हो जायेंगे। मिल कर्मचारी एवं श्रमिकों को समय पर वेतन

न मिलने से उनकी आर्थिक दशा दयनीय हो गई है ।

अत: कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इस संबंध में अविलम्ब यथोचित कार्रवाई की जाये और मिल का नवीनीकरण कराया जाये ।

(viii) Need of grant "No Objection" by Delhi Cantonment Board to Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking for electrification of area adjoining Naraina village

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Sir, large number of people residing in the area adjoining village Naraina in Delhi Cantonment are without electricity for a long time as the Government Board has refused to grant 'No Objection' to the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking which is ready to supply electricity to the area.

People have already deposited security money for getting electric connection and they are at a loss to understand why the Cantonment Board with its unhelpful attitude is causing them grave inconvenience.

To deny electricity to the people on the plea that the land will be required for Defence purpose is not at all convincing. In case of need, alternative arrangements will have to be made for those who have been allowed to occupy the Cantonment land.

I request the Defence Minister to direct the Delhi Cantonment Board to issue 'No Objection' to Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking so that the area adjoining Naraina village could be electrified immediately.

(ix) **Demonstration by the Railway employees in Delhi for interim relief and wage revision**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, today thousands of Railway employees have come to Delhi from different parts of the country to stage a massive demonstration in front of the Parliament House to demand interim relief to the Railway employees pending settlement of their other demands including wage revision based on parity with the wages of the public sector employees. On behalf of the Railway workers, a petition is also being submitted to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha urging an early settlement of the Railway workers' demands.

I request the Union Railway Minister to make a statement on the demands of the Railway employees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is very good that a former Railway Minister is making a demand of the Railway employees when he is not a Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, 80 per cent of them, I have already granted.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : It is supported by the Deputy-Speaker,

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12.42 hrs.

Demands for Grants, 1983-84—*Contd.*

(i) **Ministry of Defence**—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

Hon. Members, it was announced yesterday that the time for this debate was over and the discussion would be over when the Minister would reply to the debate immediately after the preceding item was over. Now, two more requests came to me from two hon. Members that they wanted to speak. All hon. Members are requested hereafter that they should give their names in advance when the discussion starts and they should also remain present throughout the discussion. In the present case, we are put in an inconvenient position because we have got requests from one ex-Mintster and from one very active Member, Shri Unni-

krishnan that may be allowed to speak, and I cannot reject those requests. Therefore, as a special case, I allow these two Hon. Members to speak and then the Minister would reply. This is allowed as a special case and this should not be quoted as a precedent. I would request them that they should speak very briefly and the Minister will reply thereafter.

12.43 hours.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I am grateful for your kindness extended to me. And I shall keep in mind your observations regarding the brevity of time at my disposal.

Sir, it is one of those area occasions where we should not be actually bothered much about time because we spend about Rs. 6,000 crores on the Defence expenditure and the only occasion that this Parliament has to exercise any vigilance of scrutiny over this important segment of our budgetary expenditure is the 6-hour debate. In one hour, we had been actually disposing of a thousand crores of rupees on an average So, I would also request you and this House not to grudge the time. That does not suggest that I am going to take more time.

Sir, the Demands of this Ministry are very crucial and there is no other forum because it impinges on the national security needs and the security environment of the country and the fitness of our Defence forces and the Defence production apparatus.

The only opportunity that we have had is the annual debate on the Demands of this Ministry.

As I reminded you, Sir, the expenditure this year has gone up to Rs. 5,971 crores for 1983-84. It may be true that in global terms or even considering the amount of defence expenditure incurred by China and Pakistan, we spend less. But it is also a colossal amount which we cannot ignore. The defence expenditure of any country and more so of ours should be viewed in the context of the global strategic environment and the fundamental need to preserve our territorial integrity and our national interest but it should be judged, if I may be permitted to say so, in the context of the socio-economic millieu of the country. It cannot be separated because the defence ultimately means defence in the minds of the people, how to train people, what kind of ideals to be put before them and how you are able to bring about certain cohesion and discipline in the country. It cannot be separated. Our achievements on the domestic front and the economic front alone is the best defence that can be built against any kind of invaders or invasions or any kind of security threats.

The threats to our national security remain. There has been massive build-up in our neighbouring country, in Pakistan prompted by the global imperialist interests of the United States and also some kind of support which they get from some other countries. We cannot also ignore the tremendous military machines that our neighbour China has and its tremendous potential for mischief and also the build-up in and around Indian Ocean, the developments that are going on, and also in the West Asian countries which are not very far from us, particularly, the OPEC countries with tremendous amount of resources. It is in this context, in the global, regional and national context, that our defence expenditure of the colossal amount must be viewed and judged.

While I would be the last one to grudge any amount spent on defence, we have always to bear in mind and, I am sure, the hon. Defence Minister would also do so, that we are a rich country, but we have a poor people. We are not only poor but this country is one of the biggest reservoirs of poverty and misery in the entire world. So, every rupee that we spend on anything a certain amount of alertness, a certain amount of cost consciousness, has to be kept in mind. I am sorry to say that this is not the case with the Ministry of Defence.

One of the social contradictions of this country is that on the one hand, we have

the largest number of illiterates in the country, on the other, we are the third biggest reservoir of technical and trained scientific manpower. So, we have also immense capacity to absorb and update technology of the most sophisticated variety. Therefore, the question has to be asked as to whether the expenditure that is incurred is necessary, whether the expenditute that is incurred is done with economy and cost consciousness and whether our defence capabilities have the required technological capability. Therefore, the Parliament has a right to ask : what do we do with the money that is voted ? What does the Defence Ministry and the Services do with the money ? It is not just enough to say that country's defence interests are paramount. Nobody in this country and in the House disputes it. But the Parliament has a right to ask the questions as to how the money is spent. It cannot be just said, by repeating *ad nauseam*, that the country's interests are paramount.

In the circumstances, as I have said in the past and also supported by many hon. Members that there is an urgent need for a parliamentary standing committee to scrutinise defence policies and expenditure which can meet more regularly and more often.

If I remember aright, it was one of the recommendations of both the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee in the past.

Our security compulsions make self-reliance in defence imperative. It is also of top-most priority. But as in other sectors of the economy in recent years, there has been a gradual slackness developing in our thrust for self-reliance.

There is a preference for imports. There is a climate. That is the economic climate and Defence Ministry also has not been free from it in recent years.

I am not questionining for a moment their nature of combat technology today. It is a very dynamic area of development and a very fast changing area of high technology and we cannot and we should not opt out of this. I am not suggesting it in the least. But it depends upon how, in the larger sphere of industry and economy, we build our own Research and Development effort and expand our industrial applications.

Therefore, it is very important if somebody questions some other developments like the main battle tank, it will not be judged and it will not be replied to in a very sensitive manner. The main battle tank was to be the project of 80s. I am sure the House would agree that we are in right 83 now.

I would request you to please take the Defence Mlnistry annual report and see p. 103 paras 11.1 and 11.2 :

> "During the year, progress was continued in completing the development work for various subsystems of MBT."

How many times, probably in the same pages, in the same paragraphs, the very sentence has been repeated. This sentence has been repeated in the annual reports of the Defence Ministry for the last five years.

You can check up. They continue to make progress in the sub-systems and continue to spend money voted by Parliament, but the project does not take off. The engine does not kick off. Should we question this or not ? Do we have a right to question this or not ? The hon. Minister is very extra-sensitive about this criticism. Earlier whenever there was some press criticism on this, the Hon. Minister replied that it was a pressure of foreign lobbies. I hope you will not suggest the same thing about my criticism. Unfortunately, most of the people who represent foreign lobbies are on the other side whether it is Snia Viscosa and Simmel of Italy who tried to brow-beat our officers—he should find it out—in the name of a lady VVIP, down to WETRA, a Danish firm with dubious Israeli connections. It is the same story.

I know yesterday the Hon. Minister for whom I have great respect has defended the

Israeli deal. But please don't forget he has also defended Mr. Antulay. He is a very good man with a brilliant mind, but unfortunately he has fallen among a pack of wolves.

Our attempt is to pinpoint your deficiencies and...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He also said how he supported Mr. Antulay.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : and correct them. The army alone imports. Rs. 1,600 crores worth of equipment. I am not saying that you should have updated your technology and absorbed it. But there are very many critical areas where enough capacity has been built in this country and if Defence Research Organisation can be revamped and the scientists are given more responsibility as well as facilities, it is possible to develop this.

In the DRDO there has been a complaint that the promotional avenues of the civilian scientists in the establishments and R & D are very much limited. It is very important if we have to avoid certain imports, that highest priority must be given for our scientists and for those who work in our defence research establishments and production centres so that we can avoid these imports. For example, now we are importing, I was told, 25,000 pieces hf machine pistols and Rs. 90 crores worth of heavy machineguus. India at one time, at the time of Mr. Krishna Menon when he was Defence Minister, started entering a new era, a new phase, of defence self-reliance in defence capabilities. We produced the famous Ishapur rifle. It is possible for us to produce not only the 7.62 mm Ishapur rifle, Belgium design, but also the very same things which we are importing now. I would like to know from the Defence Minister as to what is the total import content of our defence expenditure. Parliament ought to know this. When we vote such a colossal figure as Rs 6,000 crores for expenditure and a colossal amount of precious foreign exchange on importing equipment, Parliament ought to be kept in mind, it has to be taken into confidence, and told as to what is the total import content of our defence expenditure.

Before I conclude, I want to say this. It is not only important due to historical reasons, we have been and rightly so placing a lot of emphasis on the development of our army, but in the changing horizons it is also very important that our naval capability should be built up. Dr. Swamy, while speaking the other day, talked about our submarine fleet and nuclear propulsions. Well, in cases like this it is better that we leave the choice to the Defence Ministry and our defence strategic experts rather than involving ourselves in this kind of debate. If necessary and if it is important that we go in for nuclear propulsions, then it should be done. But in any case we cannot afford to take a slack view on the developments in the Indian ocean. In a fundamental sense, that is the long range implication of threat across the Ocean and from the Ocean. Because of the changing requirements of war machines and the global strategic environment, highest priority should be given to our naval capability. There was some talk, and it was announced, that there would be a Naval Academy in Kerala, in Ezhimalai. But recently last week I have seen some statements from certain teams — I do not know whether they are asked by the Minister to make such statements and whether it was warranted —that we will have to look for other places. I would like him to clarify this issue because it is an issue which is agitating the minds of People.

Now I want to say this before I conclude. In a fundamental sense, China has been a factor which altered our thinking on many things and particularly changed our perspective on our defence needs, which completely changed the entire economic development pattern since 1962. But I remember at that time—and I happened to read it again a little while ago—General Thimmayya saying that there is fundamentally no answer to this threat other than through political and diplomatic means. I am not the least suggesting that we should surrender our rights or our soverignty or should compromise on anything.

13.00 hrs.

But this is very important in the present context of developments and with the

dialogue between Soviet Union and China and I was also told that Soviet Union is asking Vietnam to settle with China and I do not see any reason why India should also not settle with China or that China should not settle with India. So it is very important to keep these factors in mind when we approach this problem. I have no doubt that if it is not done in the near future, it may not be possible at all to achieve any kind of understanding with China and that would be a permanent load on the future generations which may not be forgotten. I am one of those in this very House who have been very sensitive on this point and almost said that we should not have it unless they surrendered. But the more I think about it, the more I think that it is very important that in terms of our future defence needs and requirements, in the overall national interests both from the point of view of defence, our security interests and our economy, we should move in fast in the direction that Gen. Thimmayya has suggested at that time.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : In the very, brief time at my disposal I will deal with only one element in this defence debate which I think is of great importauce and that is the problems of defence pensioners. This is important because of three reasons. Firstly, because of their long and meritorious services rendered in the most difficult conditions. You must have visited places like Kargil or places like Arunachal Pradesh where the living is very difficult and it is almost impossible for a human being to survive. There also our Defence personnel have given the best years of their lives. So we owe it to them to see that their interests are safeguarded.

Secondly, the rising cost of living which has adversely affected all sections and also the pensioners along with the decline in their own physical and mental powers as they grow older. This is really a very important case.

Thirdly, because of the impact on fresh recruitments. Let us not forget that the pensionary benefits which the Defence Ministry gives has an important impact on the type and calibre of people who join the Defence Forces and, therefore, if you improve the pensionary benefits, you are not only doing the right thing by the pensioners but you are also helping to attract a better calibre of persons to the Defence Forces which is very important for the future. These three points I would like the Hon. Minister to kindly clarify in his reply.

In a historic decision the Supreme Court in its judgment of 17th December 1982 struck down the Government order that pension enhancement would affect only those people who retired after 1st April 1979. The Government issued an order which was struck down by a Five Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court headed by the Chief Justice and they have said that this is discriminatory and violative of Art 14 of the Constitution and that, therefore, it is illegal. Now I want a clear assurance from the Minister that the Government will accept this judgment with good grace and implement it speedly....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are filing a review petition.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Because it seems to me that instead of accepting it, the Government is now trying to delay the matter and trying to go back and get this unanimous verdict of the Supreme Court reversed. I would submit with all the emphasis at my command that it does not behave a government of this nature where six thousand crores of rupees are being spent and which we are now voting and you are not able to accept a Supreme Court unanimous verdict. This is very, very – I do not want to use any strong language because I am not in that habit...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This clarification should be sought from the Finance Minister. He is only Ex-Finance Minister.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Ex-Finance Minister and present Defence Minister. I do not think it is fitting. I do not think it is appropriate for the Government to be have in this fashion. I would urge him to please accept it with good grace and implement it.

Secondly, there is the problem of commutation of pension.

When a Defence personnel retires, fifty per cent of his pension commuted over the next ten years can be commuted and paid in cash so that he can settle down. What happens ? Life is increasing; longevity is increasing. Government not only recovers what it has given but some times even two to three times more. I will give you one instance. One Hira Singh, a subedar, retired in 1946. He received Rs. 3700 and Government has already got back Rs 8250 and he is permanently crippled. Similarly a major living in Jullunder— General Saheb will bear me out— retired in 1963; he was paid Rs. 38,250; more than Rs. 50,000 he has paid back to them. Sir, what is this? Is it not possible to have a Cut-off date ? If these pensioners live (as we hope they will) upto a certain age, is it not the duty of the Government to restore the pension after that money has been recovered? All right, put on a little interest if you like but give it back ultimately. And I understand that the Petitions Committee has made a very strong recommendation to this effect. That is the second point that I would make. And the third and final point is this. I have mentioned this earlier. The Resettlement programmes are not going on satisfactorily; and the reservations which are meant for ex-servicemen are not always available to them. I had suggested that instead of only a Director General of Resettlement, there should be a ful-fledged Resettlement Commission which would be given this task of ensuring that the resettlement goes better and the reservations that are kept for ex-servicemen are actually filled.

I would be grateful if the Hon. Minister could clarify these points.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : It is a pity that when such an important thing is being discussed (involving nearly a sum of Rs. 6000 crores) an overwhelming majority of members are having coffee in the hall outside; nobody has bothered to listen to what the Defence Minister has to say...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : That shows they have full confidence in me,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In you ? You would prefer us to walk out also, and remain out, to show our confidence ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In being absent from the House there is no opposition and ruling party here; all are alike; there is no difference.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Proportionately we are more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In absenteeism, all are one, both sides.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : Sir, at the outset I wish to express my gratitude to all the political parties for the unanimous support which they have given to this Demand.

The Debate has demonstrated that whatever our differences in other matters, whatever our emphasis in respect of certain items, on the issue of national security and national defence the country stands solidly together and that it will stand together like this in any eventuality. We have demonstrated this today in our Debate. The fact that a few people are here or not here does not matter because the points of view have been expressed by the leaders of the party or the representatives of the party and it shows that all the political parties today have fully endorsed the Demands for Defence today. This does not mean that there are no differences of opinion to all. Certainly there are differences in emphasis; there are differences with regard to approach and there are differences with regard to perceptions and it should be so. After all, it is only by mutual exchange of thought and ideas that we can make progress. It will be a sad world if all of us agreed with everybody. It will be a mad house indeed if everyone agreed with everybody else. Then, what is there to discuss ? What is there to speak ? What is there to think of ? Therefore, it is appropriate that we must have different points of view force fully expressed on the subject. I am happy to say that we have received a wealth of ideas during the course of this Debate. I am well aware that it has been an easy task to defend the Demands for Grants in this House. At the same time, it is a most difficult task

perhaps the most onerous task to defend the country. Therefore I must exercise all the ability that the Government has in seeing that the defence of the country is maintained at its peak efficiency and that no quarter is given to complacency of any kind. In fact Mr. Indrajit Gupta in the course of his speech said that there is a suspicion that the Government have taken this matter of defence with an amount of complacency and that they have not fully appreciated the threat perspective in the present context. Well, I want to assure him, in fact I want to emphasise, that the Government are fully aware of the danger, the security environment, the threat perspective that the country is facing and it is preparing itself to meet any contingency that may arise as a result of activities not of our making but of others and other powers and other Governments.

Now, Sir, I will briefly mention what our defence policy is. We are committed to non-alignment and peace. We have no territorial ambitions and we do not want to take any part of anybody's land and therefore we can assure all our neighbours that as far as we are coneerned, we have absolutely no territorial ambitions and we do not propose or do not even entertain, even this slightest idea of having any claim whatsoever on any other country's land or territory.

Secondly, we do not seek to assume the mantle of leaderships on any group or of any region or of, any area. Whenever one assumes the role on the title of leadership in a particular area, then he starts working towards it, with the result he creates situations in which either he pushes himself forward to the detriment of the interests of others or creates a situation in which he will be recognised as a leader of the area. Sir, I again repeat that we have no such ambitions whatsoever. We do not propose, we do not seek the mantle of leadership of any area and therefore our activities will not cause any disturbance to anybody around us or in any part of our region.

Thirdly, we are committed to the its ciple of settlement of all issues and utes by peaceful negotiations and that again must assure all our neighbours and all our other countries that our preparations and our defence policies will not in any way impinge on their security, on their sovereignty and so on. But unfortunately it is a fact of history that nations committed to peace are not immune from aggression by other countries. Even as a person who observes the rules of the road is not immune from traffic accident because someone else violates the rules of the road and causes an accident. Even so, countries which are committed to peace and do not want to create any situations but want to settle all their disputes in a peaceful manner may yet be drawn or forced into a situation in which they will become the victim of aggression Therefore, merely professing or protesting to the world that we have peaceful intentions, that we have no territorial ambitions, etc. will not absolve us of the responsibilities of maintaining our defence at the peak level of efficiency in order that we may guard our national integrity as well as the territorial sovereignty.

That is why, when we found that the environment was slightly changing to our detriment, the Prime Minister, as the then Defence Minister, immediately called for a revision of the Defence Five Year Plan. The original Plan of 1979-84 was revised and updated into 1980-85 Plan. Unfortunately, I cannot give you the figures, but I can tell the House, and take the House into confidence to this extent, to say that we have provided in the updated new 1980-85 Plan for all requirements to meet the situation that might arise as a result of the change in the environment around us and also to make us feel confident that our position will not be threatened in any manner.

Now, this has been done and the process is going on. I will deal with each one of these aspects and will come to that a little later, but at the present moment, I wish only to say that we have taken full note of this; we are not in any way feeling over confident. On the contrary, we have made provisions for a larger investment in defence on account of the change in the sceurity environment.

Now, what is the security environment ? India has no direct threat from any industrialised powers of the world, but then the industrialised powers of the world have in their programme of security arrangements in certain regions included our neighbours in what they call the strategic consensus, and are supplying them with arms and equipment which are far far in excess of the country's own defence requirements. To put it bluntly, the United States has included in its strategic consensus Pakistan and has in pursuance of that policy provided Pakistan with artillery, with aircraft, with naval vessels, submarines etc. which are far in excess of the requirements of that country for the defence of that country. In explanation it was stated that in order to defend Pakistan against a situation arising in Afghanistan, United States was giving all these equipments. I wonder, how submarines and warships can help Pakistan in defending themselves against Afghanistan. This is obvious. By giving them equipment, military weaponry and sophisticated armament not related to the needs which they profess, but very much more in excess, it creates a situation, in which our own security is threatened.

As I said elsewhere, if my neighbour stores gun-powder on his side, the natural reaction for me would be to store gunpowder also on my side But I am not doing it. I must at least have the liberty to have a fire-engine on my side so that it may quench any accidental fire that may take place. And it is our strategy, therefore, to see that such of those equipment and weaponry which the neighbour is getting is met by sufficient weaponry on our side so that we are not taken or caught unawares. We do not know once a conflugeration starts what will happen in the area. Then all these questions about saying that this weapon is intended only for defence against one country will have no meaning. At any rate the scientists have not yet invented an artillery which will shoot only in one direction. It will certainly be used against everybody. And in this context, therefore, we have got to be prepared and we have got to take note of the situation and arm ourselves to the best of our ability.

At the same time, I want to repeat that we will not spare any effort to create an atmosphere of peace and goodwill towards Pakistan and will try to improve and normalise our relations with them. We will take advantage of the offer which has come from Pakistan and negotiate for a peaceful settlement of all issues. Actually we are now engaged in the process of establishing a joint commission and none of these efforts will in any way be reduced.

But at the same time, while we pray to God, we must also keep our powder dry.

Now, I have to take note of the situation in the North East.

So far as China is concerned, Hon. Members are aware that the new Chinese policy, which has been now enunciated expresses a desire to establish normally between India and China. We fully reciprocate the desire of China to have normal and friendly relations with them. At the same time, we cannot but fail to take note of some discordant notes or sounds which appear from time to time with regard to the border situation. Therefore, as I said, while we are hoping that there will be a friendly and peaceful solution of the differences between our two countries on a small matter like a border issue, we cannot take for granted that the situation is now completely free from any threat perspective. We have, therefore, to take note of this and also arrange for the same. When I come to the weapons, I will have to refer to this, because a number of questions have been asked why certain kinds of weapons have been purchased. That is why I am laying the foundation for this.

So far as the Indian Ocean is concerned. Hon. Members have themselves stated very clearly that it has become, instead of a zone of peace. As we wanted a scene of rivalry, and a number of battle-ships, submarines and all kinds of vessels are now going criss-crossing in the Indian Ocean.

And our off-shore installations like th Bombay High, our exclusive economic z and also our island territories of Andan

as well as Lakshadweep have become vulnerable. Our responsibility to take care, and defend these areas has become greater on account of the threat perception in the Indian Ocean. The situation, therefore, has called for a certain amount of emphasis on the development of our Navy.

All these things, when added up, really came to an astronomical figure for the Defence of all these areas—the north-west, the north-east, the north, Indian Ocean and all these things. Therefore, when Hon. Members said that every rupee spent should be utilized to the best advantage, I entirely agree with them. It will be the endeavour of the Government to see that we get the best results for every paisa, leave alone every rupee spent on defence.

A large number of Members have praticipated in the discussion. On the Government side, Shrimati Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat, my esteemed friend Gen. Sparrow, Shri Madhavrao Scindia, Shrimati Kaur, Shri Mishra, Shri Dogra, Shri Rajesh Pilot, Shri Parashar, Acharya Bhagwan Dev and Shri Uttam Rathod have made very valuable contributions. I will be dealing with the points raised by them in general; and if there are any specific points, I will come to them individually. On the other side, Shri Hannan Mollah who is a member of the Consultative Committee, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Dr. Subramanium Swamy—I am surprised he is not here—Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri Negi, Shri Daya Ram Shakya and Shri Jakkayan all participated and gave some very valuable suggestions.

I shall deal with certain broad aspects first. I agree with Mr. Unnikrishnan that this is the only opportunity in a year to deal with one of the most important subjects of our Government; and, therefore, I shall not only merely reply to the debate, but will go further and give a picture of the defence situation in our country. The first thing I would like to mention is that the grim prospect before us will be better understood if I give from the military balance for the year 1982-83, the kind of weapons which Pakistan is now having in its armoury. I will not give the numbers. But here, there is nothing secret. It is in this book.

They are : F-16, Mirage-3 and 5, improved MIG-19, T-37C aircraft and M-48 tanks. They have got 155 mm. towed guns. They have got also 155 mm. self-propelled variety. They have anti tank-missiles carrying helicopters and 203 mm. guns.

They have a very impressive array of equipment and it is therefore necessary for us to make our defence equally strong, equally effective and to some extent a little better than what they have; because they have to defend only a small border whereas India has to defend a very larger border. Any confiagration in any one part of the country may not be confined to that part, but may lead to conflagration in other parts also so that our Defence cannot take it granted that if there is trouble only in North-West it will be confined to North-West; it may lead to conflagration on other sides, and we have got to prepare ourselves for defence on all sides, if there is one attack or one trouble in one area.

So, we are now going ahead with our army plan and Army will now be equipped with the most modern and sophisticated weapon system so as to maintain superiority in the battle-field. We are upgrading the Vijayanta Tank. Shri Indrajit Gupta said that it was a tank to be discarded in 1984. Now, it is not going to be discarded; it is being upgraded. We are having a new armour which I have mentioned is the best in the world. This *Kanchan* armour can be fitted to any tank including the Vijayanta Tank and, therefore, we will be fitting our tanks with an armour the like of which nobody so far has. It may be that somebody else will come up with something better. But, today, nobody has it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Have we got production facilities ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, I have taken note of every one of the words mentioned by every one of the members. We have established Pilot production facilities. The raw materials are available in

our country and it is really a feather in the cap of our Defence Research and Development Organisation.

Apart from the Vijayanta Tank armour with which we are going forward, the other systems in Vijayanta Tank will also be upgraded. We will be having more effective ammunition and other improved subsystems.

The second line is the T-72 Tanks. Now, I don't have to dwell at length on this T-72 tank because my esteemed friend, General Sparrow, who himself is a General, who commanded the Tank, has given a certificate that T-72 is far superior to the tank which Dr. Subramaniam Swamy mentioned in the course of his speech. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy—I am sorry, he is not present in the House; otherwise, I would like to make a joke—his information is penultimate and not the last. All the information he gave to the House is just one stage behind the present development; and this penultimate information has put him always in the wrong. (Shri Madhavrao Scinida : Always put him in the penultimate position. This T-72 Tank, as General Sparrow has said, has got all the capabilities and that is also being upgraded.

After all, the Soviet Union is one of the biggest powers in the world. They are technologically superior to many countries in the world. They are feared; they are respected; and it is not for people who read magazines to criticise the performance of various types of equipment which are produced by experts in that field. At any event, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when we go for purchase of this equipment, we have an Assessment Committee, consisting or the users, namely, the Army, the Defence Research and Development Organisation, and the Director-General, Inspection. All these people test these things and then we order for this kind of instruments and weapons. Now, you can read some newspapers or you can read some magazine and then say that such and such a thing is good, or it is not good, or that is bad. But as a Defence Minister, I have to rely not on the opinion expressed in journals, but on the expert advice of my Chiefs who are answerable to me for the performance of the equipment which they advise me to buy. Therefore, it is very important that we go by their advice.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : They should also read the journals.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : They will not read these journals; they will read other journals; they will read technical journals, that is what I mean.

Now, we are developing this MBT, the Main Battle Tank. A number of Members criticised this Main Battle Tank. They said, "Seven years have passed, eight years have passed, you have not done anything." In fact, I was surprised that a well-informed Member like Shri Madhavrao Scindia said that it is a dismal failure. I want to remind the House and the Members that it took sixteen years for West Germany to develop their Leopard tank, it took 18 years for America to develop their XM tank and you ask me to bring out a tank like a rabbit out of the hat, like a magician, and say, 'in seven years you have not done anything, and you denigrate our people who are working at it ? I am very sorry. In fact, you seem to have an impression that Research and Development is something like buying a platform ticket through an automatic vending machine. You put the coin in the slot and draw something. On the contrary, you may put a lot of money and you may not get anything at all ! And you may not put in much money and yet you may get a break through. All that I can assure the House is, we are doing persistent work on the Main Battle Tank and we are having a measure of success in all the other areas. For instance, in the suspension : The Main Battle Tank will have a hydro-pneumatic suspension. It will have the latest comparable sophistication. Now, we are working on all these things and we have made slow progress. Where we are stuck up is in the engine. It is true, that Hon Members said that 'we have so many scientists and

we have so many brilliant people in the country, can you not make it ? It is true, we have a large number of scientists. But we do not have the industrial engineering infrastructure in the country to precisely convert these scientific ideas into designs. That is the weakness in the country; and that is why we are not able to do it. Everybody knows how to make enriched uranium. You only have to rotate uranium in the cast, at 50,000 r.p.m. and, then the uranium gets enriched. Everybody knows; everybody will say. Any student of science will say But, who will make that instrument which will rotate at 50,000 r.p.m, (in one minute) and be able to bring that kind of engineering, into existence ? That is the thing ! We are not able to do it. There are other countries which have not been able to do it. There are only very few countries which have been able to do it.

Therefore, it is not merely a question of having a scientist, but it is a question of having the infrastructure, the industrial engineering infrastructure, for translation of ideas into designs. It is that we do not have; we are trying to fill up the gap. Therefore, I would plead with my friends to give a little more encouragement to those who are working in the most difficult field of developing an engine. A few countries have developed engines. Many of the countries have gone and bought engines from other countries. Therefore, the attempt which we are making for the last nine years to develop an MBT must receive the fullest supprt from all of us, so that we march ahead in the areas of a sophisticated modern comparable tank.

We are also going to have the infantry combat vehicle. The thing will be first imported. Then it will be manufactured. The factory will be established in Medak near Hyderabad. We are developing anti-tank missile. It will be introduced first and then produced under licence. Then we will have the communication system in the Army modernised with greater computerisation in the field. These are some of the areas in which we are progressing already fast. I have no doubt that when I come here again, I mean, the Minister of Defence, with the proposal—this is a part of reply to Mr. Pilot's question also—you can ask as to what has been done to many thing which we have said that we will do.

(*Interruptions*)

So far as the Navy is concerned, in 1978-79, the amount allotted to it was Rs. 261.88 crores. Today in 1983-84, we have allotted Rs. 680 crores. But the expenditure on the Navy does not really reflect the actual acquisition of ships and other equipment. The reason is that it takes time to manufacture a ship where our manufacturing is invoved. Therefore, when we start a new thing, we will be spending a small amount. Secondly and more importantly, when we buy ships from abroad, our down payment is only 1/15th. We make 1/15th payment two year after we get the ship. Therefore, the result is that the value of the vessels physically in your possession is far in excess than the amount you have allocated in that year's budget. Therefore, when you say that the Budget allocation is 11 per cent or so, it does not really reflect the amount of vessels and other equipment we will be buying in that year.

Therefore, you cannot judge from this, whereas if you buy, for instance, ammunition, the whole thing has to be paid for immediately. In certain other cases, you have to pay immediately the whole amount but in the case of Naval vessels, since the payment is spread over a number of years the amount which is allocated in that year is only a small part of the total assets which we have acquired in that year.

Now, I will give you a brief idea of what we are going to get. From indigenous construction, we will have advanced frigates—the S.S.K. (Submarine to Submarine Killer) Submarine and corvettes. Additionally Mazagaon Docks will produce Missile boats Seaward Defence Boats, and other Vessels. One Seaward Defence Boat has been delivered.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about radar ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will come to that. Why are you in a hurry ? You don't want to know what is currently being done we will be producing Mine Hunters, Survey Vessels, Torpedo Recovery Vessels and so on. I won't give information with regard to imports because there will be a herdle of people coming and...

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Missile from Israel.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has been bitten by the Israeli bug.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But not by Jethmalani.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But the Garden Reach Workshop is in a bad shape.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will give you that. When I deal with the public sector units, I will deal with that. Our Research and Development Wing has developed an indigenous sonar system and preliminary trials have shown encouraging results. About the Fleet Air Arms, we have six Islanders deployed in the Andamans. This will provide reconnaissance cover in that area. As you know, we have an aircraft carrier and are acquiring certain number of Sea Carriers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You have only one aircaft carrier.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : But other people in this area do not have even that. We are the only person having an aircraft carrier.

We will have to get and we propose to get missile-frigates, missile-boats, mine-sweepers, etc. to strengthen our Navy. We have developed the A.P. SOM Sonar System and it has been installed in our Leander class frigates. We are also going to have a long range maritime patrol aircraft the IL 38—and this will help very much in our patrolling the areas—the far flung areas outside.

One other point was made by Shri Subramaniam Swamy and has been repeated by some other people also, that we should go in for nuclear-powered submarines.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Show some guts there.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : My answer is we reserve the option.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What does that mean, that Mr. Venkataraman's mind looks like a cat's mind.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : I had mentioned generally about nuclear-powered vessels, not just submarines. Are you contemplating this ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is not a matter which can be discussed.

When I say I reserve the option, I mean this question is open, that is all.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Tomorrow the international Press will only carry this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The next subject which I would like to deal with is Air Force. Here again I will meet some of the points which have been raised by some of the hon. Members. We have got the Jaguars. We bought 40 in fly-away condition, 45 we are assembling and another 31 we are going to manufacture in raw-meterial phase and then close. After that we are not going further, the reason being that by the time this is finished, the new aircrafts would have come.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They would have become obsolete

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes But, at the moment, that will be far of 2000 AD. But at the moment Jaguar is the best deep penetration strike aircraft.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : So you support the Janata decision.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But Janata is not your decision.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I was under my influence.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I mentioned earlier about our northern borders. Unless we have deep penetration strike aircraft, we cannot go far beyond the northern areas. That is why this assumes importance.

DR. SUBRAMANIM SWAMY : Northern or western ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : North and north-eastern.

(*Interruptions*)

I have said a lot of things in your absence about a country to which you seem to be so much committed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I hope it is as a joke. Otherwise, I will have to get up and answer, which will be struck cff the record.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The word "committed" is not offensive. If you want to say you are not committed, we may strike it off.

Our answer to F-16 is Mirage 2,000. Here again, the information of my hon. friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, is penultimate. The latest assessment of these two aircrafts is that they are just of the same class as F-16, and they have certain other advantages over F-16, contrary to his opinion. It has a multi-mode radar; it can look up and shoot and look down and shoot. He told the House that it cannot do this. Now this aircraft has been brought for the purpose of givining confidence to our airman that we have something which is a match to what the others have and, after the contract has been entered into, it has given a lot of inspiration amongst our Air Force that we are having today a much better one, at least something on which they can rely as being equal, if not superior, to what the other person has.

So for as the option for manufacture is concerned, we have not decided and we will take the decision later. It would depend on a number of factors, the most important factor being, what is going to be the kind of futuristic aircraft that will be available to us. As you know, F-16 and Mirage have only one engine. It is possible somebody may come up with a double engine. Therefore, it is not possible to make any decision on this now; it will depend upon the kind of futuristic improvements which are going to be made in this kind of aircraft.

In addition, we have the improved versions of MIGS. I want to assure the House that while Pakistan has got F-16, or rather USA has got F-16, the British the Jaguar and the Soviets the MIG we have all the three in our country.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I hope you do not confuse the pilots.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am sure it will confuse men like Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, but it will not confuse the pilots. Each one has its distinct characteristics. Therefore, there is no question of confusion. One is a deep penetration aircraft; the other is an aircraft with agility; the third is a combat aircraft. Therefore, each one is required in a special situation. So, there is no question of any confusion arising in anybody's mind.

And we are having the weapons system of air-to-air missiles and surface-to-air missiles and natually, air-to-surface missiles etc.

One point was raised about the transport aircraft. It is true that our old aircrafts, particularly the transport aircrafts, are becoming less serviceable, they are over-aged. That is the position now. And here we are going ahead with purchase of AN-32 aircaft for transport and we do hope that we will be able to further increase our transport fleet in the course of the next two years.

I will now deal with the R & D part of it. Mr. Swamy said that there has been an electronic starvation in the three Services. I wish to inform him that it is not correct to say that our Navy has inferior radars and they are incapable of meeting advanced electronic threats. It is totally incorrect.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What is correct then ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wait.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If Mr. Swamy knows anything at all about radars, he knows that if the other side knows the frequency, they can jam it, they can spoil it. Therefore, you cannot persuade me to say what we have. We are really going, we are racing now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you want, I will tell you the Chinese frequency. You jam on a band of frequencies, then you will get it by chance.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We are working on a band of radars and I have full details, but I won't give you. If you believe me, if you believe in the Government, I want you to merely take it that Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has been ill-informed on the question of radars. That is all I would like to say.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : But how can you say this much that nothing will be left undetected ? To that extent we are prepared for the radars ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I ill tell you some of the things which are not of that sophisticated nature. We have worked on an indigenously developed airborne identification system, IFF—Identification, Friend or Foe. This is what we have done, we have put it in our aircraft, We have also surveillance and tracking radars for meeting the sea-skimming missiles. I will deal with it separately when I come to it.

So far as the main radar is concerned. the R & D is working on a number of projects. The battle-field surveillance radar, the filed artillery radar, the multi-mode radar and the secondary surveillance radar, IFF. Therefore, I want to inform the House that they should not be misled by what Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has said.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Are you going to court-martial me after this debate ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If you were in my Services, I would have done it long ago.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Thank God for that.

(Interruption)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : So far as missiles are concerned, we are developing anti-tank missiles. *(Interruptions)*. And we are also developing a low level and quick reacting surface-to-air missiles. These are the two things which we are working on.

14-00 hrs.

So far as the aero-engines are concerned, we have been working on the GIX for some years. Here I confess we have not made any breakthrough. But, nevertheless, we have been working at it. We do hope that we will be able to achieve some success. Actually, if you look at the aero-engines developed in U.K. and U.S.A., the aero-engines took 12 to 20 years and that too in association with other developed-countries. So, I placed for patience and do not ask for results over-night.

I shall briefly say a few words about our ordnance factories. Production in the ordnance factories has been steadily increasing. The value has increased from Rs. 556 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 789 crores in 1981-82 and in the current year it is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 860 crores.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I would like to know when are you going to modernise Ishapore and Cossipore Ordannce Factories.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You write a letter to me. I will give you a detailed reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIUM SWAMY : With a copy to me.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I also want to point out that the productivity linked bonus has also gone up to those people. They got 24 days bonus in 1980-81. Previously 15 days bouus was paid on ad hoc basis. In 1981-82 they got 25 days productivity linked bonus and this year in 1982-83 they have got 29 days productivity linked bonus. This shows that their production has been going up and their performance is very good. We are producing 130 mm ammunition, 23 mm gun ammunition and we are going to have armoured personnel carrier in Medak.

So far as the public sector units are concerned, they have also shown steady improvement. HAL, BEL, BELM, and MDL all these have been making profits; three units which are making losses are the Garden Reach, The Bharat Dynamics and MIDHANI. So far as Garden Reach is concerned, it entered into a very bad contract for the supply of ships to the Shipping Corporation of India at the prices at which even sailing boats cannot be made. As a result of it, it has incurred colossal losses. The unfortunate position is that the accumulated losses are weighing down heavily in this. I want to inform the House that this is one of the best shipyards. It has a capacity to build very big vessels. We shall try to pull it up; may be, we may even have to change the management. We will pull it up and we shall see that it is made viable. The Bharat Dynamics and MIDHANI they are doing particularly sophisticated type of work. We cannot say that they will make profit. It is in MIDHANI that we plan to produce Kanchan armour. Therefore, the results which they produce as a consequence of the new and innovative work which they undertake, is indeed the reward rather than the price and the profit they get.

I am sorry. I have taken a lot of time. I shall now briefly go through some of the points which have been raised by hon. Members. Of course, I have very little to say on that because I have covered most of them in the course of the general reply which I have given.

I am sorry. Earlier, I said, the Shipping Corporation. It was given to Moghul Lines and not to Shipping Corporation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Before you go into details, as a mattet of policy, I want to know one thing. We are spending a lot of money on Defence. How much we are spending on import times and how much we are spending here for the manufacture of weapons. For how much amount, we are importing. That is the most important thing.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I raised that question about the total import content.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Minister should say something about it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you put a Question, I will answer with all details. If you put a Question, we will give you all details. You can put supplementaries also. It is easier.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : No it is difficult.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have never found you so defensive. You are always good at giving information. You can give.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It has to be collected.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I have raised this question about the total import content.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It cannot be given, at present. It has to be collected from various agencies. Therefore, I said...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will you lay it on the Table of the House ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : All right.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : We are requesting you. You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes.

DR. SUBRAMANIUM SWAMY : At your convenience.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : But we will not give the details as to from where we import these things.

(*Interruptions*)

We will not give details of what we import.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, no Dr. Swamy is telling confidently that you are importing from Israel.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We will not give all those details.

We will give only how much in money that we are importing. Certainly, we will give that.

DR. SUBRAMANIUM SWAMY : Fair enough.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has said that we have no defence against the sea skimming missiles. He has the EXOCIT in his mind. We have four basic systems :

Long range detection of the missile. A missile to destory the missile. An electric system to decoy the missile from its target.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That I did not know.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : And there are very rapid fire guns, i.e, quick firing guns which can hit the missile before it reaches the target. I hope you will be satisfied.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to see a demonstration of it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Not to you. (*Interruptions*) If you put yourself as a target, I do not mind giving a demonstration.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He will be another decoy.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he should be used as the missile and then you have to see...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Shri Indrajit Gupta asked one question about Hindustan Monark ? There is nothing in it. I am sorry you have...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I have asked more than one question.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have answered all that. If you look at the reply which I gave yesterday, you will find it. Please, you read that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why don't you import from the Soviet Union ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The only point is I want to give an addition to what I have said yesterday since the integrity of the Government is challenged and that is why, I give this information, otherwise, I would not, is this.

We require about 6 lakhs, number of these shells. The Ordnance Factories have the sanctioned capacity to produce 4.8 lakhs. There is a gap of 1.2 lakhs and the D.G.T.D. has given licence to others to manufacture

these shells and they have given permission to import the machinery for the purpose of manufacturing this in this country. This is how the licences for import of machinery were given. Therefore, on account of the gap, we have to buy it from others. We bought it from the lowest tenderer.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You should have got from the Soviet Union.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is not a new item, I suppose. That is, forging for 105 m.m. guns. Surely, it is not a new item.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No. I have not said so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That means, the forging capacity does exist in this country.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is 4.8 lakhs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have been using it all these years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Please sit down. I will again explain what I have said.

We never give these figures. Because you raised this. I am giving it. The requirement is 6 lakhs; the capacity is 4.8 lakhs. That is, there is a gap of 1.2 lakhs shells required for the country. The private people went to the DGTD to get licences for the import of this machinery for the manufacture of these shells. The Defence Ministry did not come into the picture. After they got these licences, they came to this that they will supply 1.2 lakhs according to the tender and the tender that we chose was the lower tender.

I also want to make it clear that we in the Defence Ministry do not deal with agents. We deal only with the principals. In fact, if somebody says that he is an agent of somebody, we do not deal with him. We only deal with the principals, the actual manufacturers. We do not deal with agents.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The confusion arises when you deal with blacklisted firms.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It was not a blacklisted firm. You are imagining very many things.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It was blacklisted in the Soviet Union.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You may have some prejudices. After all, as I said yesterday in the House, I am bound by the financial code. The financial code requires me to buy from the lowest tenderer. And I have bought it from the lowest tenderer. You are beating a dead horse, I am sorry to say that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Has the company got a factory, a producing unit, of its own ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Please read the speech that I made yesterday. I cannot again go through the whole thing. I mentioned all these things yesterday. I gave all these facts yesterday in my statement.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You may be thinking that we are beating a dead horse. But we will make it alive. We have requested the Hon. Speaker to allow a full fledged discussion on this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You are capable of resuscitating dead bodies. I am afraid, your capacity, your excellence is only in that art.

I have already mentioned about the Vijayanta tank about which he raised and

I said that the Kandan armour can be fited there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta raised the question of a unified Command, having one unified Defence Chief. I have during the debate in the other House clearly explained the position. There are some countries in the world which have a unified Defence Chief, a unified Command, and there are other countries which have the same system as ours, a coordinated Command. There are different views on this matter. Some people may say that this is better and some other people may say that is better. Even in America, where they have a unified Command, there is an opinion now that this is not really the best.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Dangerous.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Not dangerous. They say, it is not the best. This is the kind of opinion that is prevailing and nobody can say who is right. I have never said in any meeting or anywhere that my opinion is the correct one or anything of the sort. All that I said is that this coordination which we have established in our country has stood the test of time and events. We have fought two wars in 1965 and 1971 and it has proved itself to be effective. Therefore, as I said, we do not want to make a change unless we are obliged and compelled to change that opinion. Therefore, I do not think that, merely because certain opinion prevails that a unified Command is better, we should go in for it and give up what has been serving us in very good stead all these years in our country.

Shri Rajesh Pilot mentioned a number of things, particularly about the transport aircraft, the Jaguar, the Mirage and all that. I have dealt with each one of them and I have also mentioned about the transport aircraft, how we are going to induct AN 32. We will be replacing the packet and the Dakota shortly. He also mentioned about the 105 field gun. I wish to inform him that we have established a capacity for production in our country and regular bulk production is now going on of 105 Indian field gun. He can now appreciate that what I said has been fulfilled.

With regard to Vijayanta tank, we are trying several engines, the Leyland, the Kirloskar Cummins the Rolls Royce etc. We have to decide, after various trials, which of them would be suitable.

Prof. Narain Chand Parashar and Shri Uttam Rathod raised questions relating to recruitment. I find from the figures that in spite of change in the policy, there has not been much change in the number of people recruited from various States. In fact, you will find that the number is more or less equal. It is not very different. But the change in policy is necessary because every part of India must have a right to be represented in the army and nobody should say that "We are a martial race, and therefore, we should have a preference." Every facility and every encouragement will be given to those who have prowess, who have the inclination, the aptitude and all that. This is tested by the enrolment. But we would not say it should be reserved for certain people only. It should be open to everybody and selection should be on merit and that is being done. It has not caused any great harm to anybody. I do not want to take all the figures which I have.

But I would like to assure you that recruitment has been very fair to all the States including those which had at one time a higher rate of recruitment.

If you want I will give the figures and once again illustrate the point with figures. For instance, take Haryana. In Haryana, the recruitment before the new policy was 6.60%. After the policy, it is 8%. It has not gone down. It has gone up. Why ? Because the people with aptitude are coming. But, we will not reserve anything for the particular class on the ground that they are martial races.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Very good.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What about Bengal and Kerala ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If you want I will give you, all figures I have got.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : After the Marxists came, the Bengalis have lost their strength!

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : What about the existing castes and classes ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will give these figures. In Kerala, it was 4.73%. It has gone up now to 5.63%.

None of the people who have the aptitude suffer on that account.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about Tamilnadu ?

SHRI V. VENKATARAMAN : Tamilnadu has no aptitude probably. What can you do when you and I represent Tamil Nadu ?

(*Interruptions*)

We have still retained the one class units such as Jat regiment and Sikh regiment but then, they are not confined to those people. Other people are now taken. It is only in name that it is being retained.

Mr. Jakkayan made some mistake while reading the Annual Report. He thought that the profit made by public sector undertakings was Rs. 61 crores but it was arrived at without making provision for tax. Anybody who understands how a balance sheet is struck knows that it is done only after making provision for depreciation and interest. So, this profit of Rs. 61 crores is after making that provision.

The BEML is really serving a very useful purpose for the Army because they are the people who are producing the transmission system to our infantry combat vehicle.

Mr. Hannan Mollah raised a number of points. But the most important of them is relating to bonus. Out of 5,50,000 workers in Defence, according to the guidelines, 1,96,000 people are in the production units and 1,18,000 are in repair, ordnance, etc., and all these people get bonus; 3.14 lakhs of people get it. The balance 2.36 lakhs of people are not eligible under the present rules, but the matter is still being looked into and no decision has been taken.

He also mentioned about air accidents. Here I must confess, after having talked about all the achievements, with a sense of regret that the air accidents during 1982-83 have been fairly on the high side, and we are very sorry. Government had appointed a Committee known as the Lafontaine Committee to go into this question. In fact, we took up the matter immediately, as early as June-July and we appointed the Committee. The Committee has reported. We are examining this position. We must confess that there has been an increase in accidents this year. But we are taking steps to avert this kind of thing and we hope to take action in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee.

I am almost coming to the end of my rather marathon speech...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You have revealed more than what you wanted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have to deal, lastly, with the points raised by Mr. Madhavrao Scindia. He raised a number of issues about amenities to the service personnel. The other points about the Army and Navy, I have dealt with, when I spoke generally about those various items. The most important thing which he has mentioned is about the amenities to the service personnel. I want to assure him that I am second to none in wishing to give to the army service personnel the best that we can afford. This is the first time in the annals of our defence history that a Rs. 31 crore packet was given in one instalment. At

the same time we will go on further examining the various requests that have come from the Chiefs of Staff and by and by, gradually, we will implement so that it does not make a serious impact on the finances in any one particular year. The emphasis is on different aspects : Some people want a certain kind of benefits and some others want a different kind of benefits. One has to choose carefully the kind of benefits that should be given. The idea of giving free ration and the separation allowance came to me when I visited the forces in the border, the extreme border. When I was talking to those people, they said that what they would like to have most was the ration and the younger officers said that that was the most important thing. So, that gave me an idea of what would really go to help them in their general conditions of service. We will be looking into all these things. I assure the House that we will continuously keep a watch over their requirements.

The last point I want to deal with is the question of pensions. Unfortunately, pensions is not within my jurisdiction. It is a matter for the Finance Minister and it affects everybody in the Government and whatever decision is taken will have to be applied to all the people in the entire government. It is not to be applied only to the Defence Forces. There are very serious implications of the decision of the Supreme Court and they are being examined and I am sure you will have plenty of opportunity when you discuss and debate the Finance Bill to make your point more effectively then you have done during this debate....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Naval Academy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have got....

DR. KARAN SINGH : Will the Government abide by the Supreme Court ruling ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Dr. Karan Singh asks me, 'Have you stopped beating your wife ?' .....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shall I expunge it ? Please do not record it.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Two important things I have raised. Have you taken a decision to give the Army its own helicopter wing which is very very necessary. Have you taken a decision or is it under consideration ?

Secondly, rural Ex-Servicemen need to be taken care of.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The next item is Ex-Servicemen. I have got all those points. I will deal with them so that people may not get up and ask questions. One is Ex-Servicemen. (2) Naval Academy and then third is helicopter.....

DR. KARAN SINGH : Then there is the commutation of pension.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : On pensions I will not be able to say anything because this is a matter which affects the entire pension system and only the Finance Minister will be able to take a decision on this point.... *(Interruptions)* You can take it up. You are as good a Member of Parliament as I am. ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The quality of new recruits.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes - I will close with that.

Now, so far as the Ex-Servicemen are concerned, we have given them one very important concession which will go a long way to help them and that is that hitherto their pension was deducted from the salary which they got on re-employment. Suppose a person was getting a pension of Rs. 120 or Rs. 150 and he got employment on Rs. 400 then the pension was deducted and the balance of Rs. 280 alone he was getting. Nobody wanted to work for a pittance of

** Not recorded

Rs. 280 for 30 days. Therefore, this was a disincentive to them to work and also a disincentive for future employment. We have taken a decision that upto Rs. 250 there will be no deduction; that is that they will get their pension plus the amount which they will get on employment. This is a major concession. ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Upto Rs. 250 on the salary or pension ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Rs. 250 of the pension.

This was very much appreciated and I have received a number of letters appreciating this. This really covers upto Junior Commissioned Officers. The second thing is that we have held a meeting of the Kendriya Sainik Board. We have requested the State Governments to implement the policy which we have already enunciated namely that there should be reservation of 14% , 21% and so on, but, unfortunately, the States are not falling in line. We have set up a monitoring cell. My colleague, Rajya Raksha Mantri, Mr. K. P. Singh Deo made a full and complete analysis of the various things. In fact, he is more conversant. ... I am told that JCOs and ORs' entire pension is exempted and this Rs. 250 is only for officers. The entire pension of JCOs and ORs is exempt.

In fact, my colleague has done a splendid job giving details of all the things which we have done for the welfare of ex-servicemen. He has rendered my job easier. I don't have to deal with the same subject again. In fact, he knows better than I do. His performance would have assured you that you do not lack another Defence Minister when time arises.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is it a hint ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I think there is no further cabinet reshuffle...

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to remind the Hon. Minister that he said the same thing about Shri Maganbhai Barot some time ago.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is a Shakespearian expression — 'The fault Dear Brutus is not in our stars but in us that we are under-lings'.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I hope you don't quote from Lady Macbeth.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : So far as the point regarding helicopter wing is concerned, Government has at present no intention of changing the present system. As I have earlier the system which we have now is working satisfactorily. It is a matter for the three Chiefs to come to any arrangement and I have no say in the matter. I want to make it clear that so far as the strategy is concerned the Chiefs are supreme. So far as policy is concerned we come into the picture. Therefore, in respect of these things it is for the three Chiefs to come together and make a recommendation and we will accept. But if they don't come together and do not make a recommendation please do not put me into that embarrassing position of having to make a decision on a matter in which we have no competence, I must confess I have no competence.

Then I come to the last point about Naval academy. With all my effort I gave the Naval academy to Kerala. But I am getting innumerable telegrams saying that 'we do not want it'. There seems to be some local politics. But I want to tell you whatever they may say, my decision stands and, therefore, you don't have to say anything more on that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISANAN : Somebody whom you had sent issued a statement in Trivandrum saying that this is being reviewed. That is why I invited your attention. He said 'I am not used to demonstration or something of that kind'. But now it is clear.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There is a lot of objection. Innumerable telegrames are

coming. I think there must be some local politics there but so far as I am concerned my decision stands.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : What about my point about rural ex-servicemen ? They are being totally ignored.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I cann't do everything in one year.

This is the first occasion when we have given Rs. 31 crores in one package.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : You have mis-understood me. I am not saying you give monetary benefits. What I am saying is that District administrations are not giving them priority in the problems they face when they go back to their villages. For example, dacoit Pan Singh, when he went back he found all his land is usurped. District administration would not listen and as such, he was driven into becoming dacoit.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is very much unlike for an ex-serviceman to become a dacoit.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Would you please give the distirct administration a directive ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If you say because he is an ex-serviceman he must be given a different kind of treatment from others it will be difficult to put it through in a democratic society but at the same time if you say that by virtue of the service that he has rendered he should be given certain privileges...

For instance, in respect of pension, in respect of this, that and the other, I am willing to do whatever is possible. But to say that merely because he is an ex-serviceman the law should be different, he should be treated differenrly in law and soon is something which cannot be done.

Before I conclude, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to place on record the appreciation of Government for the excellent services rendered by the Chiefs of Staff and officers and the ranks. I have been to all the borders; I have been to areas where they serve under sub-zero temperature; I have seen them work in the Barracks and so on. They are doing a patriotic service of which the country must be proud. And I am quite sure that this unanimous approval which the the House has given will strengthen them in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities.

I thank the House for the very patient hearing that it has given to me. Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A little while ago you promised to reply to that little point, — whether the quality of people is going down, is there my need to give an incentive to attract better people ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Well our experience is that there has been no fall in the standards. On the contrary, we have a large number of people, very qualified people, people up to the mark, we are unable to take them. It may be a reflection of the unemployment in the country, but to say that the quality is going down is not correct. In fact we get the best of them. In fact there is a certain tradition in certain things; persons who could go to the IAS and others do come only to the Services because their parents, their traditions, everything is there. They are the best of men; they have the qualities which the administrative officers have. And while these people are merely intellectually good, they are physically better and in fact they are put through a very difficult psychological test and they go through all of them. Therefore, I would not say that there is any semblance in the sort of suggestion that is made the quality of our officers is going down. It is very high and I am sure it will continue to be high. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motion moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha to the Demands of the Ministry of Defence to the vote of the House. Does the Hon. Member desire to have any of them put to vote separately ? Otherwise, I will put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I have listened carefully to the reply of the Hon. Minister; he has not touched one single point which I raised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can only say whether you want any of your cut motions to be put to vote separately. He has taken more than one hour and forty-five minutes. He has replied; you must be satisfied.

Now unless Hon. Members desire that any of the cut motions should be put to vote separately, I shall put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote.

The question is :

'That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the Ministry of Defence".

The motion was adopted

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Defence voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	*Name of Demand*	*Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983*		*Amount for Demand for Grant voted by the House*	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
18.	Ministry of Defence	38,82,96,000	25,16,25,000	194,14,80,000	118,26,22,000
19.	Defence Services—Army	571,46,87,000	...	2857,34,33,000	...
20.	Defence Services—Navy	75,28,58,000	...	376,42,89,000	...
21.	Defence Services—Air Force	220,94,50,000	...	1104,72,50,000	...
22.	Defence Services – Pensions	73,37,67,000	...	366,88,33,000	...
23.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services		100.59,00,000		502,95,00,000

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 *Contd.*—

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 28 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table withih 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepency in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay,

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shows in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 28 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy."

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Energy submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	*Name of Demand*	*Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983*		*Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House*	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF ENERGY					
28.	Department of Petroleum	1,75,04,000	54,20,47,000	8,75,17,000	271,02,32,000
29.	Department of Power	26,79,43,000	148,10,52,000	133,97,13,000	722,23,90,000
30.	Department of Coal	20,80,74,000	170,17,67,000	104.03,69,000	832,88,38,000
31.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	5,10,18,000	1,92,000	25,50,92,000	9,58,800

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Energy. Sir, when I am starting this discussion on the Ministry of Energy, I am reminded of the quotation of the great man.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is the first time that an Hon. Member from the ruling party side is initiating the discussion. So, this is the privilege you have got now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Thank You, Sir, I am reminded of the great saying of one of the greatest thinkers of our times, Lenin, who had once said that the electricity plus the State power shall make the Soviets one of the invincible apparatus to achieve the objectives of their own country. His prophesy in these words has made the USSR today the most invincible power in the world. In a democracy like ours, where we have accepted democracy as our objective energy, peoples' power and the State Power combine and working in unison shall make our country the best of all the countries and the dream of that great poet, Iqbal, put it into reality when he describes as—

सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा

This is, I hope, the energy which has a great part to play in implementing this dream of ours to reality.

14-42 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI—in the Chair.]

Madam, I was listening to the debate on Defence that everybody was talking about weapons, weapons and weapons. How soon we forgot the lessons of the liberation of war of Bangladesh ! The Pakistan army had enough weapons to fight, for 90 days and had enough food also. But the Pakistani army had lost its contact and was completely aloof from the masses of Bangladesh and its aspirations so that they could not stand even for 16 days. Therefore, weapons have their own importance, but in every war or in such a conflict, the basic requirement is the economy we have built and the mass base we have built which can give strength to our defence efforts. Madam, here the question of energy arises and its importance also. If we look to the great struggle that Ho Chi Minh raised against the mightiest of the super powers, I hope almost all the latest generation of weapons rained over Vietnam over the fields in the homes and in the factories. But the rapport of the heroic people of Vietnam was so closely woven with their leadership that they won over the latest generation of destructive weapons of the mightiest super powers. So, we have to build a strong economic base, a prosperous economy and a contended mass base to uphold our sovereignty and independence and here the energy has to play its important vital role in giving us the most-modern state and the most sound economy. Therefore, Pandit Nehru thought of all these and we are pursuing this objective all these years that we can develop our energy base and expand it from year to year, so that we can make our country strong, our industrial base strong, so that in time of stress and strain our economy will sustain us. And because of the strong rapport of our leadership with the masses and because of our strong industrial base, and our developing economy we have achieved victories in the last three wars.

The energy generation during 1981 82 registered an increase of 10.2% as compared to last year, that is, 1980-81. This has brought down the power shortage in the country from 16.1% in 1979-80 to 10.9% during 1981-82. This is an occasion when we should appreciate the efforts that have been made, this is an occasion when we should appreciate the good thinking that the Planning Commission has given to the development of energy and the money that has been allotted all these years for the development of energy and we also appreciate that it has now fallen into the good and able hands of Shri Shiv Shanker, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh and other friends. But at the same time this is also an occasion when he must analyse the shortcomings which have stood in the way of realisation of our expectations in the field of energy.

First, the target for the Sixth Plan for creation of additional capacity was fixed at

20,000 MW. We all appreciate it. That was the demand of the country, and we must go ahead. In the year 1977, 1978 and 1979, the power generation was put into such a low figure, that we were compelled to think that we must make a big headway in the field of power generation. But it is not always necessary to cite the instances between 1977 and 1979. That was only a kind of freak; that is not a part of our national history, and we should not always hammer those figures. It just came like a gale, cyclone and passed off. You cannot, therefore, cite that period every time, and we must stand on our own records of achievements. I would urge upon the Government to think over this matter. As I said, the 6th Plan target for the additional capacity to be created was fixed at 20,000 MW unfortunately, after one or two years, it was revised and reduced to 14,000 MW. If you go through the figures of all these relevant years, you will find that the position is as I have stated. I am not wrong; because I have gone through these figures. Ultimately, by the end of 6th Plan, that is, 1984-85, the additional capacity to be created will be achieved to the extent of about 10,000 MW. Thus, if we look to the Plan target of 20,000 MW and the actual generation, additional capacity upto 1984-85, the shorfall in target and the achievement will be 50% in the 6th Plan. Is it not a matter to be thought over very seriously ? It is really a very unfortunate situation.

In view of what I have stated, I would most sincerely urge upon the Hon. Minister to plead with the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission to pay urgent attention to this matter. The Planning Commission has now approved an outlay of Rs. 869.39 crores for power for the Central sector in the Annual Plan for 1983-84. If I am not wrong, I think, this is about Rs. 307 crores less than the Annual Plan outlay suggested by the Energy Ministry itself. In view of the present situation, should we not plead with the Government that they should not have reduced this allocation? As we know, power cut is gonig on in all the States. Obviously, there should not have been any further cut in the outlay when the Energy Ministry had asked for exapnsion and development of energy. I hope, the Hon. Minister will try to persuade the Planning Commission so that his Ministry gets back the allocation that they had asked for.

Another difficulty is about the shortfall in the capacity creation. This is a serious matter, which the Government should consider immediately. And I am glad that the grant has given serious considerations to this. In the Second Plan, our target was 3500 MW.

Our actuals were 2250 megawatts. The shortfall was 35.7 per cent. In the Third Plan, our target was 7.040 megawatts, achievement was only 4,715 magawatts, and the shortfall was 33.01% . In the Fourth Plan, the planned target was 9,260 megawatts and the actuals were 4,527 megawatts and the shortfall was 51.1% . In the Fifth Plan upto 1977-78, the Plan target was 12,500 megawatts, but the actual was 7,593 megawatts and the shortfall was 39.3 per cent. In the sixth Plan, the plan target was 20,000 megawatts. Then it was reduced to 14,000 M.W. and the actuals will come to about 10,000 or 11,000. So, the shortfall will be 50% . I hope these things need to be closely looked into.

Another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister is about the staggering transmission and distribution losses. I am not going to mention about all the years, but in the year 1977-78, the loss of energy, so far as transmission and distribution is concerned, was 19.5% . In other countries it is not like that. Even the Committee which has been appointed to look into those problems of power generation, distribution and transmission, had suggested that in another five to ten years it should be brought down to 15% at least. If from 19.5 it is reduced to 15 percent, it will mean a saving of Rs. 20,000 crores. It is not a small amount.

I was looking to the audit of the Energy in Andhra Pradesh. I think there is no proper auditing. The Committee has recommended for proper auditing in the case of energy. It has been assessed that in Andhra Pradesh the energy losses varied from 20.7 per cent to 22.62 per cent. Whereas the average is 19.5, in different States it is more. If we look to the power position in all the

States you will find that more than thirteen or fourteen States today are in the grip of power famine. We have rain famine and then we have the power famine also. In Kerala, State has imposed a 40% power cut. Because of this the fertilisers chemicals, steel, aluminium and rubber, which are important national industries, have been badly affected and their production has gone down by 60%. Recently I have been to Calcutta. I don't know how this goes on there in West Bengal. Nobody knows how Government is dealing with the situation there. With the daily shortfall of 200 megawatts, small-scale industries have been badly hit. The total installed capacity of the power units in West Bengal alone is 1700 megawatt but the average supply is 850 megawatts. In one power station, whose generation capacity is 480 megawatts, only 40 to 80 megawatts is generated for days and days together. In Maharashtra, there is a cut of 25 to 35% . In Tamil Nadu, 60 per cent power cut is there. Several thermal power plants are developing problems there because of which chemical, cement and fertiliser in districts are affected. In Gujarat, the daily average generation is around 1,500 megawatts compared to its demand of 2,200 megawatts. In UP against a total demand of 2,000 megawatts the State generates only 1,000 megawatts and it borrows 150 megawatts daily from other grids. In regard to Orissa, the position is that against the average demand of 600 megawatts and against the total installed capacity of 1,024 megawatts, the average generation is about 400 megawatts. In regard to the Thalcher thermal plant I raised the point earlier, and Hon'ble Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh assured me to look into the problem. The Bharat Heavy Electricals have supplied the machinery to the Thalcher Power Station.

The equipments there are of questionable quality; and their endurance capability is also questioned. I hope this will be looked into, as promised by the Hon Minister.

Similar is the position about Karnataka and Rajasthan. Nearly thirteen States are in the grip of power famine and because of power cuts, the total loss to the country is calculated to Rs. 30,000 crores.

Look to the question of State Electricity Boards. They are the distribution and production agencies. The total accumulated loss till to-day is Rs. 199.27 crores, and the total loans they have taken from term-lending institutions, banks, LIC etc. till now are Rs. 10,000 crores. And all the State Electricity Boards are in the red. I can cite Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, U.P , West Bengal — I do not know which State I have left out. Of course, they say that the Central Electricity Authority is sending some teams, roving teams which go and see how to improve the working of different plants. I do not know how far they are effective.

Lastly, the national average of efficiency to-day is 49% of the power generating plants. Let us go by our own records, and not by the record of 1978-79. In 1976-77, the utilization of thermal power plants was 56% . Why should we not go back to restore that 1976-77 level of 56% ? Then perhaps 50% of the problems of the power sector will be over i.e. if 56% capacity is utilized.

About Orissa, that day our Minister replied that it was only 33% , not even the national average of 49% or 46%, To-day, nationally speaking, we are utilizing only 10% of the entire hydel capacity in this country : when there are no rains even this 10 percent dries up. That is why we are facing acute power shortage today.

I hope nuclear power does not come under Mr. Shiv Shankar. It does not come. I think the Prime Minister deals with it separately. In nuclear power also, our progress has been very slow, We talk of having 5,000 MWs by another ten years. To-day it is only 1600 MWs and all the power plants and the Heavy Water plants are not working satisfactorily. There are so many problems. In Rajasthan, the atomic plant is not working at all. Please look into all these problems.

I will plead with the Hon. Minister and say that the time has come when the entire economy of this country has come to depend

on energy. Even if there is a conflict in 1985 with the neighbouring countries, we will realize that the entire economy, industry, agriculture and every thing depends on the development of this energy. So, in the next two years, i.e. in 1983-84 and 1984-85, the Hon. Minister should try to impress upon the Planning Commission, and the Prime Minister should also be approached, to have more and more funds allotted, and to see that at least the on-going projects of thermal power plants are completed within the shortest period. The gastation period is so lengthy They are not working. So, outages are heavy. All these things have been looked into by a numher of committees. Almost all of their recommendations have been accepted. But why are not 50% or at least 10% to 15% of the recommendations implemented ?

Shri Shiv Shankar, Shri Chandrashekhar Singh and Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra are all able Ministers. I hope we shall see by the end of this year at least some improvement in energy production and energy development, so that we can say that we have done our best.

With these words, I support these Demands,

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Petro-Chemical-Complex in Haldia, West Bengal.] (1)

"That the demand under the head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up Micro-Mini-Hydel projects in Darjeeling in view of the availability of perennial source of water.] (6)

"That the demand under the head Department of Power be reduced by Rs, 100."

[Need to set up a thermal power station at Islampur in the district of Dinajpur.] (7)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to subsidise small diesel-based power generating units in North Bihar and other backward areas of Bihar where *per capita* annual power availability is less than one tenth of that in the country as a whole.] (3)

"That the demand under the head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of constructing multi-purpose dams over river Kosi at Barahkshetra, over river Kamla at Shishapani and over river Bagmati at Nauther to generate more hydel power.] (4)

"That the demand under the head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of bringing *per capita* annual availability of power in North Bihar at par with the rest of Bihar and the country as a whole.] (5)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish contract system in B.C.C.L. with particular reference to transport contracts.] (19)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase production in the underground coal mines.] (20)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check accidents in Coal mines.] (21)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Sharp decrease of female workers in B.C.C.L.] (22)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check illegal coal mining causing national loss and death of the poor workers.] (23)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 200."

[Need to publish Raja Gopalan's Report and Kumarmangalam's Report on activities of mafia in Dhanbad coal field.] (24)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Frequent load shedding in Dhanbad collieries.] (25)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Giving of overtime in open cast projects without increasing manpower in B.C.C.L.] (26)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to provide quarters and water facilities to the workers in B.C.C.L.] (27)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of ropeways for transporting sand and preferring private trucks in coal mines.] (28)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce 8 hours' shift duty for the managers in the mines to solve the problems of workers on the spot in B.C.C.L.] (29)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary tours and travels by high officials of the B.C.C.L. and avoiding of work at the Head Quarter.] (30)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Removal of hundreds of tribals from the colliery showing them as "resigned" from B.C.C.L.] (31)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Payment of overtime to the unproductive workers (time-rated) of Gopalichak Colliery in Area No. VII of the B.C.C.L. while paralysing the productive mines (Piece-rated) with fall-back wage for the last one year] (32)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in nationalisation of Barakar Collieries.] (33)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Retrenchment of casual and contract workers in Kuya, Dobari and Bhowra Coke Plant as a result of use of payload (Machine)] (34)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give job to each land loser irrespective of the area acquired by the coal companies.] (35)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Job rackets in B.C.C.L.] (36)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Organised theft from the colliery stores in the area No. V of the B.C.C.L in the last two years.] (37)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regularise the construction workers of Sudamdih, Moonidih and Borora Washery in B.C.C.L. despite assurance of regularisation] (38)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to departmentalise perennial jobs in the coal washeries.] (39)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mechanisation in the Collieries causing unemployment in B.C.C.L.] (40)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Treatment meted out to the female workers through indiscriminate transfers without giving any extra benefit even after agreeing to this with female workers of Patherdih Colliery.] (41)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in commissioning Amlabad Project of B.C.C.L.] (42)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Political transfer of trade Union workers in collieries of B.C.C.L.] (43)

"That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recover coking coal fines bled into the river Damodar in the form of slurry from the coal washeries.] (43)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Petroleum' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up aromatic and caprolactam plants at Barauni in North Bihar] (58)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Petroleum' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure supply of kerosene to remote villages to run small portable power generating units for irrigation purposes in Bihar.] (59)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to charge tariff for electricity consumed for argicultural purposes at par with that of charged from industry.] (60)

"That the Demand under the Head "Department of Power" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up Micro-Mini-Hydel projects in the Himalayan regions in view of availability of perennial source of water.] (61)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct multi-purpose dams over rivers Kosi, Kamla and Bagmati to generate power to meet the power needs of Bihar in particular and those of the country in general.] (62)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase per capita availability of electricity in North Bihar to bring it at par with the rest of Bihar and the country as a whole.] (63)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to expedite construction of Kanti Thermal Power Station in North Bihar.] (64)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the power requirements of agriculturists in North Bihar.] (65)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rehabilitate and compensate adequately the tribal farmers whose land has been acquired for Power projects.] (66)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the power requirements of the consumers in general and agriculturists in particular.] (67)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ne d to expedite rural electrification programme.] (68)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure regular and timely supply of electricity thereby causing heavy losses to farmers, small scale and cottage industries in the country in general and in North Bihar in particular] (69)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish alternative sources for ensuring regular power supply.] (70)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish super thermal power station in coal belt of South Bihar.] (71)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of power supply to rural areas for irrigation, small scale and cottage industries in Bihar in general and North Bihar in particular.] (72)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of R & D to convert low grade coal into liquid fuel.] (73)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb the activities of anti-social elements in Dhanbad coal mines area.] (74)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of mechanisation of collieries in achieving safety in coal mines.] (75)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check exploitation of workers by contractors in coal fields.] (76)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for workers participation in management of different levels in collieries.] (77)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working conditions in coal fields.] (78)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the activities of mafia in Dhanbad coal fields.] (79)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Coal' the reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide residential and water facilities to workers and employees of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies.] (80)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary tours and travels by high officials of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies.] (81)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Re. 100."

[Need to provide jobs to every land losing family irrespective of the area acquired by the coal companies.] (82)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage and promote sugarcane by products as source of energy.] (84)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to harness and utilise wind as source of energy in appropriate zones.] (85)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources' be reduced be reduced by Rs 100,"

[Need to establish bio-gas plants as an additional source of energy to fulfil energy needs of rural population which has resulted in deforestation on large scale] (86)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to subsidise necessary equipment and machines used for bio-gas plants.] (87)

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : माननीय सभापति जी, पावर और ऊर्जा ये किसी भी देश की आज के वैज्ञानिक और विकास के युग में एक आधारभूत चीजें हैं। ये किसी भी देश के विकास के काम में आती हैं। जैसा मेरे से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे, हमने पांच योजनाएं पूरी कर लीं और छठी योजना के भी तीन वर्ष पूरे करने जा रहे हैं या पूरे कर लिये है।

15.00 hrs.

पर इस ऐनर्जी का उत्पादन बहुत खराब है। खासतौर से जो भी बिजली उत्पादन के स्रोत हैं, चाहे थर्मल, हाइडल, ऐटोमिक पैट्रोलियम पैदा होने वाली बिजली हो, सब की हालत चिन्ताजनक है। पिछले साल को हमने देश का उत्पादन का वर्ष रखा, लेकिन आपने देखा होगा इस वर्ष में ही कृषि उत्पादन गिरा, उद्योगों का उत्पादन गिरा। बढ़ने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं। इस का सबसे बड़ा कारण बिजली की सप्लाई ठीक समय से और उचित मात्रा में न होना ही है जिससे उत्पादन पर बुरा असर पड़ा। आपने योजनाओं में उत्पादन के लक्ष्यों का जिक्र किया। पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में जो लक्ष्य रखे थे उनको रिवाइज नहीं किया और उनका अचीवमेंट 90 परसेंट तक रहा। खुशी की बात है कि इन दो योजनाओं में हमने काम किया। उसके बाद लगातार जो भी लक्ष्य रखे, रिवाइज किये अचीवमेंट, 50,60,70 परसैंट तक ही रहा। जो कुछ रिवाइज भी किया उसमें भी पीछे रहे। यह सब आपकी किताबों में ही दिया हुआ है। बिजली के उत्पादन की हालत चिन्ताजनक रही है और आगे भी सुधार की कोई उम्मीद नजर नहीं आती है। जहां कायला है वहां पावर हाउस स्थापित नहीं करेंगे, जहां लिग्नाइट है वहां स्थापित नही किये नेशनल ग्रिड बनाने के प्रयास ज़ीरो हैं। जहां बिजली सरप्लस हो और दूसरे सूबों को दी जा सकती है, उसके देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हालांकि कुछ प्रयास किया है, लेकिन वह बहुत स्लो है, और जब तक उसको ठीक नहीं करेंगे और बिजली का सही बितरण नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ काम नही बनेगा। आपके कथनानुसार राजस्थान सरप्लस स्टेट है बिजली के मामले में। आपने कहा था 400 मैगावाट का ऐटमिक स्टेशन रावतभाटा में होगा। वह ज़ीरो है, सारा उत्पादन बन्द। हमारे यहां अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, हजारों की तादाद में लोग मर रहे हैं, और आप कहते हैं कि लोग बीमारी से मर रहे हैं, भूख से नहीं मर रहे हैं। आप बाड़ोर, जैसलमेर,

जोधपुर की डेजर्ट तहसीलों, जालौर की तहसीलों को देखें वहां न चारा है, न धान है। वहां बिजली की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है, हालांकि लिग्नाइट के ढेर पड़े हैं, लेकिन बिजली नहीं है, पीने का पानी नहीं है। राजस्थान की लिफ्ट कैनाल की बात सोची है, लेकिन बिना बिजली के आप उसको कैसे लायेंगे ? वैसे आपके रिकार्ड में राजस्थान सरप्लस पावर स्टेट दिखा रखी है, समझ में नही आता। वैसे यह आपने निष्कर्ष निकाला है ? वहां तो पावर नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं है। कहा जाता है कि किसानों को 2, 3 घंटे बिजली दी जाती है, लेकिन हमारा अनुभव यह रहा कि फसल के समय उनको बिजली कतई नहीं मिली, और जब फसल कट गई तब उनको मिल रही है। इससे उनको क्या लाभ ? 35 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी आज बिजली के मामले में बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है।

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

दुनिया में आयल सस्ता हो रहा है, और हमारे यहां दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। डीजल के दाम 30 पैसे लिटर बढ़ा दिये। राजस्थान में 3 रु० 75 पैसे का एक लिटर डीजल मिलता है। इंडस्ट्रीज को आपने कहा है कि अगर आप अपनी पावर जैनरेट करेंगी तो आधी सब्सिडी देगें जैनरेटर के लिये। मतलब यह कि जो पैसे वाले उद्योग हैं उनको तो आप सब्सिडी देगें लेकिन जो काश्तकार हैं जिसके कूए में 50 हार्स पावर का मोटर चलता है और 2 इंच की पाइप लाइन है उसकी कोई सब्सिडी नहीं है।

उसके लिये वह बेचारे डीजल का सैट लगावें तो उसको सबसिडी नहीं देते है। क्या करना चाहते हैं आप ? इसका नतीजा यह है कि आज इस देश में न बिजली है और न खाद्यान्न है। बाहर के देशों की तरफ देखना पड़ता है। रोज सेमिनार करते हैं, भाषण देना पड़ता है। जनता बढ़ती जा रही है, खेत का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है। आज जो जरूरत है, उसके मुताबिक कितना उत्पादन पीछे की ओर चला जा रहा है ? अकाल पड़ता है तो देश की हालत कितनी खराब होती है।

पानी का यूटिलाइजेशन कहा हो रहा है ? पानी से बनने वाली बिजली का उपयोग कितना कम हुआ है ? देश में पानी के सोर्सेज पड़े हैं, लिग्नाइट और कोयला पड़ा है फिर भी बिजली की शक्ति नही।

बिजली बोर्ड का आपने जिक्र किया। तमाम राज्यों में बिजली बोर्ड मनचाहो नीतियां बनाते हैं, मनचाहें तरीके से चलते हैं। जो पैसा आप देते हैं उनका उपयोग वह कहां और किस आलम से करते हैं यह देखने की बात है। जिन योजनाओं के लिये पैसा दिया जाता है, उसके लिये वह खर्च नहीं होता। उनके कई तरह के घाटे हैं, लोगों की तनख्वाह देने के लिये उनके पास पैसे हैं। योजना में से पैसा खर्च कर दिया जाता है। आप सेमिनार करते हैं, मीटिंग करते हैं, लेकिन इन बातों को कौन मानता है ?

योजना आयोग और आप बैठकर योजनाएं बनाते है, पैसा देते हैं। कौनसा पैसा किस काम में आता है ? सारी वीकनेस इम्पलीमेंटेशन की है। जो पैसा आप देते हैं, उसका सही उपयोग नहीं होता। भ्रष्टाचार होता है। नीचे के लैवल तक उन योजनाओं के पहुंचते-पहुचते कागज पर योजनाएं रह जाती हैं और पैसा ऊपर ही गायब हो जाता है। आज देश में इस प्रकार के हालात हैं और एनर्जी तो एक्सैप्शन चल रही है। सब तरह की एनर्जी जो हमारे देश में आनी चाहिये स्रोत बढ़े हैं, लेकिन बिना बिजली के न उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है और न खेतों का बढ़ सकता है। बिजली आज सब चीजों की जड़ है। जिस प्रकार की हालत आज हमारे राज्य में चल रही है, उसको देख कर आंखों में आंसू

आ जाते हैं। बहुत खराब हालात है। आप इन हालात को कितना कन्ट्रोल कर पायेंगे, कितना नहीं कर पायेंगे, यह आपके सोचने का प्रश्न है ?

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सिस्टम जिससे हम गुजर रहे हैं, उसकी हालत देखिये। आज आपने एक आयोग बैठाया है कि सैंट्रल और स्टेट रिलेशन पर विचार किया जाये। कृषि आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि सैंट्रल और स्टेट रिलेशन के जो सबजैक्ट हैं, कान्करैंट जूरिस्डिक्शन के हैं। खासतौर से एनर्जी उत्पादन, इरिगेशन और खेती का मामला जो है इनके अन्दर नये प्रकार के रिलेशन्ज सैंटर और स्टेट के बीच में डैवलप होने चाहियें। इस बात को कहते हुए 5, 6 बरस हो गये, लेकिन किसने इसे देखा है, कौन इसके लिये बैठता है ?

ठीक है, यूजुअल तरीके से मजदूरों से मीटिंग कर ली, बैठ गये, रोटी खाकर आ गये लेकिन कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता। कोई नये रिलेशन डैवलप होते हमने देखे नहीं है। इस बढ़ते हुए विकास के युग में वैस्ट को-आर्डिनेशन की जरूरत है। आपके पास इतनी सत्ता, इतने लोग इतनी ताकत और यह सरकारें हैं अगर यह सब को-आर्डिनेशन का काम नहीं कर सकती और नये रिलेशन सैंटर और स्टेट के डैवलप नहीं कर सकती तो कौनसी शक्ति इस देश में आयेगी जो इस काम को करेगी ? मैं समझता हूं कि यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य होगा अगर आपने इन सारे कामों को नहीं संभाला। देश में बहुत खराब हालात होने जा रहे हैं।

बिजली बोर्ड में लागू की जा रही नीतियां किसानों के हित की नहीं हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं, मिनिमम चार्जिज हमारे स्टेट में कर रखे हैं। 10 हार्स पावर की मोटर हो चाहें, ढ़ाई की हो या 5 अथवा 7 हार्स पावर की हो सबके फ्लैट रेट लागू किये गये हैं। 16 घंटे अगर वह मशीन चले तो फ्लैट रेट के हिसाब से चलते हैं। मीटरों में कई तरह की चोरियां होती हैं अच्छा हुआ आपने इसे सिम्पलीफाई करने का काम किया। 16 घंटे की जगह 4 और 5 घंटे भी बिजली नहीं दी जाती है। 5,6 घंटे बिजली देने में भी 20 ट्रिपल होते हैं। किसानों की माटरें जल जाती हैं और उसके बाद भी फ्लैट रेट पर बिजली का बिल बताने के लिये उसी समय तैयार हैं। अगर वह लोग एक महीना बिल नहीं चुकावें तो उनके कनैक्शन खट से काट दिये जाते हैं। यह आज किसानों की दुर्दशा है।

आप ताज्जुब करेंगे। आप एक छोटे से किसान को बिजली देंगे, 12 एकड़ वाले किसान को बिजली देंगे तो दूसरे किसान कोई बहुत बड़े राजा या जागीरदार हैं क्या ? आपने सीलिंग कर दिया है, कौन बड़ा और कौन छोटा काश्तकार है ?

छोटे काश्तकार के लिए लाइन मीलों तक जाती है, लेकिन बीच में अगर कोई बारह एकड़ से ज्यादा वाला किसान है, तो उसको बिजली नहीं दी जाएगी। अगर वह सरप्लस उत्पादन करता है, धान की कमी को मिटाता है, तो क्या वह देश का भला नहीं करता है। छोटे काश्तकार का भलाई के नाम पर सस्ती वाहवाही लूटने के लिए यह जो नीति अपनाई गई है, उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। अगर तीन मील लाइन केवल एक कुंए के लिए लगाई जाए, तो वह कभी रीम्युनरेटिव नहीं हो सकती इसी कारण इलैक्ट्रिसिटी, बोर्ड घाटें में चलते हैं। छोटे किसानों को जरूर बिजली दीजिए, लेकिन बीच में दस किसानों को छोड़ देना उचित नहीं है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि गांव में पीने के पानी के कुंए में बिजली नही देते हैं और कहते हैं कि गांव इलैक्ट्रिफाइड हो गया है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : क्या राजस्थान में ऐसा है !

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : है इसीलिए तो मैं कह रहा हूं। मैं कोई झूठ थोड़ें ही कह रहा हूं ?

राजस्थान में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में लिगनाइट पाया छाता है, उसके लिए प्राजेक्टस बनानी चाहिए। राजस्थान के डेंजर्ट के इलाके में बिजली की व्यबस्था करनी चाहिए। वहां पर ग्राउंड वाटर बहुत है, वहां पर 400 मीटर गहरा पानी है। अगर सस्ती बिजली नहीं दी जाएगी, तो उस पानी का उपयोग नहीं हो सकत। और अगर पानी का उपयोग नही होगा तो राजस्थान को अकाल से मुक्ति नही मिल सकती और वहां पर भुखमरी फैलेगी, जिसको रोका नहीं जा सकेगा।

यह हमारे बजट का वह मद है, जिसके इम्पलीमेंटेशन पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और जिसके लक्ष्यों को कम नही किया जाना चाहिए लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति न होने के कारणों को दूर करके इन योजनाओं को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA (Jamnagar) : No policy of our Government in the recent years, has been discussed and debated as exhaustively as the national energy policy. No problem of the country has been subjected to careful scrutiny and study by as many high-powered bodies as the energy problem of the country.

Despite all the very deserving seriousness and attention with which it has been looked at and approached, the energy crisis still seems to be haunting us and, literally speaking, there is even 'darkness' in some areas, thanks to the present energy situation.

The dawn of the year 1983, perhaps, is heralding a new hope and, to some extent, let us see some light at the end of the long tunnel of the energy crisis. The downward trend currently witnesses in the international OPEC price of oil and the increasingly rich prospects of our Bombay High along with the promises that the other newly discovered sources of oil elsewhere in the country, particularly in the river basins of Godawari and Mahanadi suggest that we before long, may be able to overcome the so-called oil squeeze.

Nonetheless, it should not however, force us to relapse into a complacent mood as far as our energy policy is concerned.

In this context, I should commend our Government for taking the very bold step, in fact, a forward step in revising upward prices of some of the petroleum products. While on the face of it a policy of upward revision under the circumstances apparently adds considerable distress to the different sections of the consumers in respect of a variety of petroleum products, admittedly it is a sound long-term strategy not only from the fiscal point of view but, more importantly, from the point of energy conservation.

The oil price hike of the past decade however distressing it might have been, especially to the major oil importing developing countries including India, it has nonetheless brought into clear relief one stark reality which the Third World countries will have to reckon with in the future years.

And that is, whatever may be the momentary favourable changes in the international market price of oil, time has come for the developing countries to reframe and restructure their energy policies not only with a view to expand their exploratory activities for expanding their indigenous sources of supply of oil but, more importantly, to explore at the same time, alternate sources of other renewable energy and rationalise

energy consumption by all sections of the economy with an eye and accent on energy conservation.

One of the basic critical circumstances that dictates the need for a well-rounded, concerted and meaningful approach towards an energy policy is that we cannot and should not depend on oil alone. For, oil, both in terms of its supply and price, is riddled with certain built-in uncertainties peculiar only to oil, just as the OPEC price hike that had in its wake compelled many of the oil importing countries to augment their indigenous sources of oil which consequently has created the present glut and, therefore, the present downward trend of its world price, a time may come again when supply, relative to demand, shrinking may push the price upward. In other words, since the oil industry is subjected to unpredictable fluctuations both in respect of supply and demand and, therefore, its price, it is all the more imperative that our dependence on oil should be minimised to the maximum.

Obviously, it calls for a more rational approach to the energy policy as a whole. It is in this sense I want to underline that our energy policy should be based on a sound footing that incorporates the two key elements such as an evaluation of other possible potential renewable energy resources and energy conservation.

In this connection it is worth while to review the energy policy of such other countries that are comparably placed with India in respect of their energy needs. In Latin America, for instance, barring the major oil producing countries, such as Mexico and Venezula, and to a lesser extent, other similar fortuitously placed oil producing countries like Peru and Ecuador, the rest of the countries in the region are more or less like India in respect of the energy situation.

The indigenous oil resources being very limited in many of these countries, notwithstanding their initiatives in terms of fresh exploration and prospecting, they are net importers of oil with clear consequences for their economic situations in a period of high oil prices.

Placed in this peculiar bind, many of the countries of the region even before, in conditions of much lower oil prices than today, had resorted to harnessing alternate sources of energy from water, coal, nuclear power, biomass, wind and non-associated gas. Consequently, the likely scope and scale of alternate sources of energy development in Latin America are very encouraging today.

Although current levels of hydroelectric generation amount to about 5 per cent of the region's ultimate potential, this process, of course, is continuing with several major schemes currently under construction, including the massive twelve thousand five hundred megawatt first stage of the Itaipu Project, a joint Brazilian-Paraguayan development on the river Parana. Another example is Argentina where an announcement was recently made of an investment programme up to 1995, to provide an additional capacity of nineteen thousand megawatts of which hydro-electricity would contribute over two-thirds. Since the sources of hydro-electric generation are far removed from areas where it is consumed, Brazil has been engaged over the years and has now evolved a special grid for long distance transmission.

In the field of nuclear energy too, Latin America has made significant progress. Latin America's one operating nuclear power station in Argentina will soon be joined by one in Brazil. This is intended to be the procursor to a national programme for the 1980s and 1990s of eight nuclear power stations. As against this, our initiative in this respect namely the Kalpakkam nuclear power station, though launched long time ago, has so far registered no satisfactory progress.

As against this, our initiative in this respect, namely, the Kalpakkam nuclear power station, though launched a long time ago, has so far not registered any satisfactory progress.

Apart from hydrocarbon resources, such as coal and petroleum, plus water and nuclear power, major Latin American countries, importantly Brazil, have been engaged in the production of some form of renewable energy resources.

Biomass is the most interesting of these energy resources. Instead of the essentially non-commercial nature of its use in the period upto the 1950s, when vegetable fuels in Latin America remained important in the context of rural economics, the expansion of this sort of energy use is on a large and highly commercial scale today. The outstanding world example of this is Brazil, where the production of wood alcohol as an energy source is already well beyond the pilot plant stage.

The advantage of biomass ethyl alcohol or ethanol, as it is commonly known, is that it can be used directly as a substitute for petroleum products as boiler fuel, gasoline and diesel substitute. In fact, the experience of Brazil has shown that ethanol, when used in an internal combustion engine, considerably improves combustion efficiency and result in higher octane rating the improvements in engine starting and emission quality.

The other more important advantage of ethanol is its use as a gasoline blend as automobile fuel, commonly known as gasohol or proalcool. The economic value of use of ethanol as a gasoline blend is about 15 to 20 per cent higher than as a direct gasoline substitute.

What is more, ethanol can be produced from a variety of biomass—say, from sugar—bearing materials like sugarcane, molasses and sweet sorghum or from carbohydrates in starch from potato or wild palm trees, or from celluloses such as wood and agricltural residues.

The main areas needing immediate government policy actions in this direction are : (1) active promotion of ethanol use for gasoline blend through demonstration projects and agreements with automobile and chemical industries; (2) development of energy-efficient ethanol plant designs; (3) encouraging production of biomass raw materials by offering approprite incentives and providing the necessary agricultural research extension services and credit facilities; and (4) designing a cohesive pricing system to overcome typical large distortions in the prices of inputs from the energy, industrial and agricultural sectors.

In all these aspects, it may be worthwhile at least to make some study of the experience of a country, such as Brazil. What makes the Brazilian experience fascinating is the extent to which it has become a major component of a co-herent strategy of the Brazilan Government towards both industrial and agricultural sectors, as well as exports and the foreign trade.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you been to Brazil recently ?

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : The organisation of large scale biomass production obviously involves many sorts of expertise in the agricultural sector. Developments on a large scale enough to make significant contributions to energy demand would require a decade or so of preparation and implementation. It is for these reasons necessary that we made a beginning in this important activity before any further delay.

Before concluding, I would like to mention three other sources of energy, which have tremendous potential in our country. They are solar energy wind energy and generation of power from tidal waves. The latter was suggested as having rich potential, especially in the Gujarat coast, by the French experts. I do not know what efforts have been made by our Government to harnes this alternate source of energy which, needless to say, would go a long way in meeting the energy needs in some parts of the country.

The sooner we begin to look at all aspects of our energy policy, the better it would be for the long term develoment. Since the days of cheap fuel are past, there

is an evident need to evolve a concerted energy policy, which should, as I said at the outset, take into consideration the need to develop alternate sources of energy and to rationalse energy use through energy conservation schemes.

I would sum up by making a request to the Ministry concerned. As far as Gujarat is concerned, the surplus gas which is being allowed to be evaporated should be allowed to be used by the State Government for energy purposes.

The royalty on crude oil was finalised many years back. In spite of the price of crude oil having gone up, proportionately the percentage of royalty that Gujarat demanded has still not been considered by the Centre. In the end I would like to make a request to the Government that whenever they have projects concerned with that Ministry in different parts of the country, employment and especially the employment of Class III and Class IV persons, should be made from the local people themselves. Not only that. The people who have lost their lands, whose lands have been acquired for the development of these projects, even they are not considered.

I would like to point out specially, the ONGC and the Indian Oil Corporation who have put up projects all over Gujarat and in Vadinar in particular, have taken away the lands from the agriculturists and not given preference for their employment.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए, अपनी प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही इस आवश्यकता को महसूस किया कि एनर्जी के जो विभिन्न स्रोत हैं, उनको एक मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत रखा जाए । उन्होंने इस बात की अच्छी शुरूआत की और केवल न्युक्लियर एनर्जी जिसका कि अभी जिक्र हो रहा था, उसको छोड़कर बाकी सभी एनर्जी के स्रोतों को एक मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत ले आया गया है । हम सब लोगों को इस बात की भी बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि श्री शिवशंकर जी जैसा एक काबिल मिनिस्टर इस मिनिस्ट्री को देख रहा है ।

सभापति जी, हमें एक बात से भी बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि तेल की खोज के मामले में इस देश ने काफी प्रगति की है । इधर पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों में तेल की खोज में हमारे देश को अभूतपूर्व सफलता मिली है । अभी पिछले दिनों मैं समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ रहा था---पता नहीं अभी इधर लोक सभा में उसका ऐलान हुआ या नहीं, कि बोम्बे हाई के पास तेल का काफी बड़ा भंडार मिला है । मंत्री जी ने यह भी बताया था कि देश तेल के मामले में 1990 तक आत्म निर्भर हो जाएगा हालांकि 1980 में, उस समय के पेट्रोलियम मंत्री ने 1985 तक तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो जाने की बात कही थी । लेकिन अगर 1990 तक भी देश आत्म निर्भर हो जाता है तो यह बहुत बड़ी अचीवमेंट हमारे देश के लिए होगी ।

इस समय तेल की कोई कमी देश के अन्दर नहीं है । अगर कोई कमी है तो केवल वितरण व्यवस्था में है । इस व्यवस्था के कारण तेल की थोड़ी कमी पैदा हो सकती है । मिट्टी के तेल की शिकायत देश के विभिन्न भागों से आ रही है । मैं जहां से आ रहा हूं, मेरे क्षेत्र गाजीपुर और वाराणसी के आस पास मिट्टी का तेल पूरी मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है । मुझे यह बताया गया है कि मुगलसराय के डिपो में जो मिट्टी के तेल का कोटा था उसमें 50 प्रतिशत की कमी कर दी गयी है । इस वजह से उस क्षेत्र में तेल की कमी पैदा हो गयी है । समझ में नही आता कि जब मिट्टी का तेल पूरी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है तो उस क्षेत्र के लिए मिट्टी के तेल के कोटे में क्यों कमी की गयी है ! मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस मामले

को देखें क्योंकि कल ही मैं अपने क्षेत्र से लौटा हूं। वहां मुझे यह शिकायत मिली थी कि वहां मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध नहीं है और जो उपलब्ध है वह बहुत मंहगा मिल रहा है।

एक बात और हैं। गांवों में डीजल की आवश्यकता काफी बढ़ गई है, खासकर सिंचाई पम्प सैट और ट्रैक्टर्स के लिए, और इसकी उपलब्धता भी हमारे पास है, तो गांवों में और अधिक पैट्रोल पम्प खोले जाने चाहिये। कम से कम एक ब्लाक के अन्तर्गत एक डीजल पैट्रोल पम्प अवश्य खोला जाना चाहिये। मिट्टी के तेल के लिये भी अधिक एजेन्ट बनाने चाहिये। अभी जो भी दोष दिखाई देते हैं वह वितरण व्यवस्था के कारण ही हैं। अगर अधिक से अधिक एजेन्ट या डीलर बना दिये जायेंगे तेल के जिनको डायरेक्ट तेल कम्पनियों से सप्लाई होगा तो इसके वितरण में काफी सुधार होगा।

बिजली से तो हम सभी पीड़ित हैं। हमारे प्रदेश में बिजली 5,6 घंटे से अधिक नही मिलती है, हालांकि प्रदेश सरकार कहती है कि बिजली 10,12 घंटे दी जाती है। लेकिन हम तो देखते हैं कि कहीं तो हफ्तों बिजली नहीं मिलती है। यही बात बिहार में भी है, और देश के दूसरे भागों से भी इसी प्रकार के समाचार मिलते हैं। यह जो स्टेट पावर बोर्ड हैं इनकी इनऐफीशियेंसी के बारे में बहुत कहा जा चुका है। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो बड़ा भारी सफेद हाथी है और इसके भ्रष्टाचार और इनऐफीशियेंसी की बात दोहराते हुए भी शर्म आती है। यहां एक पोलिसी का यह सवाल है कि क्या अब पावर सैक्टर राज्यों के भरोसे पर ही छोड़ दिया जाए या केन्द्र सरकार उसको अपने हाथ में लेने के लिये तैयार है? यह विवाद का विषय तब से बना हुआ है जब से राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी ने पावर को केन्द्र द्वारा लिये जाने की बात कही है। हमारे मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि राज्यों से राय मांगी गई है, और राज्य सरकारें कोई राय नहीं दे रहीं हैं, उनकी राय आ जाने पर ही कोई कार्यवाही की जाएगी। कब वह राय देंगी और कब कार्यवाही की जाएगी तथा बिजली के मामले में यह देश कब तक सफर करता रहेगा? कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय चाहे संविधान में ही संशोधन क्यों न करना पड़े जिससे बिजली को केन्द्र अपने अधिकार में ले सके। जब तक पावर को सैन्ट्रल सैक्टर में नही लिया जायगा तब तक बिजली की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

अब सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कोल फील्ड् के पास बनाने की बात चल रही है, और कोयले का ढोना ज्यादा मुश्किल है बनिस्बत पावर को ट्रांसमिट करने के। हमारे यहां के कोयले में ऐश कटेंट ज्यादा है। अगर कोयले के साथ साथ ऐश कन्टेंट उठा कर ले जायेंगे उसमें ज्यादा खर्चा पड़ेगा, रेलवे पर काफी बोझ पड़ेगा। इसलिये अगर कोल पिट हैड पर ही पावर स्टेशन बनायें और पावर को ट्रांसमिट करे तो वह रास्ता और आसान पड़ेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त बड़ी बड़ी हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रक योजनायें कार्यान्वित नहीं हो रही हैं क्योंकि पानी के मामले में विभिन्न राज्यों में विवाद हैं। बहुत सी योजनायें सालों से ठप्प पड़ी हुई हैं, उन पर काम नहीं हो रहा है। अगर इसको सैन्ट्रल सैक्टर में ले लिया जाता है तो उन हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिक योजनाओं को जो काफी पहले से शुरू की जा चुकी हैं, या जो अन्य ली जाने वाली हैं, उन पर आसानी से काम किया जा सकता है।

इस सिलसिले में एक बात और है। बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां नदियां और नहरें हैं। वह ऐसे स्थान चुन सकती हैं जहां मिनी हाइड्रो

इलैक्ट्रिक प्लान्टस की स्थापना की जा सकती है। अगर इस तरह के बहुत सारे मिनी हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिक प्लान्टम इस देश में कायम कर दिये जायें तो बिजली के मामले में काफी हमें राहत मिल सकती है।

और छोटे दायरे के अन्दर यह मिनी हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिक प्लान्ट बिजली की आपूर्ति और सप्लाई कर सकते हैं।

एक बात जो बहुत दिनों से चर्चा का विषय बनी हुई है कि जो बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर में हों, या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हों, उनको कैप्टिव पावरप्लान्ट लगाने की इजाजत दी जाये। इस सिलसिले में सरकार का रुख भी अनुकूल प्रतीत होता है, लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों अभी तक कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री, चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर में हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हो, कैप्टिव पावर प्लान्ट लगाने के लिये आगे नहीं आई है? पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज़ इस मामले में दिशा दिखा सकती हैं। कैप्टिव पावर प्लान्ट लगाकर इंडस्ट्रीज की आवश्यकता पूरी की जा सकती है, इससे जो पावर बचेगी, उसे गांव के किसानों के काम में लाया जा सकता है और छोटे-छोटे घरेलू उद्योग धन्धों को वह बिजली दी जा सकती है :

इसलिये बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों को इस बात के लिये एन्करेज करना चाहिये, आवश्यकता हो तो इस बात के लिये दबाव डालना चाहिये कि वह स्वयं अपना पैसा लगाकर अपने पावर स्टेशन बनायें ताकि इस बिजली को दूसरे छोटे काश्तकारों के काम में ला सकें।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कोयले की निकासी के बारे में इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है। मैं मंत्री जी की सराहना करता हूं कि उन्होंने डी० ओ० प्रणाली जैसी भ्रष्टाचारजनक प्रणाली जो हमारे कोयले के फील्ड में कायम थी, उसको दूर किया है। इससे कोयले के उद्योग को काफी राहत मिली है।

में समझता हुं कि यह भी विचाराधीन होगा कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में बड़े-बड़े स्थानों पर कोल डिपो सरकार की तरफ से बनाये जाने चाहियें और उनसे उपभोक्ताओं को कोयला दिया जाना चाहिये। इससे भ्रष्टाचार में और भी कमी आ जायेगी और कोयले के वितरण में भी काफी आसानी पैदा हो जायेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय की सराहना करता हूं और आशा करता हु कि जिस लग्न और मेहनत से वह काम कर रहे हैं, उससे एनर्जी के क्षेत्र में इस देश में काफी प्रगति हो सकेगी।

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise, to support the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Energy. You have rightly said that this Ministry is under the capable hands of Hon. Shri Shiv Shankarji and this Ministry is doing a very good job and giving services to this country right earnestly.

Sir, the generation of energy is the first priority in this country. It is the basic need for our development. We are all trying to tap energy from all sources including oil, water, coal, wind, sun, bio-gas, nuclear sources etc. There are various researches which are going on to aid our efforts. Our prime concern about the cost of energy generation is increasing. Hydel energy cost is about 12 to 15 paise. Nuclear energy cost is around 16 to 17 paise. Thermal is ranging from 25 to 35 paise Diesel is around 100 paise per unit. The cost of generation is not uniform. It should be reduced with the deployment of modern technology in the generation of energy As I said, energy requirement is a basic thing and I find there is no coordination between various departments which has hampered the developmental process. There is no coordi-

nation between the coal production and the requirements of super-thermal power plants. In my constituency, there is one super-thermal power station which is coming up with a generation capacity of 2100 mega watt costing about Rs. 1100 crores near Durgapur.

The first power generation set has already been installed with the capacity of 210 MW generation. The water reservoir is not ready for other obvious reasons because the land has not been acquired as yet and the grievances of agriculturists have not been sorted out even now. This may lead to further escalation in the cost of the project by another Rs. 300 crores.

There is an open cast mine producing coal nearby. They are pumping out lakhs of litres of water daily which should have been used for the purpose of power generation of the first set and at least Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs could have been saved which have been spent for the reservoir. Therefore, I suggest that there should be a high-power committee which coordinates betewen the Central Government and State Governments' officials very effectively, wherever such big projects are giong to be installed.

There is a massive programme for electrification, specially the rural electrification that has been taken up. This is being done by the Central Rural Electrification Authority. In regard to my own districts of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli which are being covered under this programme, the State Government officials are not able to stretch their lines because of the Forest Conservation Act of 1980. There is 58 per cent forest area in that area. Even the branches of trees cannot be cut without the permission of the Central Government. For rural electrification, there needs to be a proper coordination between the Department of Energy and the Department of Agriculture to carry on development programme.

The same is also true about the roads development in that area. It is said that hydro-electric energy is the cheapest to produce and the least polluting. Therefore, this is most welcome. Such energy is to be produced across the borders of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh on the river Godavari. There is a multi-purpose dam costing about Rs. 362 crores and generating energy to the tune of 660 MW. This project is called Inchempali project. It is a hydel project. There is another joint venture between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra across the river Indravati costing about Rs. 403 crores and generating 1000 MW of hydel power. In that area about 3000 tribals from 50 villages, mostly, Maria Gonds who belong to newly formed Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra and some of them belonging to Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh had assembled on 25th and 26th of last month at Hemalkasa village to protest against the setting up of hydro-electric dams. They said, "We will not allow our lives to be destroyed by these projects. We will oppose these projects with all our might." This was the resolution they passed. They call it as tribal ethnocide which is inevitable and which will be opposed. This is what one social worker Padma Shri Baba Amte said. What had happened there was that environmental aspect had not been taken into account while formulating these projects.

Our Government is giving a lot of importance to environmental aspect. But that environmental aspect has not been taken into consideration while taking up these projects. The environment aspect must be recognised as a top national priority like that of defence, employment, health, education and commerce. What happens is that while formulating these projects, this aspect is not taken into consideration, irrespective of the Central Government's instructions which were already given. The Prime Minister herself had written to States saying that conservation of environment is our collective concern. She has written to the States on 4th April, 1980. The Prime Minister said :

> "Preservation of environment is our collective concern. Any deterioration of our environment threatens the present and future well being of our country and of our people. The maintenance of

ecological balance should be as much a part of development process as the working of our national resources. If we plan only on the basis of exploitation of our existing resources and give no thought to their conservation and renewal, we shall negate the concept of development itself. We shall have to plan for tomorrow and development consists of building of our capital measured not only in financial and fiscal terms but also in terms of nature. All right-thinking people should think for preservation of forests and environment."

This is what the Prime Minister has said.

These two projects had endangered the lives of the tribals living there. These tribals cannot be put out of that place and thrown anywhere. Their rehabilitation problem has become a great concern in that area. Such tribals number about 20,000.

The tribals are very much frightened. Their rehabilitation problem is a very big problem. About one lakh Hectares of forest land is being destroyed. There are a number of wild animals of rare quality. They are being destroyed. This aspect has not been taken into consideration. I would like to request the Government that this aspect of preserving nature has to be taken into account before our power generation process starts. I would like to make this appeal to the Government through you.

श्री समीनुदीन (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, आजादी के पहले बिजली की हैसियत जो भी रही हो लेकिन आज इस दौर में जबकि हम तरक्की के रास्ते पर हैं, बिजली की जरूरत इतनी बढ़ गई है कि जनता की जिन्दगी बिजली के साथ मोहताज हो गई है, खाना पकाने का काम, रेडियो सुनने का काम, सवारी का काम, पंखे का काम, छोटे उद्योग चलाने का काम— गर्जे कि जिन्दगी की सारी सूरतें बिजली के साथ वाबस्ता हो गई हैं। अब तो हालत यह है कि हमारे लिए बिजली वही हैसियत रखती है जिस तरह से हमारे जिस्म में रगें और उसमें खून। जिस्म जिन्दा रह नहीं सकता है जब तक कि रगें न हो और रगों में खून न हो। उसी तरह से हमने सारा इन्तजाम आज बिजली के ढंग पर अपने देश में अपना लिया है इसलिए कि देश तरक्की के रास्ते पर है।

हालत यह है कि बिजली की बहुत ज्यादा कमी है। जाहिर बात है कि किसी इन्सान की रगों में खून न दौड़ता हो तो वह कितनी देर तक जिन्दा रहेगा। उसकी जिन्दगी मौत में बदल जाएगी। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे बिजली विभाग के कर्मचारी उतने ही सुस्त है, जितनी की बिजली तेज होती है। मैं कंसलटेटिव कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं। मैं बराबर इस मोटी सी बात को कमेटी के सामने रखता हूं कि मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में जगह-जगह हजारों-हजार ट्रांसफार्मर रखे हुए हैं, जो कि सड़ रहे हैं और सरकार की सम्पत्ति बर्बाद हो रही है। बावजूद इस बात के 1981 से 1983 तक एक भी ट्रांसफार्मर को नहीं उठाया गया है। जब ट्रांसफार्मर को नहीं उठा सकते हैं, तो बिजली कहां से दे सकेगी। लाखों-करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति हमारी बर्बाद हो रही है।

सूरत हाल यह है कि डी बी सी संथाल परगना में है। लेकिन संथाल परगना बिहार को 23 प्रतिशत बिजली मिलती है और बाकी 77 प्रतिशत बंगाल को चली जाती है। 23 परसेंट में पहले बिजली की हालत इसलिए अच्छी थी कि बहुत से गाँवों में बिजलीकरण नहीं हुआ था। मगर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रखण्ड का प्रखण्ड, सब-डिवीजीन के सब-डिवीजन, हर जगह खूंटे गाड़े गए हैं ओर विजली दी जा रही है, लेकिन पावर उतनी ही है। जाहिर वात है कि पावर आपको एक सौ गांवों में देने की क्षमता हो और तीन सौ गांवों में आप बिजली लगा दें और टोटल कहें कि 16

घण्टे देते हैं, तो एक सौ गांव के लिए चार-पांच घण्टे ही होगी। मैंने एक सवाल किया या कि बिजली की आपूर्ति कितनी करते हैं ? बताया गया कि 16 घण्टे हैं। घर जाकर हिसाव लगाया तो वही चार-पांच घण्टे निकला। जाहिर बात है कि तरक्की के रास्ते पर जाने वाला मुल्क जिस प्रकार से बिजली के साथ इसकी जिन्दगी मोहताज हो गई है, अगर चार घण्टे बिजली 24 घण्टे में दी जाएगी तो क्या वह जिन्दा रह सकता है ? आप कागजों को पेश करते हैं, रिपोर्टें आती है, मगर मैं अपने क्षेत्र के गावों को देखता हूं कि कितनी देर तक बिजली मिलती है, उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती है। कैरोसिन पहले जितना खर्च होता था, उतना आज भी खर्च हो रहा है। हालात यह है कि पावरलूम, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग, आटा मिल चावल मिल आदि सारे के सारे बन्द हो रहे हैं। यदि किसी-किसी वक्त भोर में बिजली दी जाती है, तो उस वक्त क्या वह रेडियो सुन सकता है, खाना बना सकता है कुट्टी काट सकता है — कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। मेंने कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में एक बात रखी थी कि ज्यादातर इसका ताल्लुक रियासत से है। इसलिए मैंने केन्द्रीय कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी में सुझाव रखा था स्टेट के चेयरमैन को बुलाया जाए कि ताकि हमारी शिकायतों का समाधान ओर सुझावों पर अमल हो सके।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी अभी हमारे यहां फरक्का में सुपर-थर्मल पावर योजना ली गई है। जिसका कोयला ललमटिया से लाया जाएगा जहां कि दस-बारह मील तक कोयला ही कोयला है। गांव के नीचे कोयला है, मस्जिद के नीचे कोयला है, मन्दिर के नीचे कोयला है। आप वहां जमीन एक्वायर कर रहे हैं। जो लोग एक एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन रखते हैं और देते हैं उनको तो सर्विस मिलती है लेकिन जिन लोगों के पास एक एकड़ से कम जमीन है, ज्यादातर लोग ऐसे ही हैं जिनके पास एक एकड़ से कम जमीन है, उनकी जमीन एक्वायर करने पर आप उन्हें सर्विस नही देते हैं। हमारी यह प्लानिंग है कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को हम ऊपर उठायें। आज हम उन लोगों को सर्विस भी नही देते है जिनकी कि जमीन लेते हैं। गवर्नमेंट को इस पालिसी को बदलना चाहिए ताकि उस प्रोजेक्ट में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा गरीब लोगों को सर्विस मिल सके।

अभी अभी दस वर्ष हो गये उस थरमल का पावर का मन्सूबा बने हुए। वह सुपर थरमल पावर गंगा के किनारे होना चाहिए और जहां से कोयला नजदीक में मिलता हो, वहां होना चाहिए। फरक्का वहां से 150 किलोमीटर है जबकि कहलगांव 30 किलोमीटर है। इसलिए इस थरमल पावर को कहल गांव में ही होना चाहिए ताकि वहां जल्दी से जल्दी कोयला पहुंचाया जा सके। मन्सूवे में हमने देखा है कि इस सुपर थरमल पावर में 22 हजार टन रोजाना कोयला खर्च होगा। अगर यह कहल-गांव में होगा तो हमें 30 किलोमीटर ही कोयला ले जाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि फरक्का 150 किलो-मीटर पर है और अब तक वहां के लिए रेलवे लाइन भी नहीं बिछी है।

हमारे क्षेत्र के लोगों और किसानों में आजकल ना उम्मीदी छाई हुई है। उनको यह उम्मीद हो गयी है कि डी०वी०सी० के जरिये उनको जितनी बिजली दी जाती है वह अब उनकी जरूरत को पूरा नही कर सकेगी। इसलिए वे बिजली मिलने की ना उम्मीदी की वजह से अपने पावरलूम बेच रहे हैं, हीलर बेच रहे हैं और अपने बिजली के कनेक्शन कटवा रहे हैं। उन लोगों ने यह उम्मीद बांध रखी है कि अगर कहलगांव में सुपर थरमल पांवर स्टेशन

बन जाए तभी उन लोगों को बिजली के मामले में राहत मिल सकेगी।

बिजली कम मिलने का कारण क्या है ? बिजली कार्पोरेशन इसलिए बिजली नहीं दे पाते है बिजली का खर्चा तो पहले वर्षों के मुकाबले में बहुत बढ़ गया है लेकिन ऐसा है कि हांडी में चावल उतने ही हैं जितने कि पहले थे लेकिन दावत बहुत लोगों को दे दी है, बहुत जगह दावत दे रखी है। चावल हमने बढ़ाये नहीं। खुलासा यह है कि मुल्क में बिजलीकरण बहुत हो गया है। लेकिन बिजली हम उतनी ही सप्लाई करते हैं जितनी कि पहले सप्लाई करते थे। किसी इलाके में चार घण्टे बिजली दी, फिर उसे छोड़ दिया। फिर दूसरे इलाके को चार घंटे बिजलीं दी, फिर उसे छोड़ दिया। जब हम सवाल पूछते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि हम 16 घंटे बिजली देते हैं। जबकि बिजली केवल चार घंटे ही मिलती है। लोगों ने बिजली से चलने वाले सामान बहुत खरीद लिये हैं।

16.00 hrs.

मगर आप बिजली नहीं दे पाते हैं, पावर लूम एवं अन्य लघु उद्योगों के लिये बिजली नहीं दे सकते हैं। जब हम पूछते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि 16 घंटे बिजली मिल रही है, मगर वाकई में 4 घंटे ही मिलती है। मैंने बहुत छानबीन, की डी०वी०सी० आदि जगह पूछा तो पता चला कि 4 घंटे इस इलाके को देते हैं, 4 घंटे उस इलाके को देते हैं, 4 घंटा बिजली किसी ओर इलाके को देते है। इस तरह से 16 घंटे हो गये। लेकिन एक इलाके को तो केवल 4 घंटे ही मिली, उससे हम कैसे तरक्की कर सकेंगे ? यह सारी बातें श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिह ऊर्जा मंत्री समक्ष कह रहा हूं अब मुझे उम्मीद हैं कि इनके मंत्री मंडल में आने से कुछ उम्मीद की झलक आने लगी है। जब मुझे पता चला कि कहल गांव थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में कुछ दिक्कते आ रही हैं तो मैंने श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह से बातें की। उन्होंने मुझे उम्मीद दिलाई है कि कहलगांव भी होगा और फरक्का भी होगा मैं चाहूंगा कि जब वह बहस का जवाब दें तो इस बारे में जरूर आश्वासन दें। जब तक राजमहल लालमटिया से लेकर फरक्का तक रेलवे लाईन नहीं बनेगी तब तक पावर स्टेशन कैसे बनेगा ? अभी तक सर्वे ही हो रहा है, और जहां मीलों मील जमीन के नीचे कोयला है उसको एक्वायर नहीं किया गया है अगर देर हो गई तो सत्यानाश हो जायगा, उम्मीद और सब्र का पैमाना लबरेज हो जायगा इसलिये मैं श्री चन्द्रशेखर बाबू से अपील करूंगा जिस तरह बिजली तेज है उसी तेजी से वह काम करें और अपने कर्मचारियों को भी तेज बनायें। इन्हीं लफ्जों के साथ मुहाल बैजर की ताईद करता हूं।

شری ثمین الدین (گوڑہ)

سبھاپتی مہودے۔ آزادی سے پہلے بجلی کی حیثیت جو بھی رہی ہو لیکن آج اس دور میں جبکہ ہم ترقی کے راستے پر ہیں بجلی کی ضرورت اتنی بڑھ گئی ہے کہ جنتا کی زندگی بجلی کے ساتھ محتاج ہوگئی ہے۔

کھانے پکانے کا کام ریڈیو سننے کا کام، سواری کا کام پنکھے کا کام، چھوٹے ادھیوگ چلانے کا کام۔ غرض یہ کہ زندگی کی ساری صورتیں بجلی کیساتھ وابستہ ہوگئی ہیں اب توحالت یہ ہے کہ ہمارے لیئے بجلی وہی حیثیت رکھتی ہے جس طرح سے ہمارے جسم میں رگیں اور اس میں خون۔ جسم زندہ نہیں رہ سکتا جب تک کہ رگیں نہ ہوں اور رگوں میں خون نہ ہو۔ اس طرح سے ہم نے سارا انتظام آج بجلی کے ڈھنگ پر اپنے دیش میں اپنا لیا ہے اس لیے کہ دیش ترقی کے

گھر جاکر حساب لگایا تو وہی چار پانچ گھنٹے نکلے ظاہر بات ہے کہ ترقی کے راستے پر جانے والا ملک جس پرکار سے بجلی کے ساتھ اس کی زندگی محتاج ہوگئی ہے اگر چار گھنٹے بجلی ۲۴ گھنٹے میں دی جائے گی تو کیا وہ زندہ رہ سکتا ہے۔ آپ کاغذوں کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔ رپورٹ آتی ہے مگر میں اپنے چھپیتر کے گاؤں کو دیکھتا ہوں کہ کتنی دیر تک بجلی ملتی ہے۔ ان کو بجلی نہیں ملتی ہے۔ کیروسین پہلے جتنا خرچ ہوتا تھا اتنا آج بھی خرچ ہو رہا ہے حالت یہ ہے کہ پاور لوم چھوٹے چھوٹے ادھیوگ آٹا مل، چاول مل آدی سارے کے سارے بند ہو رہے ہیں۔ یدی کسی وقت بھور میں بجلی دی جاتی ہے تو اس وقت کیا وہ ریڈیو سن سکتا ہے کھانا بنا سکتا ہے۔ کٹی کاٹ سکتا ہے۔ کچھ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ میں نے کنسلٹیٹو کمیٹی میں ایک بات رکھی تھی کہ زیادہ تر اس کا تعلق ریاست سے ہے۔ اس لیے میں نے کینڈریہ کنسلٹیٹو کمیٹی میں سجھاؤ رکھا تھا کہ سٹیٹ کے چیرمین کو بلایا جائے تاکہ ہماری شکایتوں کا سمادھان اور سجھاؤں پر عمل ہو سکے۔

میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ابھی ابھی ہمارے یہاں فرکا میں سپر تھرمل پاور یوجنا لی گئی ہے۔ جس کا کوئلہ للمٹیا سے لایا جائے گا۔ جہاں کہ دس بارہ میلوں تک کوئلہ ہی کوئلہ ہے گاؤں کے نیچے کوئلہ ہے، مسجد کے نیچے کوئلہ ہے مندر کے نیچے کوئلہ ہے۔ آپ وہاں زمین ایکوائر کر رہے ہیں جو لوگ ایک ایکڑ سے زیادہ زمین راستے پر ہے۔ حالت یہ ہے کہ بجلی کی بہت زیادہ کمی ہے۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ کسی انسان کی رگوں میں خون نہ دوڑتا ہو تو وہ کتنی دیر تک زندہ رہے گا۔ اس کی زندگی موت میں بدل جائے گی۔ مجھے تو ایسا لگتا ہے کہ ہمارے بجلی وبھاگ کے کرمچاری اتنے سست ہیں جتنی کہ بجلی تیز ہوتی ہے۔ میں کمیٹی کا ممبر ہوں۔ میں برابر اس موٹی سی بات کو کمیٹی کے سامنے رکھتا ہوں کہ میرے اپنے چھپیتر میں جگہ جگہ ہزاروں ہزار ٹرانسفارمر رکھے ہوئے ہیں جو کہ سڑ رہے ہیں اور سرکار کی سمپتی برباد ہو رہی ہے۔ باوجود اس بات کے ۱۹۸۰ء سے ۱۹۸۳ء تک ایک بھی ٹرانسفارمر کو نہیں اٹھایا گیا ہے۔ جب ٹرانسفارمر کو نہیں اٹھا سکتے ہیں تو بجلی کہاں سے دے سکے گی۔ لاکھوں کروڑوں کی سمپتی ہماری برباد ہو رہی ہے۔

صورت حال یہ ہے کہ ڈی بی سی سنتھال پرگنہ میں ہے لیکن سنتھال پرگنہ بہار کو ۲۳ پرتشت بجلی ملتی ہے اور باقی ۷۷ فیصد بنگال کو چلی جاتی ہے۔

۲۳ پرسینٹ میں پہلے بجلی کی حالت اس لیے اچھی تھی کہ بہت سے گاؤں میں بجلی کرن نہیں ہوا تھا۔ مگر چھٹی پنچ ورشیہ یوجناؤں پر کھنڈ کا پر کھنڈ سب ڈویژن کے سب ڈویژن ہر جگہ کھونٹے گاڑے گئے ہیں اور ہر جگہ بجلی دی جا رہی ہے لیکن پاور اتنی ہی ہے۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ پاور آپ کو ایک سو گاؤں میں دینے کی کھشمتا ہو اور تین سو گاؤں میں آپ بجلی لگا دیں اور ٹوٹل کہیں کہ ۱۰ گھنٹے دیتے ہیں تو ایک سو گاؤں کے لیے چار پانچ گھنٹے ہی ہوگی۔ میں نے ایک سوال کیا تھا کہ بجلی کی آپورتی کتنی کرتے ہیں بتایا گیا کہ ۱۰ گھنٹے ہیں۔

ہمارے چھتیر کے لوگوں اور کسانوں میں آج کل ناامیدی چھائی ہوئے ہے۔ ان کو یہ امید ہوگئی ہے کہ ڈی وی سی کے ذریعہ سے ان کو جتنی بجلی دی جاتی ہے وہ اب ان کی ضرورت کو پوری نہیں کرسکے گی۔ اس لیے وہ بجلی ملیں ملنے کی ناامیدی کی وجہ سے اپنے پاور لوم بیچ رہے ہیں۔ ہالر بیچ رہے ہیں اور اپنے بجلی کنکشن کاٹ رہے ہیں۔ ان لوگوں نے یہ امید باندھ رکھی ہے کہ اگر کھل گاؤں میں سپر تھرمل پاور اسٹیشن بن جائے تبھی ان لوگوں کو بجلی کے معاملے میں راحت مل سکے گی۔

بجلی کم ملنے کا کارن کیا ہے۔ بجلی کا رپورشن اس لیے بجلی نہیں دے پاتے ہیں۔ بجلی کا خرچہ تو پہلے ورش کے مقابلے میں بہت بڑھ گیا ہے لیکن ایسا ہے کہ ہانڈی میں چاول اتنے ہی ہیں۔ جتنے کہ پہلے تھے۔ لیکن دعوت بہت لوگوں کو دے دی ہے بہت جگہ دعوت دے رکھی ہے۔ چاول ہم نے بڑھائے نہیں۔ خلاصہ یہ ہے کہ ملک میں بجلی کرن بہت ہوگیا ہے۔ لیکن بجلی ہم اتنی ہی سپلائی کرتے ہیں جتنی کہ پہلے سپلائی کرتے تھے۔ کسی علاقے میں چار گھنٹے بجلی دی پھر اسے چھوڑ دیا۔ پھر دوسرے علاقے کو چار گھنٹے بجلی دی پھر اسے چھوڑ دیا۔ جب ہم سوال پوچھتے ہیں تو کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ ہم ۱۶ گھنٹے بجلی دیتے ہیں اور دیتے ہیں انکو تو سروس ملتی ہے لیکن جن لوگوں کے پاس ایک ایکڑ سے کم زمین ہے زیادہ تر لوگ ایسے ہی ہیں جن کے پاس ایک ایکڑ سے کم زمین ہے ان کی زمین ایکوائر کرنے پر آپ انہیں سروس نہیں دیتے ہیں۔ ہماری یہ پلاننگ ہے کہ غریبی کی ریکھا سے نیچے رہنے والے لوگوں کو ہم اوپر اٹھائیں۔ آج ہم ان لوگوں کو سروس بھی نہیں دیتے ہیں جن کی کہ زمین لیتے ہیں۔ گورنمنٹ کو اس پالیسی کو بدلنا چاہئے تاکہ اس پروجیکٹ میں زیادہ سے زیادہ غریب لوگوں کو سروس مل سکے۔

ابھی ابھی دس ورش ہوگئے اس تھرمل پاور کا منصوبہ ہے وہ سپر تھرمل پاور گنگا کے کنارے ہونا چاہئے اور جہاں سے کوئلہ نزدیک میں ملتا۔ وہاں ہونا چاہئے۔ فرکا وہاں سے ۱۵۰ کلومیٹر ہے جبکہ کہل گاؤں ۳۰ کلومیٹر ہے۔ اس لیے اس تھرمل پاور کو کہل گاؤں میں ہی ہونا چاہئے تاکہ وہاں جلدی سے جلدی کوئلہ پہنچایا جاسکے منصوبے میں ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ اس سپر تھرمل پاور میں ۲۲ ہزار ٹن روزانہ کوئلہ خرچ ہوگا۔ اگر یہ کہل گاؤں میں ہوگا تو ہمیں ۳۰ کلومیٹر ہی کوئلہ لے جانا پڑے گا کیونکہ فرکا ۱۵۰ کلومیٹر پر ہے اور جب تک وہاں کے لیے ریلوے لائن بھی نہیں بچھی ہے۔

نہیں کیا گیا۔ اگر دیر ہو گئی تو ستیاناس ہو جائے گا امید اور صبر کا پیمانہ لبریز ہو جائے گا۔ اس لیے میں شری چندر شیکھر بابو سے اپیل کروں گا کہ جس طرح بجلی تیز ہے اسی تیزی سے وہ کام کریں اور اپنے کرمچاریوں کو بھی تیز بنائیں۔ انہی لفظوں کے ساتھ مہال بیجر کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने इस विषय पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। यह बात सही है कि बिजली विकास का मेरूदंड है। जब तक बिजली का उत्पादन नही होगा तब तक किसी भी देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सुधार नही हो सकता, चाहे औद्योगिक उत्पादन हो या कृषि उत्पादन हो। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि 1980 के बाद जिस प्रकार से बिजली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है, चाहे कोयला हो, पैट्रोलियम हो या और कोई ऐनर्जी सोर्स हो, उससे हमें गर्व है और मंत्रालय तथा इसके अधिकारियों पर भी गर्व है जिनके सतत् प्रयास से उत्पादन बढ़ा है। यह हम केवल हाऊस में ही नहीं कहते बल्कि विभिन्न अवसरों पर बिजली और कोयले के उत्पादन का जिक्र आता है तो भी कहते हैं।

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the chair*]

आपने बड़े विस्तार से बताया कि पिछले 30 साल से हमारे क्या लक्ष्य रहे हैं और क्या बिजली का उत्पादन किया है। मैं उसकी डीटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन बिजली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने पड़ेंगे यदि हमें लक्ष्य तक पहुंचना है। यही नहीं यहां भी और सदन के बाहर भी बिजली के बारे में अखबारों में कहा जाता है कि

ہیں۔ جبکہ بجلی کیوں چار گھنٹے ہی ملتی ہے۔ لوگوں نے بجلی سے چلنے والے سامان بہت خرید لیے ہیں۔ مگر آپ بجلی نہیں دے پاتے ہیں پاور لوم ایوم انیہ لگھوادیوگ کے لیے بجلی نہیں دے سکتے ہیں۔ جب ہم پوچھتے ہیں تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ ۱۶ گھنٹے بجلی مل رہی ہے مگر کیا واقعی میں ۴ گھنٹے ہی ملتی ہے۔ میں نے بہت چھان بین کی ڈی وی سی آدی جگہ پوچھا تو پتا چلا کہ ۴ گھنٹے اس علاقے کو دیتے ہیں، ۴ گھنٹے اس علاقے کو دیتے ہیں ۴ گھنٹے کسی اور علاقے کو دیتے ہیں۔ اس طرح سے ۱۶ گھنٹے ہو گئے۔ لیکن اس علاقے کو تو کیوں ۴ گھنٹے ہی ملی اس سے ہم کیسے ترقی کر سکیں گے۔ یہ ساری باتیں شری چندر شیکھر سنگھ کے ارجامنتری کے سمکش کہہ رہا ہوں۔ اب مجھے امید ہے کہ ان کے منتری منڈل آنے سے کچھ امید کی جھلک آنے لگی ہے۔ جب مجھے پتا چلا کہ کہل گاؤں تھرمل پاور اسٹیشن میں کچھ دقتیں آرہی ہیں تو میں نے شری چندر شیکھر سنگھ بابو سے باتیں کی۔ انہوں نے مجھے امید دلائی ہے کہ کہل گاؤں بھی ہوگا اور فرکا بھی ہوگا۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ جب وہ بحث کا جواب دیں تو اس بارے میں ضرور آشواسن دیں۔ جب تک راج محل لال مٹیا سے لیکر فرکا تک ریلوے لائن نہیں بنے گی تب تک پاور اسٹیشن کیسے بنے گا۔ ابھی تک سروے ہی ہو رہا ہے اور جہاں میلوں میل زمین کے نیچے کوئلہ ہے اس کو ایکوائر

इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डस सफेद हाथी हो गये हैं, ठीक है आप यह कहते हैं कि···

सफेद हाथी कहने के पूर्व, बिजली बोर्डों की क्या दिक्कत है, यह भी हमें सोचना चाहिये। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड विभिन्न राज्यों के हाथों में है। कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी का मेम्बर होने के नाते मुझे अनुभव है, खासतौर से मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं कि धन के अभाव के कारण जो बिजली की संचालन व्यवस्था है, कैपेसिटी है, उसको भी हम यूटिलाइज नही कर पा रहे हैं।

इसमें 3,4 बातों की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। बोर्ड में धन का अभाव, व्याप्त अनुशासनहीनता और मिस-मैनेजमैंट कैसे दूर हो। बोर्ड में धनराशि की समस्या बोर्ड के ही कारण है। बोर्ड जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हैं, चाहे एग्रीकल्चर का क्षेत्र हो या और बहुत से क्षेत्र हो सकते हैं, जिसमें हम सब्सीडाइज्ड बिजली देते हैं, उससे जो पावर बोर्ड को घाटा होता है, उसे विभिन्न सरकारें समय से पूरा नहीं करती हैं जब कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट का क्लीयर डायरेक्टिव है कि किसानों को बिजली देने के कारण, या जिन सैक्टरों में सब्सीडाइज्ड बिजली देते हैं उसके कारण जो घाटा हो उसे राज्य सरकारें पूरा करें। आज उत्पादन का उत्तर प्रदेश में 42 पैसे है उसमें बैंक का सूद और जोड़ दे तो 20 पैसे और तो इस तरह से 62,63 पैसे प्रति यूनिट बिजली का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। यह कमोवेश करीब-करीब सभी राज्यों में है, यह बात सही है।

हम एन टी पी सी और सेंटर के मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हैं कि वहां हम सस्ती बिजली पैदा कर रहे हैं। यह खुशी की बात है। आज हमें यह विचार करना पड़ेगा कि जो बोर्ड की भावना हैं, जो धन राशि सरकार से उसे लेनी है क्या वह बिना दिये हम उस पर दोष लगा सकते हैं? जो सरकार के विभाग हैं, जैसे जल निगम, म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन, म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड हैं, उनकी गवर्नमेंट सैक्टर की बहुत योजनाएं हैं, उन पर करोड़ों रूपये इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का बकाया है, तो इस कमी को दूर करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिये कोई ऐसा सिस्टम हवाल्व करें कि बिजली देने से बोर्ड को जो घाटा होता है, वह पूरा करें। जैसे एन टी पी सी ने एक सिस्टम तैयार किया है, हमारे क्षेत्र सिंगरौली में पावर हाउस बना है, वहां भर्ती का एक सिस्टम है कि जितने मेगावाट बिजली बनेगी, उसके हिसाब से भर्ती होगी। दूसरी जगह आज ओवर एम्पलायमेंट है। इस पर कितना पैसा खर्च हो रहा है? इस पर भी विचार करना होगा।

हमारे अनुशासन के 3 सैक्शन हैं। एक इंजीनियर है, दूसरे जूनियर इंजीनियर हैं और तीसरे वर्कर हैं। आज इन तीनों में तालमेल नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि तीनों जो वर्किंग क्लास है इनमें समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक बैठक की जाये और हिन्दुस्तान के सारे इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों के आपस के सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों। सम्बन्ध अच्छे न होने के कारण जब इंजीनियर लोग हड़ताल करते हैं तो जूनियर इंजीनियर कभी-कभी सहयोग करते हैं और जब जूनियर इंजीनियर करते हैं तो वर्कर करते हैं। कभी-कभी तीनों में आपस में मेल नहीं होता है। बिजली के उत्पादन में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं उनमें समन्वय होना चाहिये जिससे उत्पादन में कठिनाई न हो।

मिस-मैनेजमेंट का मेरा मतलब केवल यह हैं कि जो व्यवस्था है जैसे एन टी पी सी का उदाहरण दिया, आज जरूरत है कि हम

व्यवस्थित ढंग से काम करें। जैसे कोयले की जरूरत है, स्पेयर पार्टस की जरूरत है वह देना चाहिये। आज बी एच ई एल की हम तारीफ करते हैं कि उसने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि विभिन्न इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों को स्पेयर पार्टस और आवश्यक उपकरण हम समय पर नहीं दे पाते हैं ?

इस समय उनका अभाव नही है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद टैकनिकल आदमी खराबी वाली, जगह पर नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं।

सैंट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथारिटी ने देश में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, जिसके लिए हम उसको धन्यवाद दिए बगैर नहीं रह सकते। राज्यों के पास संसाधन नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनकी परियोजनाओं कों तेजी से टेकनिकल स्वीकृति दे दी जाती है। जैसे, उत्तर प्रदेश में हिमालयन रेंज की नदियों से सम्बन्धित हाइडल प्राजेक्ट्स के अलावा थर्मल प्राजेक्ट्स को भी क्लीयर कर दिया गया है, हालांकि उनके लिए राज्य के पास पैसा नहीं है। वह समय पर योजनाओं को मानिटर करके क्लीयर कर देता है, लेकिन इस बारे में दिक्कत यह है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई एक्ट, 1943 और इलैक्ट्रिसिटी एक्ट, 1940 में संशोधन करने की बात बरसों से चल रही है। इस बारे में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। जैसा कि श्री जैनुल बशर ने कहा है, जब तक इसको एक केन्द्रीय सबजेक्ट नहीं बनाया जाता, तब तक बिजली के उत्पादन में तेजी नही लाई जा सकती, जिसके कारण एग्रीकल्चर तथा उद्योग में प्रगति और 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम को कार्यान्वित करना कदापि सम्भव नहीं होगा। इस बारे में श्री राजाध्यक्ष ने बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन्हें कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है।

हमारे देश में मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था है। सरकार प्राईवेट सैक्टर वालों को कैप्टिव पावर हाउस लगाने की इजाजत क्यों नहीं देती ? उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दुस्तान एलुमिनियम कार्पोरेशन को 85 मैगावाट बिजली चाहिए, जबकि उन्हें केवल 20 मेगावाट दी जा रही है। 67-1/2 मेगावाट के दो यूनिट लगाना चाहते है। शायद सरकार उनसे नाराज़ है, क्योंकि उन पर कुछ पैसा बकाया है और वे कोर्ट में गए हुए हैं। में समझता हूं कि इसकी वजह से देश के विकास को नहीं रोकना चाहिए। खास-तौर से प्राईवेट सैक्टर के उन प्रतिष्ठानों को पावर हाउस लगाने की इजाज़त देनी चाहिए, जो स्वयं पैसे की व्यवस्था कर सकते हों और इंस्टीट्यूशनल फिनांस पर निर्भर न हों।

सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड चलाने का एक यूनिफार्म सिस्टम है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में एक निगम बना दिया गया है। उससे वहां के इंजीनियरों में असंतोष है, क्योंकि उनके प्रोमोशन के चांसिज़ खत्म हो गए हैं। इसके अलावा निगम अपने काम में भी सफल नहीं रहा है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को डायरेक्टिव देना चाहिए कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई एक्ट के अन्तर्गत बोर्ड बनाया जाए। अगर डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन के लिए आवश्यक हो तो डिविज़नल लैवल पर बोर्ड बना दिए जाएं, लेकिन निगम बना कर इंजीनियर्ज में असंतोष पैदा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

एन टी पी सी द्वारा ब्यूरो पब्लिक एन्टर-प्राइज़िज़ के माध्यम से वेतन तय किए जाते हैं। सरकार को सारे देश के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्ज के लिए एक निश्चित वेतन-नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए। अलग अलग निगमों बोर्डो में अलग अलग वेतन-दर रखने से काम नही चलेगा। इन्जीनियर्ज के असंतोष को दूर करने के लिए सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक ही सिस्टम ईवाल्व करना चाहिए।

सहां तक गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले वर्ष इंडियन फारेस्ट एक्ट में संशोधन होने के कारण सी ई सी के काम में बड़ी बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा में जंगल विभाग अपने क्षेत्र से बिजली की लाइन नही जाने देते।

हमारे क्षेत्र में, हमारे जिले में पावर हाउस लगाने की बात है लेकिन जो लिंकेज आपको करना होता है वह आपने नहीं किया। कोयले में आपने लिंकेज क्यों नहीं किया ? एन टी पी सी उत्तर प्रदेश में पावर हाउस लगाना चाहता है। मिर्जापुर में गंगा नदी के किनारे मोहनपुर नामक स्थान है। पूजनीय पंडित जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, एक स्लीपर का कारखाना वहां पर लगाना चाहते थे, लेकिन वह नहीं बन सका। वह ज़मीन पड़ी है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार वह ज़मीन मुफ्त में देने के लिए तैयार है। वहां पर कोयला भी है और मेन लाइन पर भी है। तो इस तरह से आपकी ऐसी प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए कि ट्रांसपोर्ट वगैरहा की जो समस्यायें पदा हो जाती हैं वह न होने पायें।

जहां तक कोयले का प्रश्न है, मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कोयला विभाग के लोगों ने लक्ष्य से आगे उत्पादन किया है। वैगनों के मामले में दिक्कतें होती हैं। हालांकि काफी वैगन्स दिए जा रहे हैं लेकिन कमियां है। कोलरीज़ पर जितना उत्पादन किया जाना है, उससे ज्यादा का स्टाक पहले से पड़ा है। इसलिए आप रेलवे से ज्यादा कोआर्डिनेशन करें। बिजपुर सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के लिए कहा हैं लेकिन 80 रूपए पर टन से अधिक पर उत्पादन हो रहा है यानि हानि हो रही है। ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिए जिससे कि नुकसान हो।

इसके अलावा कोयले के सम्बन्ध में मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इसकी व्यवस्था को आप और डिसेन्ट्रलाइज करें, पांच की जगह पर और ज्यादा डिवीज़न्स बनायें। सी सी एल को तीन डिवीज़न्स और देने चाहिएं — सिगरौली में और दो अन्य जगहों पर, इससे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और ऊपर से आपको निर्णय नहीं देने पड़ेंगे। कम्पनियों की संख्या आप भले ही न बढ़ायें लेकिन डिवीज़न्स की संख्या बढ़ा दें। जैसा कि आपने सी सी एल में किया है, वैसा ही दूसरी जगहों पर भी करें।

इसके अतिरिक्त मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां तक कोयला उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, ओपेन कास्ट माइन्स और अन्डरग्राउन्ड — दो तरह की माइन्स होती हैं। जैसा कि हमें बताया गया है कई वर्षों से प्रयास करके ओपेन कास्ट इंजीनियर हैं वह 40 परसेन्ट ज्यादा उत्पादन दे रहे हैं लेकिन उनको एग्ज़ीक्यूटिव में नहीं लिया जाता है। यह बात सही है कि तीन चार बार इन्टरव्यू में मौका दिया गया लेकिन वे सेलेक्ट नहीं किए गए। एग्ज़ीक्यूटिव में उनमें से भी लिए जाने चाहिए। किसको आप लें, इससे हमारा कोई मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन उनको भी लेने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक पेट्रोलियम की बात है, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि तीस प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ा है और अभी अभी बाम्बे हाई के एक और कुयें से तेल निकला है। इसके अलावा महानदी, गोदावरी बेसिन में भी खुदाई का काम चल रहा है। हमारे देश का पांच हजार करोड़ का फारेन एक्सचेंज बाहर से तेल मंगाने पर व्यय किया जा रहा था, उसमें आपने दो वर्षों में कमी की है, जिसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं, लेकिन जो मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था है वह ठीक नहीं है। आपने एक जब नियुक्त किया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं एक सिंगल व्यक्ति के स्थान पर

कोई कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए ताकि काम जल्दी हो सके ।

जो रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज हैं उनकी ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । हमारे क्षेत्र मिर्जापुर की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । वहां पर कलहट में जो इण्डस्ट्रियल बेल्ट है वहां पर आप पेट्रोल पम्प लगाने के लिए एजेन्सीज दें । रेणुकोट में एजेन्सी देने का मामला था लेकिन होता यह है कि जिनको देना होता है, उनकी एप्लीकेशन तो ठीक होती है और बाकी रिजेक्ट कर दी जाती है । 12 में से 9 को रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया । जिन तीन को बुलाया गया, उनमें से एक का तो होना ही था । मैं चाहता हूं आप इसकी जांच करायें ।

मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है और मुझे उनके ऊपर पूरा विश्वास है । आपने कम से कम इस मामले में सुना है और मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि आप किसको दीजिए, लेकिन सारे एप्लीकेन्ट्स को मौका मिलना चाहिए । तीनों विभागों में उत्तरोत्तर सुधार हुआ है । जैनुल बशर जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि पहले बिजली उत्पादन का कार्डिनेशन ठीक से नही हो पाता था । पावर हाउसेस में कभी कभी सामान नहीं मिलता था, हमसे शिकायत करते थे, वे भी अब आपके साथ हैं । कोयला भी आपके साथ है और और चीजें भी आपके साथ हैं । मैं एक निवेदन खास तौर से करना चाहता हूं । निश्चित तौर से रेलवे में अधिक से अधिक आपको कोडिनेशन करना है । समय से पावर हाउसेस को कोयला पहुंचाना है । यह बात सही है कि कोयले के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा था । मैं इस बात को हाउस के अन्दर कह सकता हूं कि माफिया को आपने समाप्त कर दिया है । कोयले में यह बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय काम किया ह । हमारे ऊर्जा मंत्री, श्री शिवशंकर जी के नेतृत्व में तीनों राज्य मंत्रियों की टीम एक बहुत अच्छी टीम है जो उत्तरोत्तर विक और बढ़ रहे हैं ।

अंत में, मैं पुनः मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देते हुए, इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूं ।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think you for giving me this opportunity to put forward my views on the working of the Department of Energy. Sir, energy is the foundation of our economy. To revive the economy, a national Plan of energy supply and distribution is necessary. The Ministry of Energy is in a mess due to multiferious reasons.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Are they vegetarian or non-vegetarian ?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Part of it is vegetarian, part of it is non-vegetarian and this part of it made by the Planning Commission. So, for this half part, he has a stereotype reply—constraints of money and there is nothing we can do about it. About the remaining part of it, which is vegetarian and which is man-made and therefore Ministry made, many things can be done. This mess can be solved if the entire Planning picture of energy generation, its distribution, its full utilisation is properly planned. I call upon the Government to come before us with a blue-paper on the energy generation, with the entire picture of all the resources through which the power generation in the country will be mobilised. We have big projects which will take five to seven years to come up, which are capital intensive and crores of rupees are to be sunk in it, but the results will come after much much later years. So, what we want is immediate supply of energy. Well there has been an expansion programme. We have read about it, but the dispersal of the energy has been handicapped for many reasons. There has to be an integrated planned approach for energy generation and a National Power Grid for distribution and conservation of energy. A big potential exists in the country to tap various energy resources apart from the traditional

sources like hydro, thermal and atomic energy A lot of concentration has been made in the last 20 years on these traditional sources. The required power is not reaching the rural sector, which is most in need of power and which is the grassroot and foundation of our economy. The country's economy and progress depend on the rural upliftment and the power must reach every village, every household and every well.

That will generate production of capital through agricultural. I, therefore, request Government to lay before the House a comprehensive blue-paper on energy generation, resources distribution, and conservation programme for the country.

The traditional resources of thermal, hydro and atomic generation are bound by big investments, capital-intensive schemes and long-term supply-which is a distant possibility. Government must push forth the non-traditional resources like solar energy, bio-gas, wind energy, tidal power and such other new technological advances which have the potential to give energy at a cheaper cost. This will give immediate results to the rural sector. Something has been done in this direction, but more of it is only on paper. Much needs to be done more seriously. Let Government announce its programme and plans in this respect. The Ministry always comes forward with ambitious plans, raises hope of the people, industry and the rural sector; and then gives the normal excuse of financial constraints.

The outlay for National Thermal Power Corporation has been slashed by Rs. 136 crores from the agreed Rs. 847 crores. This will delay energy schedule of many 500 MW power stations, as well as smaller stations of 200 MW capacity In Madhya Pradesh, it will grossly affect the Korba generation scheme and delay the whole thing. It will spill over to the 8th five-year Plan.

What is happening in the State Electricity Boards ? Much has been said by my colleagues. Many of them are in a mess. There are many difficulties. Thousands of crores of rupees remain unpaid to the coal mines and Railways by the State Electricity Boards.

Normally it is our experience that Government takes over an industry, saying that it is sick; and the cause given out is that otherwise there will be unemployment. They do not want unemployment. So, they take over sick units. All the sick State Electricity Boards need the same approach. Why not take them over till they become viable ? If a state electricity board is sick, it not only generates unemployment, but also loss of industrial production and of agricultural produce.

Due to this position, CIL is in an acute liquidity crisis. It has been affected, in many cases, due to unpaid dues for coal by many electricity boards.

Another point I want to draw the Minister's attention too is this, viz. pilferage, on a mass scale of coal. Several questions have been asked in Parliament on the sizeable loss of national wealth. The pilferred coal is taken out of the country's dumps and even exported to Bangladesh. Pakistan, Nepal and across the borders. There is an organized linkage with the coal mines, their dumps, the Railways and transporters all this at great cost to the country. Government expresses its inability. Replying to one of the questions, the Hon. Minister said that they were doing all they could; but that they could not make things fool-proof.

In order to show some results, you black-list somebody; but whom ? You black-list a truck, and persons to whom coal is delivered. But who is delivering these things ? Where is the source of this corrupt practice ? Those people are not black-listed, because there is a well-organized political Mafia operating with gangs all over the country, wherever coal production, its distribution and coal dumping are done. What exact steps are they going to take to plug this pilferage.

The thefts are not small; it goes into crores of rupees. There is one positive step the government can take in this direction. The steps already taken are to "make-believe" the people or throw dust in their eyes. This is clear from the manner in which Mr. Wadhera, the Chairman and M.D of the Central Coalfields Ltd. was summarily dismissed. Will the government explain the reasons why he was dismissed, who occupied his place, what are the potentials of this new man, what was lacking in Mr. Wadhera, which political influence was working at that time ? They should unravel the entire secret lying behind this coal Mafia which is operating openly under the very eyes of the government The established link of the Mafia has to be broken. May I suggest to the Hon. Minister that, if he wants coal say 5000 tonnes as a first order given to me, I can give him amount of coal at Dhanbad or at Mogalsarai or anywhere he wants; and if he wants it by railway, I will see that it will be despatched under railway receipt also ? This is going on openly, under the eyes of the government. Something has to be done about it instead of catching a truck or a truck driver or the man who receives it or the retailer who cannot explain. That is not the sources where the action should be originated. Therefore, I would ask the government and request them to be more strict in this case.

The thermal power capacity utilization in the country has gone down from 48 per cent to 43 per cent. I hope that the government's attention has been drawn to the report by the FICCI which says that thermal power capacity utilization is at the lowest, all time low in the country We have to revive the rural economy and power is required there. Thousands of villages are yet to be energized. Many thousands of wells are still to be energized and the traditional source of energy would be very costly to reach to the villages Therefore, instead of having a paper programme about solar energy and other new sources of energy, let us have a crash programme which can reach the people. There has been now a new technology about which the Department is aware where solar energy disc can be done in the village on clay; it can become a village industry; it is covered with the ionised aluminium foil. Even otherwise, you have advertised a solar cooker for Rs. 25 and Rs. 100. For a biogas crash programme, it has to be a crash programme so that at least to some extent we can make energy and power reach the villages, which would, for the time being, at least, solve the peripheral problems of shortages of energy. Thank you, I have done.

STATEMENT RE : PUNJAB

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, the Hon'ble Members had appealed to Akali Leadership in this House on 31.3.1983 to call off their agitation and condemn violence. But their Morcha continues and pursuant to their decision on March, 12, 1983, senior Akali Leaders addressed congregations throughout the State to mobilise support. Despite protestations of the Akali Leaders that the agitation would be non-violent, the agitators resorted unprovoked violence and arson at a number of places in the State in which they used words, spears, fire-arms and caused considerable damage to property. They indulged in heavy brick-batting on the police and also fired upon them at some places. For example, in District Sangrur, the agitators set fire to one bus, one police jeep, one water tanker of municipality and police bus. On Jullundur-Ferozepur section of the Northern Railway, rails were found uprooted between Mehlan and Talli Saidan Railway Stations. As many as 2 Executive Magistrates and 175 police men including 2 Superintendents of Police, 1 Commandant CRPF, 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 4 Inspectors and other ranks were injured. The Police had exercised restraint and patience but in order to control the situation created by the violence and arson, they had to use force including resort to firing.

As reported by the Government of Punjab, 15 persons died and about 30 received injuries in police firing in different places in the State. 5 persons died and 25 persons received injuries in the stampede at Malerkotla where agitators indulged in severe

brick-batting. The Police had to resort to lathi-charge and tear smoke firing. There was a stampede among the agitators and five persons died as a consequence thereof. The post-mortem of these five persons has shown that none of them sustained any bullet injury.

The normal traffic has been resumed and the situation in the State is, reported to be coming back to normalcy.

Government has repeatedly appealed to the leadership of Shiromani Akali Dal to shun violence and not to do anything which may precipitate the situation. Government has always held the view that issues should be resolved through negotiations and in the spirit of accommodating each other's point of view. We have been talking and have been perusing the issues. Our doors are still open for talks. Hon'ble Members of this House have expressed similar views and sentiments It is unfortunate that the Shiromani Akali Dal Leadership have chosen the methods of agitation which lead to violence We have seen its results.

I trust, the Hon'ble House will join me in appealing to the Leaders of Shiromani Akali Dal to give up the path of confrontation which not only gives rise to violence and suffering but also makes the task of finding out solution more difficult.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Basirhat) : There is one thing. I find that the Minister himself has...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAM : No, If this goes on, there will be no end.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is not a question of going on. It is a question of people being killed. People are being killed in the streets.

MR CHAIRMAN : You can give notice of a motion to discuss this and the Hon Speaker will consider.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I want to know whether his statement means that he is, on behalf of the Government, willing to invite these people back for talks along with the leaders of the other Party.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do it on some other occasion. Not now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are only being...

MR CHAIRMAN : If this is allowed, there will be no end.

[*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : This is a serious matter. We raised it during Zero Hour and the Hon. Speaker said that the Minister will make a statement and we...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The whole of the Punjab is...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can have some other occasion to discuss these issues. I would not allow anything now.

(*Interrupttons*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would not allow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do you want the Punjab to become another Assam

or what ? Some steps have to be taken to resolve the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can give a proper notice and get it discussed in the House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Banskura) : Repeatedly this is being done. This has been discussed. Assurances have been given.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR CHAIRMAN : There is no precedent to allow any kind of questions or discussions after the statement is made. I am not allowing anything. Nothing is to go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : People being...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb the proceedings.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Well, as I have already said, give notice for a motion for discussion and the Hon Speaker will consider it. There is no precedent to allow any kind of a discussion. I am not allowing. Nothing is to go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record till I allow. Shri Ram Singh Yadav.

(*Interruption*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can give notice and then that will be considered by the Speaker.

(*Interrnption*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am acting according to the rules.

(*Interruption*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruption*)**

16.43 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1983-84 *Contd.*

MINISTRY OF ENERGY *Contd.*

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, किसी भी राष्ट्र की प्रगति का जायजा लेने के लिए यह देखना आवश्यक है कि वहां प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत का कितना खर्चा होता है । इस दृष्टि से हमें इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति औसतन कितनी बिजली खर्च की जाती है । (**व्यवधान**) देश की प्रगति के लिए हमें विद्युत-उत्पादन के साथ साथ कोयला-उत्पादन और पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के उत्पादन को भी बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, जिनके माध्यम से कृषि और उद्योगों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जा सकती है । (**व्यवधान**) यदि आम आदमी के उपयोग के लिए एनर्जी की उपलब्धि नियमित रूप से हो, तो उसमें अपने रोजगार और आर्थिक प्रगति के प्रति आस्था और विश्वास पैदा होता है ।

आज देश में विद्युत के अभाव के कारण कृषि और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा संकट पैदा हो गया है । देश के आधे से अधिक राज्यों में बिजली की कमी है । उदाहरणतः पश्चिमी बंगाल, राजस्थान, तामिलनाडू, कर्नाटक, मध्य-प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का अभाव

**Not recorded.

है । बिजली की इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए भारत सरकार को सक्षम कदम उठाने होंगे । सबसे पहले मेरा सुझाव यह है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक पावर ग्रिड — नेशनल पावर ग्रिड — की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए (**व्यवधान**)

आप सभी स्टेट्स को सही पैमाने पर बिजली दें । सबसे पहले तो में माननीय मन्त्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि पावर नेशनल ग्रिड बनाने का संकल्प लें । बहुत दिनों से इसके लिए प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और बहुत से सुझाव दिए जा रहे हैं लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है । मैं जानना चाहूगा कि नेशनल पावर ग्रिड बनाने के लिए कौन से सक्रिय कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

विद्युत के सम्बन्ध में आज बहुत रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज भी पैदा हो गए हैं । आज बहुत सी स्टेट्स में पावर क्राइसिस है । हमारी स्टेट राजस्थान में आज पावर का अभाव है । राजस्थान जैसी स्टेट, जो कि अपने साधनों में बहुत बैकवर्ड है, उसको एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट दिया गया जो कि 440 मैंगावाट की क्षमता का था, लेकिन आज वह साल भर में 200 मैंगावाट भी पैदा नहीं कर रहा है । इसके सम्बन्ध में आपको गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा कि जो स्टेट्स आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत पीछे हैं और जिनकी सारी एकोनामी पावर पर ही डेपेन्ड करती है, वहां पर अगर इस तरह से पावर फेल्योर होगा, एटामिक पावर प्लान्ट काम नहीं करेगा तो वहाँ क्या दशा होगी ? राजस्थान में एटामिक पावर प्लान्ट 365 दिनों में 190 दिन बन्द रहत्ता है । इससे आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि वहां पर काश्तकारों और उद्योगपतियों को कितनी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ रहा होगा । (**व्यवधान**) शास्त्री जी, आप कुछ राष्ट्रहित में भी सोचें । बिजली फेल होने से पानी देने वाले जो संयंत्र हैं वह भी काम नहीं कर सकेंगे और जहां पर पानी भी न मिल रहा हो, वहां के लिए आपको गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा कि किस तरह से वहां बिजली मोहैया की जाए । अतः जब तक आप नेशनल पावर ग्रिड नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक राजस्थान जैसी स्टेट में जहाँ पर पीने के पानी की भी मुसीबत है, बिजली बन्द हो जाने से आम आदमी को पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिलता है, बीस-बीस मील दूरी से पानी लाना पड़ता है, वहां पर समस्या का निदान सम्भव नहीं होगा । आपको गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि राजस्थान जैसी स्टेट के लिए क्या किया जाए । हमारे राजस्थान में बिजली की खपत 22 मिलियन यूनिट है जबकि 9.9 मिलियन यूनिट बिजली ही उपलब्ध है । इसी से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वहां पर इण्डस्ट्री और एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर पर इसका क्या बूरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा होगा । किसी भी प्रदेश की एकोनामी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, औद्योगिक एवं कृषि उत्पादन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और प्रदेश में खुशहाली लाने के लिए, आपको सोचना होगा कि किस तरह से उन यूनिट्स को, जोकि बिजली जेनरेट करती है, सही लाइन पर लाया जाए । इस सदन में मैंने तथा हमारे अन्य साथियों ने बार-बार कहा है कि राजस्थान का एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट अपने आप में बहुत इरैटिक है और अभी तक उसका कोई निदान नहीं निकल सका है । हम पुर-जोर मांग करते हैं कि इस तरह की जो भी यूनिट्स हैं उन सभी के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई कमेटी बिठाई जाए और उससे जांच कराई जाए कि उसमें क्या टेक्निकल डिफेक्ट्स हैं, क्यों वहां पर पूरा जेनरेशन नहीं हो रहा है ?

इसी तरह से आज देश में जो इन्टर-स्टेट प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं वह जिस स्टेट में स्थित हैं, वह

स्टेट दूसरी स्टेट्स को सही अनुपात में पावर नहीं देती है।

राजस्थान का हिस्सा सतपुरा प्रोजेक्ट में है, इसी तरीके से सिंगरोली प्रोजेक्ट में है और भाखड़ा नांगल में भी हमारा हिस्सा है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राजस्थान प्रान्त का जितना विद्युत का अपना शेयर है, उस अनुपात में उसको नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि जनरेटिंग यूनिट्स दूसरे प्रान्तों में हैं, हमारे प्रान्त में नहीं है। यही कारण है कि राजस्थान प्रान्त को जितनी बिजली मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह मिल सकती है, लेकिन मिल नहीं रही है। पिछले तीन-चार सालों में वहां पर भयंकर सूखा पड़ रहा है। वहां के किसानों को बिजली न मिलने के कारण उनकी फसलें सूख जाती हैं। मैं आपको अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अलवर में इण्डस्ट्रीज की यूनिट्स लगाई गई है, लेकिन वहां बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज पर सौ फीसदी पावर कट है, मीडियम इण्डस्ट्रीज पर 50 फीसदी पावर कटी है और एग्रीकल्चर में केवल चार घण्टे बिजली दी जाती है। जो बिजली दी जाती है, वह रात के टाइम में दी जाती है। आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कीई किसान रात्रि को जनवरी और दिसम्बर के महीने में किस तरह से अपनी फसल को पानी दे सकता है। इन हालात को देखते हुए हमने आपसे निवेदन किया था कि जब तक नेशनलग्रिड नहीं बनेगा, तब तक पावर की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आपको इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा और गहराई से सोचना होगा।

राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी ने भी यह सुझाव दिया था कि जितने भी बिजली बोर्डस् हैं या बिजली की अण्डरटेकिंग्स हैं, उन सब की कार्यप्रणाली दोषपूर्ण है। उनके काम में त्रुटियां हैं। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड आज हज़ारों करोड़ रुपयों के घाटे में चल रहे हैं। — इसका क्या कारण है ? इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी बिजली बोर्डस हैं, उनके बारे में राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया है कि यदि कोई भी बोर्ड ठीक से काम नहीं करता है, तो सैन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी आथारिटी को उसको मैनेज करने का अधिकार है। यह अधिकार आना चाहिए। यदि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को आप इतनी औटोनामी दे देंगे कि वह काम को मैनेज न कर सकें तो देश का काफी नुकसान होगा। बिजली बोर्ड आज जिस तरह से सफेद हाथी हैं, जिस तरह से आज देश के अन्दर औद्योगिक उत्पादन को गिरा रहे हैं; कृषि उत्पादन को गिरा रहे है और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति जिस प्रकार से आगे बढ़नी चाहिए, वह पीछे जा रही है— इन सब बातों पर सदन को सोचना चाहिए। इतनी बड़ी अंडरटेकिंग पर अरबों रूपया खर्च कर रहे हैं और उसमें अरबों रूपयों का घाटा हो रहा है। इसका कारण क्या है ? यदि हम इसका निवारण नहीं कर पायेंगे तो किस तरह से देश आर्थिक दृष्टि से आगे बढ़ेगा।

एक निवेदन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के जितने भी चेयरमैन हैं, ये टैक्नोक्रेट होने चाहिए। इसमें कोई भी आदमी जो टैक्नोक्रेट न हो, उसको कभी भी बिजली बोर्ड का चेयरमैन नहीं बनाना चाहिए और न ही बिजली बोर्ड की सदस्यता देनी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि ट्रांसमीशन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लाइन्स की कमी की वजह से 19.4 परसेंट पावर जनरेशन कम होता था। आप अन्दाजा लगाइए — जहां पर आपका विद्युत उत्पादन

19 परसेंट या 20 परसेंट ट्रिपिंग की वजह से या फ्लक्चूएशन की वजह से या और दूसरे कारणों से कम होता है । तो उसका राष्ट्र का कितना बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है । इसलिए राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया था कि जनरेशन पर आप जितना रुपया खर्च कर रहें हैं, उसी के अनुपात में आप ट्रांसमोशन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर खर्च करिए, यदि आप इसको सही तरीके से कन्ज्यूमर तक पहुंचाना चाहते हैं । यदि इतना रुपया खर्च करने पर वह कन्ज्यूमर तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है, तो खेती नहीं होती है । इन्डस्ट्रीज को बिजली नहीं मिलती है, तो उत्पादन नहीं होता है । इसलिए इन सब बातों पर आप टैक्नीकल तरीके से सब पहलुओं पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें ।

इसके साथ ही साथ पावर के बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने अब तक जो हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स बनायें हैं, उनमें आपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ा दोष है जो आज देश के सामने नजर आ रहा है । वह दोष यह है कि एक ही जगह पर हाइडल प्लांट लगा दिया और सारा पानी इकट्ठा कर लिया । जितनी भी किसी राज्य की सम्पदा थी, स्केटरड वाटर था, उससे उस राज्य के बहुत से लोगों को मरहूम कर दिया गया । जिनके खेत कमान्ड एरिया में आते थे उनको तो फायदा हुआ, उनको इर्रीगेशन के लिए बिजली जल्दी पहुंचती है । इसलिए प्लानिंग कमीशन को इन हाइडल पावर प्लांट के बारे में अपनी प्लानिंग पर दुबारा विचार करना चाहिए और हमें बड़े प्लांट लगाने के बजाए, छोटे-छोटे इरीगेशन और हाइडल प्लांट लगाने चाहिएं । उनके प्रांत के हर हिस्से को कुछ न कुछ लाभ होगा । केवल एक जगह बड़ा प्लांट लगा देने से प्रांत के एक खास हिस्से और भाग को ही फायदा पहुंचता है, पूरा प्रांत उससे उपेक्षित रह जाता है । पानी इकट्ठा हो कर एक जगह चला जाता है, बाकी लोगों की जमीनें खराब हो जाती हैं क्योंकि बिजली का उत्पादन बहुत दूर होने के कारण उसका लाभ उन लोगों को नहीं मिल पाता ।

मैं राजस्थान के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में जितनी भी विद्युत योजनाएं हैं वे सब फाल्टी हैं । राजस्थान में चाहे उद्योगपति हों, चाहे छोटे उद्यमी हों, चाहे किसान हों, उनकी पैदावार किस तरह से बढ़ाई जाए, इसका आप जायजा लीजिए और इस पर गंभीरता से सोचिये । इसके साथ सिंगरौली थरमल पावर प्रोजेक्ट से भरतपुर और अलवर तक हाई ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बिछाने का कार्य केन्द्र की सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथारिटी ने लिया और इसको बहुत जल्दी किया इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं । ऐसी दिक्कतें क्यों आती हैं ? इन दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए आप नेशनल लेबल पर प्लान क्यों नहीं तैयार करते हैं ? हाई ट्रांसमीशन लाइन के लिए भी आपको परमानेंट व्यवस्था करनी होगी ।

इस महकमे के अलावा मैं दूसरे महकमे के बारे मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं । मैं पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री को और उसके अधिकारियों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने फोरन एक्सचेंज में सात सौ करोड़ रुपये की बचत की है । यह पेट्रोल के भाव कम होने से भी हुई है और यह अपने यहां तेल की भारी मात्रा में खोज के कारण भी हुई है । इसमें सब से बड़ा और खास कारण यही है कि हमारे साइंटिस्टों ने, हमारे इंजीनियर्स ने, हमारे मंत्री जी ने और हमारे विभाग के दूसरे अधिकारीगण ने इस दिशा में प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है और अपने यहां तेल की काफी खोज की है । इस तरह से भी हमारे यहां फोरन एक्सचेंज की बचत हो रही है । तेल के मामले में खर्च किये जाने वाले फोरन एक्सचेंज में जो हम कमी ला रहे हैं उसके लिए हमारे ओ०एन०जी०

सी० और पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले सभी धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं और मैं अपने मंत्री जी को विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने अपने वैज्ञानिकों को जो कि दिल्ली के आसपास रहते थे, या ऐसे नगरों में रहते थे जहां कि सारी सुविधाए उपलब्ध थीं, राजस्थान के डेजर्ट एरियाज में भेजा। उनको उन रेगिस्तानों में भेजा जहा कि पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता, जहां खाने के लिए गेहूं नहीं मिलता, चावल नहीं मिलता । लेकिन मैं उन साइंटिस्टों और इंजीनियरों को दाद देता हूं कि वे पश्चिमी राजस्थान में जाकर के तेल के कुओं की ड्रिलिंग कर रहे हैं और इसमें उन्होंने बहुत कामयाबी हासिल की है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री जी ने जो वहां टीम भेजी है, उसमें वे और इजाफा करेंगे और राजस्थान में जहां कि गैस मिलने की बहुत संभावनाएं हैं, वहां सही तरीके से सर्वे करायेंगे ।

17.00 hrs.

जहां पर नेचुरल गैस या आयल मिल रहा है वहां पर अधिक से अधिक संभावनाओं का पता लगाकर कार्य में तेजी लाई जाए। जो ड्रिलिंग करा रहे हैं उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। इस कार्य में और अधिक विस्तार और गति की आवश्यकता है जिससे सारी संभावनाओं का पता लगाकर राजस्थान में सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जाए ।

अंत में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। पेट्रोलियम एण्ड केमीकल्स मिनिस्ट्री की व्यवस्था बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन आज देश में केरोसिन की बहुत कमी है। इसका कारण यह हो सकता है कि केरोसिन जो आप स्टेट्स को दे देते हैं वहां पर वितरण सही प्रकार से नहीं हो पाता। इसके लिए, सेंट्रल लेवल पर कोई टीम होनी चाहिए जो वितरण व्यवस्था को चैक करे। यह देखना चाहिए कि केरोसिन गरीब आदमी तक पहुंचता है या उसकी डीजल में या पेट्रोल में मिलावट हो जाती है। ऐसा भी होता है कि पूरा का पूरा टैंकर पेट्रोल पंप को दे दिया जाता है। कंज्यूमर को केरोसिन नहीं मिल पाता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि स्टेट्स के ऊपर मत छोड़िए बल्कि स्वयं इसको चैक करिए। इस तरह का कोई विजीलेंस डिपार्टमेंट होना चाहिए जो इस बात को देखे कि स्टेट्स को दिए गए कोटे का सही वितरण हो रहा है या नहीं। मैं अभी तीन-चार दिन पहले अपने क्षेत्र में गया था। वहां पर यह आम शिकायत थी कि देहाती क्षेत्र में केरोसिन नहीं पहुंच पाता। कस्बों में केरोसिन नहीं मिलता। मिलावट होती है। आपने सही व्यवस्था की हुई है और हर स्टेट को आप कोटा दे रहे हैं। लेकिन वहां पर वितरण किस तरीके से हो रहा है इसे भी आपको देखना चाहिए। आप हमको यह कह-कर शांत नहीं कर सकते कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन स्टेट का काम है। अगर उसमें कहीं गलती हो रही है और पूरा का पूरा टैंकर पेट्रोल डीलर्स अपने काम में ले लेते हैं तो इसके लिए आपके पास एक टीम होनी चाहिए। वह टीम असेसमेंट करे। इस बारे में आप ठोस कदम उठाएं ।

एक सुझाव देकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। जो रीजनल इंटरस्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथारिटीज हैं उनको अधिक मजबूत करें। जब तक नेशनल लेवल पर इंटरस्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथारिटीज काम नहीं करेंगी, स्टेट्स का आपस में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं होगा तब तक इस क्षेत्र में इंबेलेंसेस को दूर नहीं किया जा सकेगा। आज पंजाब सरप्लस में है, हिमाचल में सरप्लस है लेकिन राजस्थान को बिजली नहीं मिल सकती जो अपनी क्षमता का 50 प्रतिशत भी उत्पादन नहीं कर पाता है। जब तक इलैक्ट्रि-सिटी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के संबंध में इस तरह की

अथारिटीज़ काम नहीं करेंगी तब तक आप रीजनल इंबेलेंसेस को दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

इन सुझावों के साथ सदन में आपके महकमे के लिए जिन अनुदान मांगों को प्रस्तुत किया गया है उनका मैं हृदय के साथ समर्थन करता हूं । जय हिन्द ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : SHRI Chandra Pal Shailani.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received your notice That will be considered by the Speaker.

SHRI SATYASADHAN : I am on a point of order. Under rule 376 (2) I want that this issue should be raised and discussed in the House. This is very important. The situation in Panjab is very important That is why I have given this motion and I want that this should be discussed in the House; under Rule 376.

I am on this point of order so that you may consider it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can speak on your point of order but not on your notice.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : My point of order is that this business of the House should be re-scheduled in such a way that the situation in Punjab and particularly the police firing can be discussed immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already told you that I have received your notice.

And that will be considered by the Speaker. There is no Point of Order. Now, Shri C.P. Shailani.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will be considered by the Speaker. When it is allowed, you can discuss it. Now, Shri C.P. Shailani.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Sir, the matter is very urgent and important. Why are you delaying it ?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, I seek one simple observation from you. In the other Huose, after any important statement is made...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, let me refer to the precedent of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We cannot refer to any precedent of the other House.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Kindly listen to me. I want to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you speaking on a Point of Order ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadaupur) : He is speaking on supporting the Point of Order.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : On a previous occasion, after making a statement, the Minister had given clarifications sought by the Members. This time also, on such an urgent issue, we hope that the Minister should at least give certain clarifications to the Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Of course, I am also a senior Member and I know all these rules. But according to the present rules, no discussions or no questions are allowed after a statement is made by any Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In the present rules, is the Punjab issue mentioned ? This is not a normal situation.

That is the normal procedure. How can you say this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : But rules are there and we are guided by the rules. Now, Shri C.P. Shailani You do not want to speak or what ?

(*Interruptions*)

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Now, he has come. Now, he will give the ruling on the Punjab issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not called you. Only Shri C.P. Shailani to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, this is an important point

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has been referred to the Speaker.

Past is past. I am looking forward. I do not look backward. Now, Shri C.P. Shailani.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Punjab is present and not past.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since you come, I have to leave !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Thank you.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Past Punjab is one Punjab and the present Punjab is another Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri C.P. Shailani.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों का मैं पुरजोर शब्दों में समर्थन करता हूं । श्री मान इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत जो चीजें आती है आज के आधुनिक जीवन में उनका अत्याधिक महत्व है, जैसे बिजली, कोयला, पानी, परमाणु और पेट्रोलियम । यदि इन चीजों की आज कमी रहती है या उनका उत्पादन नहीं होता है तो मनुष्य का जीवन पंगु हो जायगा और उसका सारा विकास अवरुद्ध हो जायगा । श्री मन् , यह वह चीजें हैं जिनका आज के जीवन में बहुत महत्व है । बिजली, कोयला, पैट्रोलियम के बगैर न कोई उद्योग, फैक्ट्री, कारखाने चल सकते है और न रेलगाड़ियां और मोटर ही चल सकते हैं, और न देश का विकास हो सकता है । आजकल के जमाने में तो खेती भी मैकेनाइज्ड हो गई है और डीजल से ट्रैक्टर, पम्पिग सैट सभी सलते हैं । खेती से लेकर कारखाने सभी पैट्रोलियम पदार्थ, कोयला और बिजली पर निर्भर रहते हैं, खेतों में खाने के लिये अनाज पैदा होता है ओर कारखानों में मनुष्य के जीवन के लिये हर आवश्यक चीच तैयार होती है । अगर आज के जमाने में इनकी कमी होगी या इनका उत्पादन नहीं होगा तो हम जिस लक्ष्य पर पहुंचना चाहते हैं, हमारा देश जितनी तरक्की करना चाहता और देश का जितना विकास होना चाहिये, वह नहीं हो पायेगा और न ही हम एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जा सकते हैं, मोटरें और रेलगाड़ियां नहीं चल सकेंगी जिससे यातायात ठप्प हो जायगा । और बहुत सी जरूरी चीजें एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक पहुंचायी जाती हैं··· वह भी नहीं पहुंचायी जा सकेंगी । यह चीजें आज के जीवन का अभिन्न अंग बन चुकी हैं ।

जैसा अभी हमारे एक साथी ने कहा था कि इस समय देश में बिजली की कमी है । इधर

के साथियों ने तो शोरगुल मचाया । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश में चाहे जिस राज्य में देख लें, किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो चाहे हमारी पार्टी की या विरोधी दल की, कोई भी ऐसा राज्य नहीं है जहां पर बिजली पूरी मात्रा में मिलती हो और वहां बिजली की कटौती न होती हो, उत्पादन कम न हो । इसके लिये सबसे ज्यादा दोषी मैं अपने उन तथा कथित प्रगतिशील विचारधारा के भाइयों को ठहराऊंगा जो अपने ऊपर कम्युनिज्म का जामा पहने हुए हैं और गरीबों के मसीहा अपने आपको कहते हैं ये वहां हड़ताल कराते हैं, मजदूरों को काम पर जाने से रोकते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करते हैं कि बिजली का उत्पादन यदि होने वाला भी हो तो न हो ।

मेरे जिले में कासिमपुर पावर हाउस है, वहां पर आये दिन लाल झण्डा लगा रहता है । इनके समर्थक वहां मजदूरों को बरगलाते रहते है । यदि मैं यहां तक कहूं कि ये असामाजिक तत्वों से मिलकर कोयले की चोरी करवाते हैं तो भी गलत न होगा । इससे उत्पादन ठप्प होता हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सबसे ज्यादा आपकी पार्टी के लोग हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी :वहां बड़े-बड़े यूनिट हैं । जितनी बिजली वहां पैदा होनी चाहिये थी, नहीं होती है । यही वजह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के देहाती इलाकों में 2,3,4 घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं पहुंचती ।

आज ऐसे समय जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई स्कूलों की परीक्षाएं हो रही हैं, जब विद्यार्थियों को बिजली नहीं मिलती तो उनका अध्ययन नहीं हो पाता और वह अच्छी तरह से पर्चे भी नहीं कर पाते । आज वहां मिट्टी का तेल भी उपलब्ध नहीं है जिससे उस रोशनी में वह रात को अध्ययन कर सके और सुबह अच्छी तरह से परीक्षा में कुछ कर सकें ।

आज हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी के मजबूत कन्धों पर हमारी नेता माननीय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने इतने जिम्मेदार मंत्रालय का भार सौंपा है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह एक ऐसा कदम उठायेंगे, बेहतर व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे मजदूरों, विद्यार्थियों और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को कम-से-कम इन चीजों की कमी न हो ।

आज वहां होता क्या है ? वहां पर लगे इंजीनियर, एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर, लाइन इन्सपैक्टर यह करते हैं कि कुछ बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों और कारखानों के मालिकों से मिल जाते हैं और उनको ज्यादा बिजली देते हैं किसान को बिजली वह कम देते हैं यदि देते भी हैं तो वह ना के बराबर और वह भी रात के समय में । किसान एक कर्मठ वर्ग है जो कि बहुत मेहनत करता है, उसको रात में बिजली दी जाती है । होना यह चाहिये कि किसान को दिन में बिजली दी जाये और उद्योगों व कारखानों को रात में बिजली दी जाये ।

हर राज्य में बिजली बोर्ड हैं । हमारे कुछ साथियों ने उन्हें सफेद हाथी कहा है । किसी जमाने में पुलिस का विभाग सबसे ज्यादा बदनाम था, पुलिस को भ्रष्टाचार के लिये दोषी पाया जाता था । यह आज स्वतंत्र भारत में ही नहीं, अंग्रेज के जमाने में भी यही था । लेकिन आज धारणा यह है कि सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार हाइडल में है, बिजली विभाग में है । वहां बगैर पैसे के ट्यूववैल मंजूर नहीं होता, बिजली का कनैक्शन मंजूर नहीं होता । इसके लिये जिला स्तर के अधिकारी दोषी हैं ।

माननीय मंत्री जी मेरे सुझाव पर विचार करें कि जितने प्रदेशों के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं,

जोकि अपने आपमें आटोनामस बाडी हैं, आज उनकी हालत बहुत खराब हो चुकी है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि वह इस विषय को गंभीरता से लें कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड अपनी जगह पर रहें, लेकिन हर स्टेट के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का नियंत्रण होना चाहिये।

केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन्हें डायरेक्ट आदेश देने का अधिकार होना चाहिए, जिसकी वे अवहेलना न कर सकें, ताकि बिजली के उत्पादन तथा वितरण की व्यवस्था अच्छी हो।

एक बार उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के इंजीनियरों की हड़ताल हुई थी। सरकार को जीवन के लिए आश्यक संस्थाओं में हड़ताल पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए।

आज के युग में कोयले का एक विशेष स्थान है। बिहार में सबसे ज्यादा कोयले का उत्पादन होता है। इसके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य जगहों में भी कोयला निकाला जाता है। इन कोयला खदानों का आधुनिकीकरण करना चाहिए और वहां पर अच्छी से अच्छी मशीनें लगानी चाहिए, जिससे वहां काम करने वाले मजदूरों का जोवन खतरे में न पड़ सके। हमने देखा है कि कई कोयला खदानों में हुई दुर्घटनाओं में बहुत से मजदूर अपनी जानें गंवाते हैं। सरकार को उन मजदूरों के स्वास्थ्य, चिकित्सा और वच्चों की एजूकेशन आदि की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए और उन्हें अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें देनी चाहिए।

जहां तक कोयले की ढुलाई का सम्बन्ध है, रेलवे मंत्रालय उसके बीच में आता है। यह देखा जाता है कि टाटा, बिड़ला और डालमिया जैसे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को कोयले की ढुलाई के बारे में बरीयता दी जाती है और उन्हें बिजली भी सस्ती दर पर उपलब्ध की जाती है। सरकार को लघु-उद्योगों और कुटीर-उद्योगों को अधिक कोयला और बिजली मुहैया करनी चाहिए, जिससे उनका विकास हो सके और देहात के मजदूरों को रोजी-रोटी मिल सके।

जहां तक पेट्रोलियम का सम्बन्ध है, आज भी हम इस मामले में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हैं। हमारी लोकप्रिय सरकार ने बम्बई हाई से तेल निकालना शुरू कर दिया है। इसके अलावा सिक्किम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश आदि अन्य जगहों में भी तेल की खोज हो रही है और तेल पाया गया है। लेकिन इस हकीकत से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि आजादी के 35 वर्ष बाद भी हम इस बारे में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो पाए है। मंत्री महोदय ने पीछे यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम पेट्रोलियम में जल्दी से जल्दी आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएंगे। विदेशों से पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ मंगाने में हमें अपार धनराशि देनी पड़ती है। अगर हम अपने विशेषज्ञों और वैज्ञानिकों की सहायता से एक योजनाबद्ध ढंग से काम करें, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम इस विषय में आत्म-निर्भर न हो सकें। आज के जीवन में पेट्रोलियम के महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार को जगह-जगह पर तेल की खोज करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा में बचत हो सके और उसे देश के विकास के काम में लगाया जा सके।

मैं मंत्री महोदय और खास तौर से अपनी नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, का शुक्रगुज़ार हूं कि मेरे क्षेत्र में सलीमपुर में एरोमैटिक्स काम्पलेक्स लगाने का फैसला किया गया है।

अभी 22 फरवरी को मैंने सवाल पूछा था जिसका उत्तर राज्य मंत्री, श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र जी ने दिया था। मैंने पूछा कि इस काम्पलेक्स का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरु होने की संभावना है तो उन्होंने बताया था :

(क) स्थल का चयन किया जा चुका है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा निजी भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिए अधिसूचनायें जारी की जा चुकी हैं, संभाव्यत : रिपोर्ट तैयार कर दी गई है और परियोजना के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल की स्थापना की जा चुकी है।

(ख) हरा क्षेत्र, नगर क्षेत्र और पुनर्वास प्रयोजनों के लिए क्षेत्र सहित लगभग 2000 एकड़ भूमि की अनुमानित आवश्यकता होगी। राज्य सरकार द्वारा निजी भूमि को अधिग्रहण करने के लिए अधिसूचनायें जारी की जा चुकी है।

(ग) संयंत्र क्षेत्र के लिए भूमि सर्वेक्षण एवं मिट्टी का परीक्षण पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। प्रोसेस लाइसेंसर्स का अभी चयन नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) इस काम्पलेक्स को पूरा करने में लगभग 5 वर्ष लगेंगे।

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि अभी प्रोसेस लाइसेंसर्स का चयन नहीं किया गया हैं। यह क्षेत्र औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय का तथा अपनी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का बड़ा शुक्रगुज़ार हूं, उस क्षेत्र की जनता कोटि-कोटि धन्यवाद देती है कि उन्होंने इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में इतना बड़ा कारखाना दिया। माननीय मन्त्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी प्रोसेस लाइसेंसर्स का जो चयन नहीं किया गया है, उस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करके उनका चयन कर दिया जाए। मैं माननीय मिश्र जी से और माननीय शिव शंकर जी से निवेदन कहूंगा कि वे प्रधान मन्त्री जी से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें तथा शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस कारखाने के काम्पलेक्स का उनके द्वारा शिलान्यास करा दें ताकि उस क्षेत्र की जनता में एक नयी उमंग पैदा हो सके। वह एक बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका हैं, सदियों से पिछड़ा रहा है, वहां पर इस कारखाने के द्वारा जहां एक ओर औद्योगिक विकास हो सकेगा, वहां दूसरी ओर गरीबी भी मिट सकेगी तथा बेरोज़गारी भी दूर होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं तथा मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुदान की मांगों का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. Minister for the excellent work that he has been doing, and he is lucky also; wherever he is putting his hand, he is getting oil. Once upon a time some countries remarked that there was no oil in this country....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to take him to Madras, so that wherever he puts his hand, water may come.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : He is lucky only as far as oil is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want oil; I want water for Tamil Nadu.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : It was Soviet Russia that said that India was sitting on a pot of oil, and today that has come true. Late Shri Malaviya embarked upon the project of setting up the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to explore Oil, and he was successful to some extent But his dreams are comping true and today we are having alomst half of our requirements...

AN HON. MEMBER : Not half.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : In a year or two, I think before 1985 we will meet 50 per cent of our requirements from our own resources. We should not be stingy in spending money for this purpose: we should be very liberal, and Parliament should give all the money which the Minister wants so that they may do good work.

Regarding Electricity Boards, there is a lot of criticism. The other day when the Minister was replying here, I interrupted and told him that so far as Electricity Boards were concerned, Andhra Pradesh was an exception. It is doing wonderful work. All the thermal projects are working to full capacity. The Chairman there is a hard task-master. At 3 O' Clock in the night he calls the officers and attends to work. He is on duty for almost 24 hours. I want the Chairman of other places also to learn a lesson from him. That Chairman has worked under Shri K.C. Pant.

He is Mr. Tata Rao and is from Madhya Pradesh, of course. At that time Mr. K.C. Pant was there. His services were appreciated and Andhra Pradesh has taken his services and he is doing very good work.

Regarding transmission losses, how are we going to reduce those losses ? If those losses are reduced, I think the country will almost become self-sufficient. As you said, water cannot be taken to different places but electricity can be taken to different places and also to places at high level or low level and there is no problem. That is why I request the Hon. Minister to see that the Sri Sailam Project in Andhra Pradesh is completed very soon. For small things some people in the Department are quarrelling. I want the Minister to personally see that the Sri Sailam project is completed before June and I think if it goes into full production, we will meet not only the full requirements of Andhra Pradesh but we can save and supply electricity worth Rs. 400 crores to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. That will also solve your water problem. As you know, this is the cheapest way of producing electricity—that is hydel generation. This project is very near to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and we can satisfy these two States.

Regarding generation of electricity in Himachal Pradesh, there are so many rivers there and once it was calculated that if about Rs. 1200 crores are spent, there will be enough of electricity to feed not only all the northern States but also Rajasthan. Why not we consider this and why not we spend Rs. 1200 crores from the Central Exchequer ? As you know, Sir, it is a hilly area and it is a small State which may not have the necessary resources to take up this gigantic work. After all it is an investment to create further wealth in the country. Therefore, I would plead very strongly with the Central Government to spare Rs. 1200 crores so that this project can be undertaken. Next to defence this should be given priority – that is energy to that our factories may be kept running round the clock, and to full capacity. Now most of our factories are not running to their full capacity and we are losing taxes on account of that. The factories are now run only upto 40 or 60% of their capacity and if they are supplied the requisite electricity and for all the 24 hours, then production will go up and national wealth will increase. Now they are run for 10 hours or 18 hours as in West Bengal and other places...

(Interruptions)

Yes, Sir, as our Acharya Rangaji says, it increases also the working costs.

Sir, we are in a position to supply cheap electricity to the people. Now I request the Minister to see that the backward areas get petrol pumps. Take our Medak District and other places. I have been suggesting to the Minister and his colleagues opening of more petrol pumps so that they may be dispersed all over the backward areas and people may not have to travel long distances to get petrol and diesel and it is made available at their own places.

Electricity must be supplied in full quantity to the agriculturists so that agriculture may not suffer for lack of electricity. If agriculture suffers then everything will suffer, including industry.

Nawadays there is a clamour for rice or wheat or foodgrains. If electricity is

supplied in full to our Kisans, they will work wonders as they have done in Haryana and Punjab.

In Haryana our Bansilalji of this House was mainly responsible for the prosperity of that State....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Hear, hear.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He was the man who has completed all the projects within the budget and within time and there is no parallel in the whole of our country and perhaps in other countries also that projects are completed on time and within the budget. There was a very good editorial – when he was the Minister, that is a different thing – but this editorial appeared when he was not in power. I have read one such editorial in the *Economic Tjmes* that Mr. Bansilal has done that. Now I want the present Ministry and Ministers also as also the State Ministers to see that all the projects are completed on time and within the budget. That is very important because the cost escalation will be there if the projects get delayed and that will ruin the economy of our country.

Then, Sir, I want to know whether the Central Government is in a position to exercise authority over the States. Unfortunately, the State Government of Adhhra Pradesh has reduced the allocation for irrigation and power.

That is very bad. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister of Energy is going to advise the Chief Minister not to reduce the allocation on energy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : He will not listen to any-thing.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, the whole country looks to Parliament and the Central Government and, as such, Central Government is responsible for the maintenance of the good name of the country. That is why I want the Hon. Minister to advise. Of course, in our own way we will also tell him not to reduce allocation on energy.

Sir, when Dr. K.L. Rao was there and he went for inauguration of a thermal station he was sitting there and he immediately went to the place where coal was being passed. He picked up two stones from the coal and he rebuked everybody present there. After a few days what happened was that a few stones went into this thing and broken the knives and it was stopped for one or two months. That is why Maintenance Engineers must be very careful. When we cook our own food we are very careful and eliminate any foreign matter but in thermal projects we keep on putting anything that is available. With great effort we have set-up these thermal units and if their life gets reduced then what is the use. So, Sir, I want the Hon. Minister to visit the thermal plants and see how they are working—the concerned MPs will also accompany him – so that production of thermal electricity does not go down.

Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister should consult the State Governments and give Central assistance to such State Governments where the water that is flowing in those rivers does not go waste.

SHRI C. D. PATEL (Surat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands in respect of this Ministry. So far as this Ministry is concerned it is one of the most important Department, so far as all round development is coneerned. So far as certain Departments are concerned compliments have been paid but there are certain Departments where much is required to be done

Sir, so far as oil production is concerned it has risen by 31 per cent. The production was 13.12 million metric tonnes last year. Now, it has gone up to 18 million tonnes and it is going to be further increased to 23 million metric tonnes. Still, however, when we look to the deficit and balanee of payment position we find our major deficit is because of oil imports. So, we

are still required to accellerate the pace of oil exploration.

Sir, as far as coal is concerned the production for the last four to five years was pegged to 100 million tonnes. Now, it has risen to 112 million tonnes and so far as this year is concerned our target is 123 million tonnes. I think we will be able to reach the target so far as this year is concerned· So far as coal production is concerned we are lagging very much behind.

SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA : We have reached 130 million metric tonnes.

SHRI C. D. PATEL : It is very heart-tening to note that we have almost reached the target. Now so far as electricity is concerned, so far as that aspect of energy is concerned, we are lagging very much behind. One of the Hon Members who spoke pointed out that our target which was 20,000 M.W. has now been reduced to 14,000 M.W. So, we will bave to explore the non-conventional sourees like the solar energy, the tidal wave and the winds. I believe that on an experimental basis at Kutch shore, you have taken up a scheme along with the Gujarat Electricity Board and the Central Electricity Authority. On the basis of the experience gained it has to be stepped up and the ultimate results have to be obtained as early as possible. So far as solar aspect is concerned we are making good headway and good progress. But so far as the other aspects of the bio-gas, bio-mass and other things are concerned, we are required to take up those projects as early as possible so that production is achieved so as to meet our requirements.

Before I take up some of the projects in Gujarat because—I come from Gujarat. I would refer to one of the things which my colleague referred to regarding the oilfield and royality on crude oil. I know some of the views of the Energy Ministers. So far as royalty is concerned, I am not voicing my feeling only; I am really voicing the feelings of the entire State of Gujarat as well as the State of Assam too. So far as oil aspects are concerned and so far as royalty is concerned, the proprietary rights are vested with the States. The Centre has a right to extract the oil. Right of extraction is with the Centre, And the Centre sits in judgment and decides what royalty should be paid. My only request is this, that it must act very judiciously particularly because both the authorities are vested in one and the same authority. So, the well head price is required to be changed and it is to be brought to the market price. Resort is being taken under the provisions of the Oilfield (Regulation and Development) Act. But I feel that is very unfair and unjust. The price is now Rs. 1182 per metric tonne. This inerease in price was not accompanied by any increase in royalty. I think the people of Gujarat will be very much obliged if this issue is decided as early as possible. So far as Gujarat is concerned and this aspect of Electricity is concerned, there are many projects. I also share the feelings of my colleagues that the handling of this Ministry particularly by Mr Shiv Shankar has been very ably done. He is very efficient; and I am sure he will take up the matter very seriously and take a decision. I think he will be the person who will be dealing with this project very competenlty. One of the projects is the Gas-based Petro-Chemical Complex. The State Government made an application to the Government of India for setting up a Gas-based Petrochemical Complex in July 1979. Considerable preliminary preparations have also been undertaken. A corporation was set up to implement the project. Then there are financial constraints. I feel that the Centre can take it up jointly. My request is that the Government of India should take it up as possible. A Working Group to study the viability of the Gujarat complex was also set up. This has to be finalised as early as possible. Work should be taken up as early as possible. This is one of the issues.

Now, Sir, another issue is the Princing of RFO supplied to the Dhuvaran Power Station. I have written to the Ministry to finalise the issue and take it up as early as possible. So far as the Ministry is concerned, he would appreciate my plea because, at the initlal stages Dhuvaran Power Station

was designed to be coal-based. But when the ONGC made a proposal to the Gujarat Electricity Board to use the RFO left after the lighter distillaries are produced from the crude as fuel for Dhuvaran Power Station because the disposal of this residual product was posing a big problem for the Refinery.

Now, two more sets of 140 MW each at Dhuvaran were installed. The design which was finalised was that only RFO could be used as fuel. This was done at the instance of ONGC because of the problem of disposal of the by-product. Now, the prices of the RFO was so fixed that it was not economic and therefore the State Government had requested that it should be on the basis of coal equivalence. As far as fixing of prices is concerned, I believe that minor details are to be worked out. If at all the position is like that, I would request that the Government should take immediate decision in view of the power shortage. So, my only request to the Hon. Minister is that the Government should fix the price on coal equivalence basis.

Then, Sir, this Ministry may say that this particular issue involves transportation of coal by slurry pipeline. In that case, it is connected with other Departments too. It is a very ambitious project and it is under the study of the Government, but looking into the requirement of the particular State, that is, the Gujarat State, is concerned, the present annual requirement of coal for the power station in Gujarat is about 4.5 million tonnes. The present requirement of coal is likely to be doubled by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. One cannot therefore rule out the possibility of major bottlenecks developing in the Railway transporation system in the future. The point I would like to submit here is that as against the present annual requirement of coal of 4.5 million tonnes, the actual receipt of coal ranges between 70 and 75%. In about 5 to 6 years, this requirement would be doubled, that is, about 10 million tonnes. So, we are going to face a major problem in future on the coal front. The Gujarat Electricity Board had requested M/s. Engineers India Ltd. to prepare a preliminary techno-economic feasibility study report to consider the possibility of slurry feasibjlity study report to consider the possibility of slurry pipeline for transportation of coal to major distant power houses This report has been presented to the Planning Commission in December 1980. In view of the difficulties likely to be faced by the State in getting adequate quantities of coal for its power and industrial requirements, I would request the Government that the study may be completed at a very early date.

Another point is also very important, that is, about the setting up of giant thermal power station in Madhya Pradesh. Now, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have mooted a joint proposal of setting up a power station in Madhya pradesh. They have prepared the feasibility reports in respect of super thermal power plants. In this context. the Chief Minister had addressed the Union Minister of Energy for allocation of 50% share of power from these Super Thermal Power Stations for Gujarat. Now, it is understood that though all the preliminary work has been completed, the Government of India have not cleared some of the projects like the one under reference on the ground that coal linkage was not available for these projects. Now, because of this decision of the Central Government, both the State Governments got a big jolt so far as the linkage is concerned. Now, so far as these projects are concerned, allocation could be switched over in such a way that these two projects are taken up for compeletion. It is felt that Singrauli coal reserves are among the largest in the world. So far as the linkages of coal for these power stations are concerned, there should be. on difficulty. Therefore, my humble request to the Hon. Minister is that he may take personal interest in this project so that this ambitious project may be taken upon a national basic.

Then, Sir, regarding import of power generation sets for Wanakbori Extension, I am for public undertaking. It is not because of a particular lobbying or pressure. The Gujarat Government has requested

for the import of these equipments. The Central Government has since been not allowing then to import these two equipments for Wanakbori Extension. I understand that the decision for import of these equipments is pending for long. We know that BHEL machinery is not inferior. But so far as Wanakbori extension is concerned, necessary, permission for import of these equipments was accorded. But the clearance is still pending with the Central Government. Because of this, we are very much lagging behind so far as the production of electricity is concerned. If permission for all the equipments is not possible, at least permission for the import of one set may be given immediately so that the power project at Wanakbori may be taken up immediately for installation.

Then, Sir, regarding allocation of power from Waidhan and Punch Power Stations, this issue has also been pending for long. I would request the Government to take immediate decision on this issue. The criteria for the allocation of power to various States are still to be fixed. I request that so far as the allocation of power to various States is concerned, the criteria may be worked out as early as possible.

There is another important point which I would like to touch, and that is about the request of the State Government of Gujarat for Bombay High gas for power generation. A proposal was submitted by the State Government some time in the year 1982 to the Union Petroleum Minister. According to the present indications, the production of associated gas in Bombay High is likely to be of the order of 12 to 13 MCMD per day by 1984. If new uses of this quantity of gas are not finalised immediately, it is likely that as much as 7 million cubic meters of gas will have to be flared up daily. I, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to consider this matter very seriously. The State Government has approached the Centre for allocation of this natural gas for power generation as a temporary measure.

Now, a number of fertilizer plants have been planned to utilise the natural gas, but many of such plants are not likely to go into operation before 1995; it is going to take a number of years. In view of this, my request to the concerned Ministry is that they may kindly allocate this natural gas to the State Government till that time.

It may not be out of place to mention here that the State is almost totally dependent on coal for power generation, and long haulage of coal has been a major constraint. Availability of coal linkage has also been a major problem in the finalisation of new power projects. Under the circumstances, a gas-based power station will be of considerable help.

Here, I may mention that even as early as May, 1979, the State Government had represented before the Satishchandra Committee for allocation of natural gas for power generation. However, while the Maharashtra's request in this regard was considered, Gujarat's demand has still not been accepted, even though a large quantity of gas is being flared up in the Bombay High.

It may be argued that the gas may not be available in the later part of the decade. If at all that is the case, it could be phased in such a way, and the gas could be used audiciously, and we can very well use it for about 10-15 years. This requires serious consideration.

Beides, there are a numebr of other issues which we have taken up with the Ministry. I would request the Hon. Minister for Energy to take them up seriously and favour us with a decision.

Before I conclude, I once again thank you, and support the Demands for the Ministry whole-heartedly.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो एनर्जी की डिमान्डस यहां पर प्रस्तुत की गई है मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं, मगर समर्थन करने के बाद यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमारे देश

को आगे बढ़ाना है तो मंत्री जी, इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बड़ा जरूरी है। देश को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज़ करने के लिये बिजली की पूरी पूर्ति होनी चाहिये। हमने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 20,000 मेंगावाट का टारगेट रखा था, लेकिन ऐसा महसूस होता है कि 14,000 मेंगावाट पर भी नहीं पहुंच पायेंगे। नतीजा यह होगा कि जितनी कमी होगी उतना ही हमारा देश पीछे जायेगा, आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसलिये नितांत आवश्यक है कि मंत्री जी इस तरफ ध्यान दें कि बिजली ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा किन सोर्सेज़ पैदा कर सकते हैं और कैसे लोगों को उचित तरीके से सप्लाई कर सकते हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था जब तक नहीं होगी तब तक हम माकूल तरीके से इस व्यवस्था को लागू नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मंत्री जी आपके पास 3,4 विभाग हैं। खासतौर से पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि आपका ओ०एन०जी०सी० तो बढ़िया काम कर रहा है, मगर जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सप्लाई सैक्शन है, ऐजेन्सीज़ हैं वह बिल्कुल थर्ड क्लास है।

उसका काम सबसे रद्दी है और व्यवस्था माकूल नहीं है। इसलिये उसकी तरफ पूरी तवज्जह देनी चाहिये। उसकी वजह से हमको बहुत बड़ा सैट-बैक है, हानि उठानी पड़ती है और गालियां सुननी पड़ती हैं।

वहां ऐसे गलत तत्व बैठे हुए हैं जो गलत लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, हमारी खिलाफ पार्टी के लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देते है, पैसे लेकर गड़बड़ करते हैं और हर प्रकार के भयंकर घोटाले करते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से कोयले का महकमा है। इसमें भी हमारे भाई जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, एक-आध इस समय यहां बैठे हैं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कोयले में किस प्रकार से गड़बड़ की है ? 50 लाख टन कोयला यहां के ट्रेड यूनियन के लोग, ठेकेदारों के लोग मिलकर समग्लिंग करते हैं। ये हमारे साथी कोयला खा जाते हैं। हमारा 50 लाख टन कोयला ये लोग बर्बाद कर देते हैं। इनके बारे में तवज्जह देनी चाहिये। अगर ये लोग नेपाल, बंगला देश को इस तरह से कोयले की समग्लिंग करेंगे तो निश्चित तरीके से हमारा टारगैट पूरा नहीं होगा।

मेरा निवेदन है कि कोयले और बिजली के उत्पादन का टारगेट आप पूरा करें। पेट्रोलिलम पदार्थ जिनका उत्पादन आप कर सकते हैं, वह भी करें और उसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन भी आप ठीक करें।

(व्यवधान)

हमारे शास्त्री जी गलत बात करते हैं, इनकी तरफ ध्यान मत दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, how do you know the figures of 50 lakh tonnes unless you are aware of it ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I have told this so many times here. इनके खिलाफ यह आरोप है। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इनका सारा पार्टी कैडर कोयले की दलाली से चलता है।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : और काले हाथ इनके हो रहे हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : वहां हालत बहुत खस्ता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी सरकार से कहिये कि यह 50 लाख टन कोयला

जो** पार्टी के लोग हैं वह यूनियन के तरीके से ठेकेदारों से मिलकर जो इस कोयले की गड़बड़ करते हैं, उसके रोकथाम करने की आवश्यकता है।

देश का पैसा देश के काम में आना चाहिये। जो विदेशों में विश्वास रखने वाले लोग हैं, उनको अगर ताकत मिलती है तो इससे हमारा देश कमजोर होगा। इसलिये इस व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाया जाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas Don't mention the name of any particular party. You can say it generally. Don't mention the name of any particular party. It is not proper.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I have not mentioned any name. I have told you about the party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should not mention about the name of a party, whichever party it is.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं अपने प्रश्न पर आता हूं।

राजस्थान में बिजली की बहुत भयंकर कमी है और इन मंत्री महोदय से कह-कहकर हम थक गये। 3 बरस से बराबर कहते आ रहे हैं, 2 साल और रह गये हैं, वह भी यो ही निकल जायेंगे। उसके बाद जब जनता के पास जायेंगे तो वह कहेगी कि आपने पार्लियामेंट में क्या किया ? बिजली भी नहीं दिलवाई। हम इनको कहते हैं तो यह सुनते नहीं हैं। हमारे सारे कल-कारखाने आज बन्द पड़े हैं, 4 हजार करोड़ सालाना का नुकसान हो रहा है बिजली न मिलने की वजह से।

आप इन मंत्री महोदय को कहें कि हमारे राजस्थान को पूरी बिजली दिलायें, हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, इसको समझना चाहिये।

हमको भाखड़ा, सतपुड़ा, सिंगरौली से जितनी बिजली मिलनी चाहिये, वह नहीं मिलती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में नये-नये प्रोजेक्ट्स लगे हैं, उसमें भी हमारा हिस्सा होना चाहिये, वह हमें नहीं मिल रहा है। इस प्रकार की हालत हमारे राजस्थान की कर रखी है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोटा के थर्मल पावर प्लान्ट के उदघाटन के सम्बन्ध में स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि वह 1-8-82 को चालू हो गया। मेरा कहना है कि पूरा प्लान्ट चालू ही नहीं हुआ, कमीशन्ड ही नहीं हुआ। उसके बारे में इस प्रकार के गलत आंकड़े डिपार्टमेंट के लोग देते हैं।

ये गलत आंकड़े देने वाले लोग हमारे राज्य के लिए कठिनाइयां पैदा कर रहे हैं। कोटा के थर्मल प्लान्ट को कमीशन होने में अभी दो, चार छः महीने लगेंगे, क्योंकि वहां सामान उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। अगर वह प्लान्ट कमीशन हो गया है, तो बिजली कहां गई है और एग्रीकल्चर तथा उद्योग क्यों ठप्प पड़े हुए हैं ? मंत्री महोदय को ऐसी गलत रिपोर्ट देने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ एक्शन लेना चाहिए, ताकि वे भविष्य में ऐसी गलत रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट को न दें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, you are not reading from the report. You have not mentioned the project which has been reported as having been commissioned, but which has not been. Please read that.

**Not recorded.

Only then will the Minister be able to reply.

SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS : It is there at page 7 of the Report. It says under 'Thermal' :

"Kotah Unit—I...Rajasthan...17.1.1983"

MR. DEPUTR SPEAKER : Your contention is that it has not been commissioned.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : यह सब लिखा हुआ है। मैं ज़बानी बता रहा था। आपको विश्वास नहीं हो रहा था। मैं हाउस में कभी ग़लत बात नहीं कहता। मंत्री महोदय सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के खिलाफ़ एक्शन लें कि उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट को यह ग़लत रिपोर्ट क्यों दी है।

जिन प्राजेक्ट्स के नाम मैंने बताए हैं, हमें उनमें से हिस्सा क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है। बिजली के मामले में राजस्थान की हालत सब राज्यों से खस्ता है। राजस्थान सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। हम गला फाड़-फाड़ कर चिल्लाते हैं, हम श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और मंत्री महोदय की जय बोलते है, लेकिन हमें बिजली नहीं मिलती है। मंत्री महोदय हमें पूरी बिजली उपलब्ध कराएं, ताकि हमारे कल-कारखाने चलें मज़दूरों को रोज़ी-रोटी मिले और किसान अच्छी तरह खेती कर सकें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी इस बारे में हमारी सिफ़ारिश कीजिए।

आप मद्रास में पानी की कमी की बात करते हैं। हमारे यहां बीस-बीस किलोमीटर से पीने का पानी लाना पड़ता है। हमारे यहाँ हर परिवार को एक आदमी को बराबर पानी लाने के लिए रखना पड़ता है। अगर बिजली न मिलने के कारण वहां खाने और पानी की व्यवस्था न हो सकी, तो लोग भूख और प्यास से मरेंगे और इसके लिए भारत सरकार और मंत्री महोदय दोषी समझे जाएंगे, क्योंकि उन्होंने बिजली नहीं दिलवाई है। श्री राम सिंह यादव ने ठीक कहा है कि हमें 2 करोड़ 20 लाख यूनिट बिजली चाहिए, जबकि हमें सिर्फ 80 लाख यूनिट बिजली मिलती है। हमारे साथ यह भयंकर अन्याय हो रहा है। इस अन्याय को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को कुछ व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हमारे यहां लिग्नाइट का बड़ा भंडार है। सारे देश में पलाना का लिगनाइट मशहूर है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEKER : Mr. Vyas how much more time do you require ?

SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS : I will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Okay. The House now stands adjourned, to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourued till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, April 6, 1983/ Chaitra 16, 1905 (Saka).

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